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A HISTORY

OF

TEXAS and TEXANS

BY

FRANK W. JOHNSON

A LEADER IN THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

Edited and Brought to Date by

EUGENE C. BARKER, Ph. D.

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY

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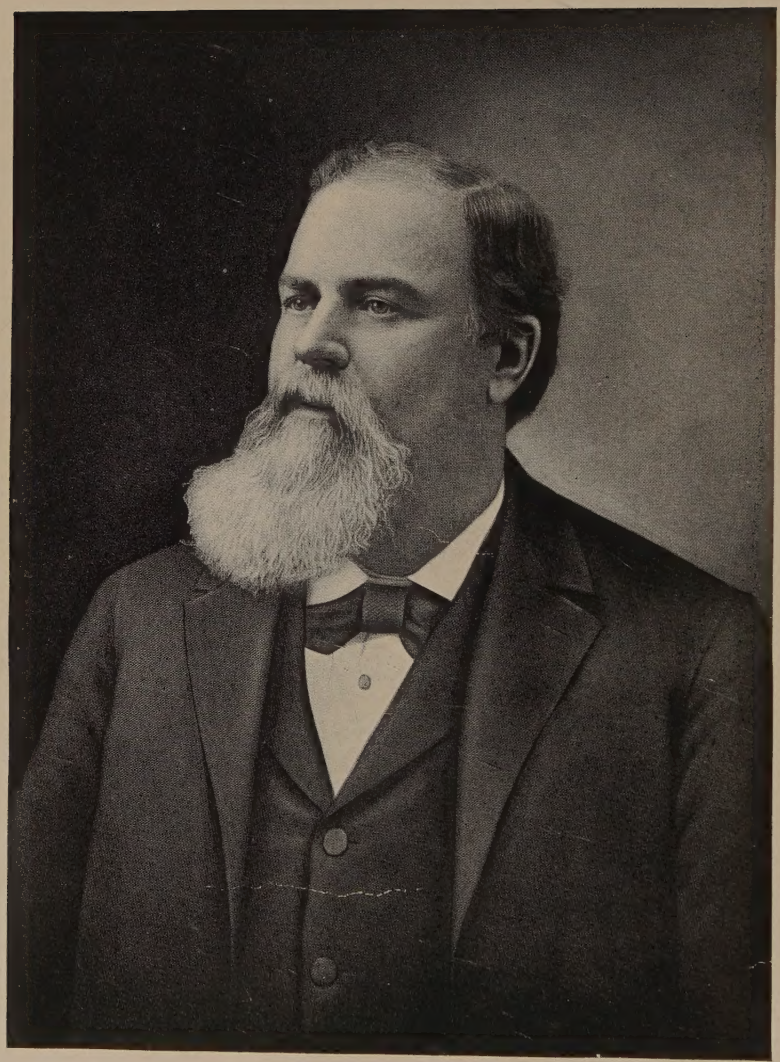


Yours Truly
C C Slaughter

TEXAS AND TEXANS

CHRISTOPHER C. SLAUGHTER. "It's the size of the rame as well as the size of the man that spells suc-ess." Great men are great in their methods. They raw their plans on a tremendous scale, think in big nits, trudge to the farthest horizons, climb long hills, ontest in great arenas and above all accept no com-romise from opportunity. Christopher C. Slaughter, ice-president of the American Exchange National Bank t Dallas, is a self-made man in the most significant ense of the term. Starting out with nothing but his wn brains and determination to win success, he grad-ally accumulated an immense fortune and is now one f the wealthiest citizens of Texas. But all his time as not been given over to mere personal aggrandize-ent; he dispenses charity wherever it is needed and o date has given away close to a million dollars. Cit-zens of his ilk are the vanguard of civilization and in o mean sense he has done much to build up this great estern empire.

A son of George and Sarah (Mason) Slaughter, hristopher C. Slaughter was born in Sabine county, exas, and he claims to be the oldest son in Texas born y marriage after the battle of San Jacinto, his birth aving occurred immediately after that battle, February , 1837. His father was a captain under General Hous-on in the Texas fight for liberty. After completing he curriculum of the public schools of Sabine county, Mr. Slaughter attended Renfrow & Yokum College, t Larissa, Cherokee county, Texas. At an early age, bout 1855, he decided to engage in the cattle business, tarting business on the Trinity river, in Freestone ounty. In 1858 he removed to Palo Pinto county, where e had charge of his father's and his own cattle, and ater he proceeded to Young county and on to the west, rossing to the plains and the headwaters of the Colo-ado river. He raised and improved his cattle, buying, elling and driving to Kansas and other states, as far as Montana. Eventually he extended his interest to eal-estate investments and with the passage of time ecame one of the largest cattle and land owners in Texas. His income increased until it reached one hun-dred thousand dollars per year, at which time he began giving away money to charitable purposes, donating rom ten to twenty-five per cent of his income to phi-anthropy each year. Thus far his benefactions figure ear the million mark.

Mr. Slaughter was president of the Texas Cattle Rais-rs Association for a number of years and during the Civil war period commanded the Texas Rangers on the frontier, fighting the Indians. He was appointed col-nel by the Confederacy but his commission did not each him until after Lee's surrender. He organized he American Bank of Dallas and was vice-president f the same when it was merged into the American Ex-hange National Bank, of which gigantic financial in-titution he is now vice-president. He is a devout mem-er of the Baptist church and is a lifelong Democrat.

In Palo Pinto county, Texas, in the year 1860, Mr. Slaughter was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia A. Jowell, whose demise occurred in Dallas, in 1879. She is survived by three sons and two daughters. For his second wife Mr. Slaughter married Miss Carrie A. Averill, a daughter of the Rev. A. M. Averill, a Baptist minister in Boston, Massachusetts. This union has been blessed with two sons and two daughters. The Slaughter home is maintained in a beautiful residence at No. 3506 Worth street.

In 1909 Mr. Slaughter met with a sad accident to his hip, the same preventing him from walking a great deal. This is a great misfortune to one who has been so tremendously active during his entire life. Otherwise, although seventy-six years of age, he retains in their pristine vigor the splendid mental and physical qualities of his prime. Mr. Slaughter is one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens in Texas. Although he does not take an active part in public affairs, he is a liberal supporter of all matters affecting the good of the general welfare. He is a man of high ideals and generous impulses and is greatly beloved for his many kind and thoughtful acts.

HON. A. W. TERRELL. Judge Terrell's long career as a jurist, statesman and diplomat gave him rank not only in his home state but abroad as one of the greatest Texans of the past half century. Coming to Texas in 1852, he enjoyed the personal acquaintance of most of the prominent men of the state, including Sam Houston, with whom he was intimate from 1855 to 1863. His name is inseparably connected with much of the best legislation of the past thirty years, measures relative to the University of Texas, railroad regulation and the present election law representing only part of his legislative activities, and in 1903, on account of his prominence as a legislator, his portrait was hung in the Texas house of representatives. During President Cleveland's second administration he served as United States minister to Turkey.

Alexander Watkins Terrell was born in Patrick county, Virginia, November 3, 1827, and passed away in his eighty-fifth year at Mineral Wells, Texas, September 8, 1912. His father was Christopher Joseph Terrell, of an English family, and himself a distinguished Virginian physician. His mother was Susan Kennerly, a daughter of Joseph Kennerly of German ancestry. In 1832 the Terrell family moved from Virginia to Cooper county, Missouri, where Alexander W. was reared and attended the primary schools. After a course in the University of Missouri he took up the study of law in 1847 at Boonville with Judge Peyton R. Hayden. Admitted to the bar in 1849, he began practice at St. Joseph, Missouri, and continued there with a rising reputation until 1852. That year marked his arrival at Austin, Texas, where he began his long and brilliant career.

In 1857 Judge Terrell was elected judge of the Second Judicial District, and remained in office until 1862. Because of his position on the bench he took no part in

the secession movement, though an active Southerner in his sympathies. At the end of his term, in 1863, he became lieutenant colonel in the Thirty-fourth Texas Cavalry, was soon advanced to colonel, and continued in command of his regiment until near the end of the war. With his regiment he participated in the campaign against Banks and was at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and other engagements. In 1865 Kirby Smith promoted him to brigadier-general, and he was in command of a brigade during the closing weeks of the war.

From the close of the war until 1867 Judge Terrell practiced at Houston, and then retired to his plantation in Robertson county. In 1871, toward the close of the reconstruction régime, he resumed professional and public life, began practice at Austin, in 1875 was a member of the state senate, and in that session helped to purge the Texas statutes of the results of reconstruction. At that time he was author of a measure which radically improved the jury system by requiring literary qualifications of the jurors. He was again in the senate in 1879, and was one of those instrumental in promoting the construction of the state capitol. His service in the senate altogether lasted for ten years, and he was a member of the house for four years. Judge Terrell, together with A. S. Walker, reported thirteen volumes of supreme court decisions, the volumes numbering 38-51, and subsequently for a number of years he was individual reporter of the supreme court. From 1893 to 1897 he served as United States minister to Turkey, having been appointed by President Cleveland. For several years before his death he was an able member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, of which institution he had been an influential friend since its establishment in 1883. At the time of his death he was president of the Texas State Historical Association, and was an interesting contributor to the Quarterly of the association.

Nearly thirty years ago a history of the Bench and Bar credited Judge Terrell with rank as "one of the most gifted lawyers of the Texas bar." The article further said: "Judge Terrell is a lawyer of fine ability and in intellectual capacity and literary attainments has no superior at the Texas bar. He is a fluent speaker and his culture extends to all departments of science."

Robert Stewart Hyer, A. M., LL. D. Probably no educational institution in the state of Texas has a place of more secure affection and esteem in the hearts of thousands of its friends and graduates, than the Southern Methodist University at Dallas. The president of Southwestern University, from 1897 to 1911, Dr. Hyer has performed invaluable service as administrator and executive during the period which will hereafter be considered the most vital in the annals of this well known old school. Dr. Hyer has a national reputation as an educator and scholar and both as a college president and in the field of the physical sciences is known throughout the country. He is also one of the most prominent laymen in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Robert Stewart Hyer was born at Oxford, Georgia, October 18, 1860, a son of William L. and Laura Hyer. He received his higher education at Emory College, Georgia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1881 and in 1883 was awarded the degree of A. M. In 1901, in recognition of his conspicuous achievements, as a scholar and educator, Central College awarded him the degree of LL. D. and he was honored with the same degree from Baylor University at Waco in 1909.

Dr. Hyer has been a resident of Texas since 1881, at which date he took the chair of Professor of Physics in the Southwestern University of Georgetown. He held this chair from 1881 until 1911, a period of thirty years during which he came into personal contact with hundreds of the old students of Southwestern University, and was not only a successful teacher of the essentials of his branch of study, but was always a stimulating guide and teacher in the higher and better things of life. Dr. Hyer became president of Southwestern University in 1897, and remained as the college executive until 1911, establishing a great central Methodist University at Dallas for the southwest. He became president of the Dallas institution and still directs its activities.

Dr. Hyer was a lay-member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1898, in 1902, in 1906 and in 1910. He was a member of the Ecumenical Conference at London, England, in 1900 and at Toronto, Canada, in 1910. From 1898 to 1910 he served as a member of the general board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and since 1902 has been a member of the educational commission of the church. Since 1906 he has been a member of the Committee on Fraternal Relations of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Protestant church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Dr. Hyer was a member of the committee from Texas on the awarding of the honors of the Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, from 1903 to 1912. Fraternally he is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. Dr. Hyer has contributed both to scientific and general literature, his writings being chiefly in the form of monographs, which have had an extensive circulation, chief among them may be noted: "The Law of Hypnotism"; "Measurements of Electric Waves"; "Adequate and Permanent Financial Support for Higher Educational Institutions"; and "Challenge of Methodism."

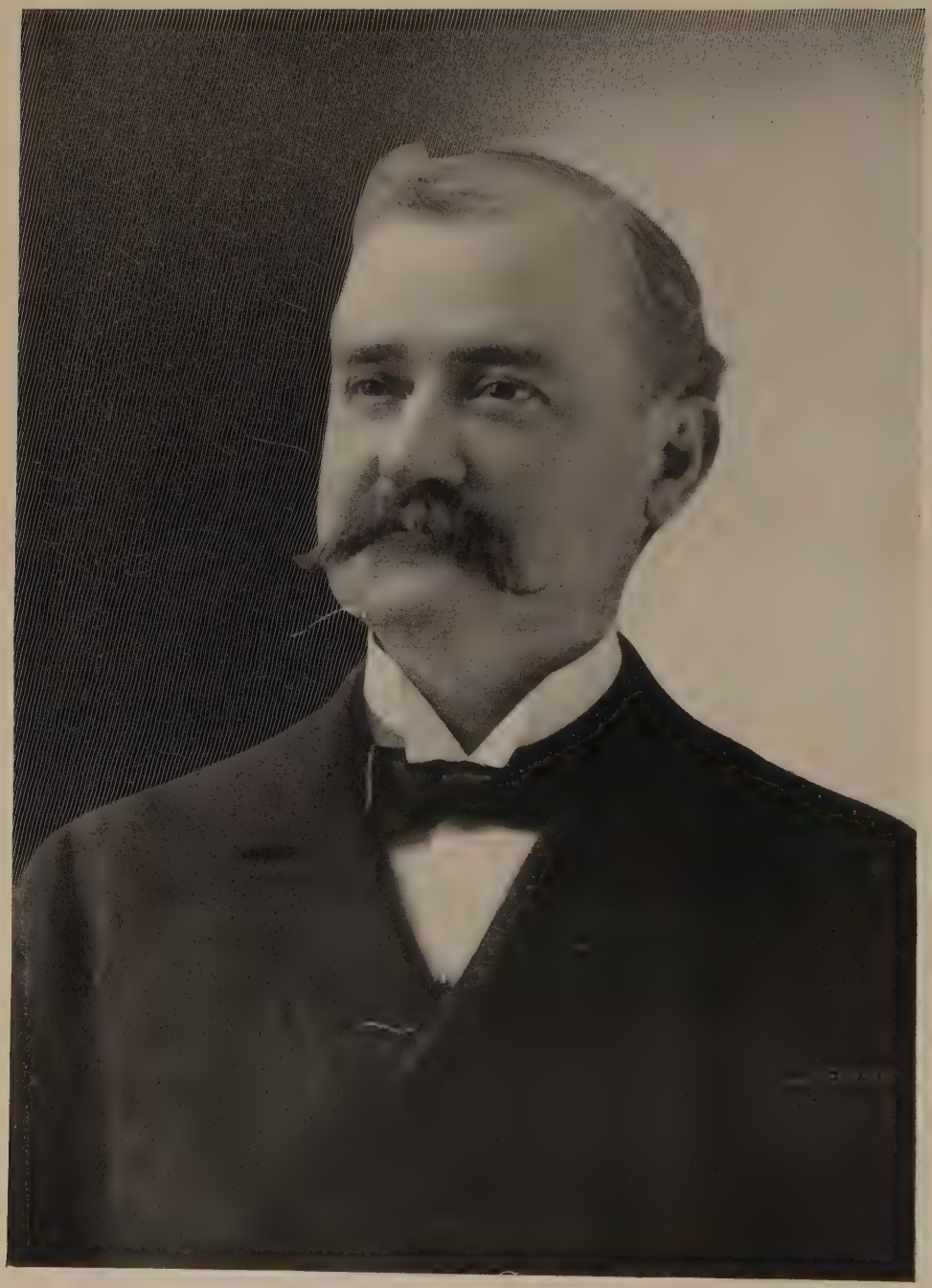
Dr. Hyer was married February 24, 1888, to Miss Maggie Hudgins, of Georgetown, Texas. They are the parents of one son and two daughters. Their residence is at 3616 Dickason avenue.

Judge Seth Shepard. Texas has contributed many notable figures to the national life and to places of high usefulness and dignity in the nation. One whose name is spoken with pride and whose distinctions are regarded with admiration by citizens through this state is the present chief justice of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia, Seth Shepard. Judge Shepard is a native son of this state, was a Confederate soldier, practiced law from the latter sixties for nearly a quarter of a century at Galveston, Dallas, and elsewhere, went to Washington through appointment by President Cleveland, and was advanced to the position of Chief Justice by President Roosevelt. Though for twenty years a resident of Washington, Judge Shepard's home city is Dallas, and in this city his son, Seth, Jr., is one of the prominent members of the bar.

Judge Seth Shepard was born in Brenham, Washington county, Texas, April 23, 1847, a son of Chauncey Berkeley and Mary Hester (Andrews) Shepard. In 1868 he was graduated LL. B. from Washington College (now the Washington & Lee University) and in 1895 was honored with the degree of LL. D. from the Georgetown University at Washington. He began the practice of law in 1869 at Brenham, subsequently moving to Galveston, and still later to Dallas, and was an active member of his profession in this state from 1869 to 1893.

In 1893 President Cleveland called Mr. Shepard to the post of associate justice of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and he remained as one of the associates of that court until January 5, 1905. At the latter date, President Roosevelt gave him the distinction of appointment as Chief Justice of the Court, the office which he still occupies.

During the civil war Judge Shepard entered the Confederate army on the fourth of July, 1864, as a private in Company F of the Fifth Texas Mounted Volunteers, and continued in service until the end of the war. He was elected a member of the Texas State Senate in 1874. From 1883 to 1891 he was one of the



Reynold H. Smith

Regents of the University of Texas. Since January, 1895, he has been lecturer in constitutional law, equity, jurisprudence and law of corporations at the Georgetown University. Judge Shepard is one of the authorities on early Texas history, and his painstaking study of the events in the Texas revolution is especially noteworthy. He is the author of the article on "The Alamo" in the Comprehensive History of Texas published in 1898. Judge Shepard is a member of the American Bar Association; Sons of American Revolution; The Mayflower Society; United Confederate Veterans; Southern History Association; a Fellow of the Texas State Historical Association, and president of the Southern Educational Society.

Judge Shepard married, January 18, 1882, Miss Carrie Nelson Goree of Hale county, Alabama. Her death occurred January 28, 1889. On March 25, 1890, he married Miss Etta K. Jarvis of Louisville, Kentucky, whose death occurred in 1909. In 1911 occurred his marriage with Mrs. Julia B. Towsley of Washington, D. C. The four children of Judge Shepard, all by his first wife, are as follows: Mary Hester Shepard, the wife of G. G. Lincoln, a newspaper man of Washington, D. C.; Seth Shepard, Jr., the Dallas attorney, mentioned in the succeeding paragraph; Caroline Goree Shepard, who is the wife of John Faison, a manufacturer of New York City; and Nelson McDowell Shepard, who was born in 1889 and is a newspaper man of Dallas.

Seth Shepard, Jr., was born at Galveston, Texas, in 1884. He was graduated from Georgetown University in 1904, with the degree of A. B., received the degree of A. B. at Yale University in 1905, and studied law in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1908. Yale University also conferred upon him the degree of M. A. in 1909. He returned to Dallas to begin his active practice and has been one of the rising young lawyers of this city. From May, 1912, to August in the same year, he was in partnership with the late Judge T. Scott Miller, under the firm name of Miller & Shepard. This firm was dissolved by the death of Judge Miller. Mr. Shepard's office is in the Wilson Building of Dallas, and his residence is at 1406½ Corsicana street.

Shirley M. English. The president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas attained to his high position in one of the most important industrial activities of the country through a process of promotion through all the various grades begining with that of messenger boy. Years ago Mr. English was carrying telegrams about the streets of Mobile, Alabama, and possessing the qualities which produce both efficiency and fidelity to the requirements of duty, he had a steady rise in responsibility. He now is recognized among the leaders in telegraph circles of the south.

Shirley M. English was born in Mobile, Alabama, March 31, 1862. His parents were Thomas Middleton and Martha (Rea) English, his father for many years having been a ship broker in Mobile. After an education in the common schools and while still a lad he was put on the force as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and subsequently became manager of the telephone exchange in that city. He was next superintendent of the electric light plant of Mobile, was then secretary and treasurer of the Mobile & Gulf Telegraph Company. From Mobile he removed to New Orleans as an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was promoted to chief operator in New Orleans for the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company.

In 1897 the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas built its lines in this state. In that year he came to Dallas as electrician for the company, and assisted in installing the plant, and himself did most of the wire work in the various offices at Dallas. Subsequently he became assistant general manager, was promoted to general manager and assistant treasurer, and in 1908 became president and general manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Texas.

Mr. English is also president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Arkansas and of the same corporation in Louisiana. Prominent in the social circles of the city, Mr. English has membership in the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Ad-Men's Club, the Traffic Club, the Automobile Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

At Mobile, in 1886, Mr. English married Miss Annie Deering. Her father was Captain Thomas A. Deering, a resident of Mobile, and for many years a seafaring man. Mr. English and wife are the parents of four sons and two daughters. Shirley P. English, the oldest son, is a graduate of the University of Texas in the class of 1911 with the degree of LL. B. and is now assistant counsel to A. P. Wozencraft, general attorney for the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company. Another son, Crowley, is a law student at the University of Texas. Mr. English and family reside at 1814 Park Row in Dallas.

Royal A. Ferris, actively identified with banking and industrial interests in Texas, makes his home at Dallas, where he is president of the American Exchange National Bank. He is deeply interested in community affairs and his efforts have also been a potent element in the business progress of the state. He has with ready recognition of opportunity directed his labors into various fields wherein he has achieved success and at the same time has developed business enterprises that have proved of more than local value, largely promoting the commercial activity of the state.

A native of Jefferson, Texas, Royal A. Ferris was born August 8, 1851, he being a son of Judge J. W. and Mattie J. (Crowe) Ferris. The family home was established in Waxahachie, Ellis county, Texas, in 1854. For fully half a century the father was a prominent lawyer, judge and public man of northern Texas. He served as a member of the Texas legislature, as judge of the district court and as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. He was one of the five commissioners appointed to revise the laws of the state and was special judge, appointed by Governor Coke, to decide the International Railroad Case. In 1868 he established the banking firm of Ferris & Getzendauer. Mrs. Ferris was a member of the well known Crowe family of Kentucky and her father was a soldier under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

After completing the prescribed course in the public schools of Waxahachie, Royal A. Ferris attended the Military Institute conducted by Col. R. T. P. Allen, at Farmdale, near Frankfort, Kentucky. After his return home from school he entered the employ of Ferris & Getzendauer as cashier and bookkeeper. In 1875 he succeeded his father as a partner in the above concern, the firm being then changed to Getzendauer & Ferris. In 1884 this private banking institution was merged into the Citizens National Bank of Waxahachie, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Ferris becoming a stockholder. About this time he received an offer to become connected with the Exchange Bank of Dallas and on March 14, 1884, came to this city and took up his new work as cashier of that bank. Under his expert management the business of the Exchange Bank increased with rapid strides and in February, 1887, the institution was nationalized under the name of the National Exchange Bank, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. In June, 1905, it was merged with the American National Bank, the new consolidation taking the name of the American Exchange National Bank. Royal A. Ferris is president of this great financial corporation, which has a capital of $1,500,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000.

While a resident of Waxahachie, Mr. Ferris was the prime mover in the building, equipping and operating of the Tap Railway, connecting the town of Waxahachie, Texas, with the Houston & Texas Central Railway at Garrett. He and Jeremiah Riorden assumed the contract of building that stretch of railway, which they eventually disposed of to the Houston & Texas Central Railway. Mr. Ferris was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Waxahachie Real Estate & Building Association and was a large stockholder in that organization, which figured so prominently in the development of the property interests of Waxahachie. He is an essentially representative citizen of Dallas and has been decidedly prominent in the development of public enterprises in this city, one of his principal successes being the consolidation of the street railway lines of Dallas under the name of the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway Company, of which he was president for a number of years. It was through his insistence that this company substituted electricity for mule power. For fully a score of years Mr. Ferris has been one of the directors of the Texas State Fair & Dallas Exposition and is now first vice-president of the same. He is likewise vice-president of the Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company.

December 13, 1882, Mr. Ferris married Miss Lulu Brown, a daughter of John T. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia. She died a year later and October 3, 1895, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary A. Brown, of Weatherford. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have one son, Royal A., Jr. The family home is at No. 3009 Maple avenue.

In politics Mr. Ferris is aligned as a supporter of the Democratic party and in a fraternal way he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past grand chancellor of the state. He is likewise an Odd Fellow and has served in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a man of marked power and influence in Dallas.

JOHN THOMAS KIRBY. The life story of the late John Thomas Kirby, who died at his old home in Tyler county, April 8, 1909, might be condensed into a few words. Born in Kentucky, near the Cumberland River, February 4, 1821, he was taken by his parents first to Alabama and then to Mississippi, where he grew to manhood, was married in the latter state in 1841, and in 1850 came to Texas, locating in the country about old Peach Tree Village, in Tyler county, where for nearly sixty years he had his home. Aside from a brief term of service as sheriff, and in the Confederate government during the war, he lived the simple life of a tiller of the soil.

Such statistics of biography as the above furnish no basis upon which to judge the real character of such a man as was the late John T. Kirby. His life contained few events of the dramatic quality, but was exceedingly rich in those elements of manhood which constitute noblemen in all ages. It was said of him: "Texas contained no more lovable character than John T. Kirby. He was one of the most picturesque characters of East Texas, and was known far and wide and dearly beloved. He possessed an intellect of remarkable quality and soundness; his wisdom and his wide knowledge and accurate judgment marked him as an unusual man. He had a keen sense of humor and was famed for his wit and unvarying good nature and love of fun."

Love of land, of peace and industry, cardinal virtues in the lives of men and nations, were the ever present and controlling influences in the long life of John T. Kirby. Never a cosmopolitan citizen, he preferred the quiet, clean life of a farmer, and few there are who would deny the soundness of his choice when he manifested a fondness for the retired and comfortable country home which all the worldly success of his children could never induce him to leave. Quietly and unassumingly he passed his years and with friendship bonds as true as steel held worthy place among those who knew him. To his descendants he left a good name, as a legacy, and the memory of his life is an inspiration to all who aspire to worthy place in the hearts and memory of the people.

While he passed on to his children a liberal inheritance of character and attributes of highest manhood, it should not be forgotten that he in turn derived from his ancestry many of the fine qualities so conspicuous in his nature. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Longino) Kirby, and their ancestors were among the pioneers of early Virginia and the Carolinas. The Kirby family came originally from England, and was founded in America by three brothers, who all served in the war of the Revolution. One of these brothers was Edmund Kirby, who married Mary Shepherd, who moved from Virginia to North Carolina, where their son James was born, and the latter in turn moved from North Carolina across the mountains to Kentucky. Grandfather of the late John T. Kirby in the colonial days was an Indian fighter, a commander of local militia during the Revolution, and high sheriff of the county in which he lived. Elizabeth Longino has an even more notable ancestry. Her parents were John Thomas and Mary (Ransom) Longino. The Longino stock, it is said, goes back to the Roman Empire, and the geneological tree is headed by the famous Roman senator Lucullus Longellus. John Thomas Longino was a distinguished Italian who suffered exile from his native land and came to North Carolina in 1773. Among his descendants was Houston Longino, at one time governor of Mississippi.

About ten years after Mr. Kirby brought his family to Tyler county and at the beginning of the war he was elected sheriff of the county. In that office at such a time, when the fury of partisan politics was at its height, he was confronted with arduous labors, dangers and duty. As an officer he was both fair and fearless, and it can be safely said that seldom does a man of such strength and nobility of character fill official station in any community. In 1862 Mr. Kirby resigned his office as sheriff to enlist in the Confederate army. He endeavored to join Company F of a regiment in Hood's brigade, but was not allowed to do so. Instead he was assigned to what was considered a more important duty at the Texas headquarters in Rusk. There his duties consisted in looking after the interests of the Confederate government, attending to the receipts and shipments of goods, the collection of taxes and a general oversight of farms owned by soldiers who were away at the front. Though not a soldier, he endured and suffered all the losses and sacrifices that were borne by his compatriots and that befell the actual fighting men of the south.

Concerning his devotion to the chief occupation of his many years, Colonel S. B. Cooper recently said in an address delivered as a memorial to this splendid Tyler county citizen: "He was a farmer by education, association, and condition. He plowed, he planted, he tilled, and he reaped from a sense of duty the reward of pleasure and profit. He loved nature, the free air and the earth—the mother that supports and sustains all life. His rustic home was the castle of his affection and hospitality; his well tilled field the pleasure of his eye, and the promise for his support, and the filled cribs a satisfaction and a solace. He was never so happy as when surrounded with and being entertained by the self-reliant, independent, home-owning farmer neighbor. He was a blacksmith by inclination and necessity, and, Vulcan-like he hammered the hidden bars of iron into coulters, plowshares and horseshoes, and his work was a model of skill and care and faithfully done." Along the same line, comes a quotation from an editorial written at the time of his death: "He devoted his life to tilling the soil. Commercialism did not appeal to him; in the march of events he was unmindful of the struggle for gain and the strife for political and commercial supremacy. He was content to continue in his peaceful and happy occupation of a farmer, and even in his older age could not be persuaded to leave the old homestead.

"His old home grew dearer to him and to his children

with every passing year, and when, a few years before his death, the house was burned, his son John H. Kirby at once set to work and constructed on the same spot an exact duplicate of the old home, which meant so much to them all. The finest flower of that place was its hospitality. Kirby hospitality was exceptional even in a southern community noted for that quality. It was a social center for a large section, and during the years before the railroad had penetrated the neighborhood, the travelers passing through almost always availed themselves of a welcome at the Kirby threshold. Of this characteristic of neighborliness, Colonel Cooper also spoke in the course of his address: "He was a neighbor in the fullest sense that the word implies. He was generosity and hospitality exemplified. His generosity was only limited by the length of the cable tow of his purse, and measured by the horizon of his opportunity. His hospitality was open and genuine. Every wayfaring man shared his house and his table; every sojourner his friendship and liberality, and every neighbor his home and kindness. The doors to his corn crib and smokehouse had neither lock nor bar, and were always open to the worthy hungry. If a Lazarus came to his gate, and asked crumbs from his table, he was invited inside and was made to sit and feed from the loaded table."

Mr. Kirby was born and reared a Christian, but never connected himself with the church until the latter years of his life when he joined the Baptist denomination. For more than fifty years he was a member of Mount Hope Lodge A. F. & A. M. and in Masonry he found some of the cardinal principles which exemplified his life and character. In Masonry he asserted, "brotherly love and charity—the real kind, that maintains hospitality at home, relieves distress whenever found and cares for the widows and orphans."

From the date of their marriage in Mississippi on December 16, 1841, until his death Mr. Kirby had the companionship of a noble woman whose life in its sphere was not less noteworthy than that of her husband. Sarah Payne was born in Copiah county, Mississippi, July 16, 1824. By blood and birth, she was the equal of her true and loyal husband. Her forebears were pioneers and mountaineers, and helped to advance civilization into the American wilderness. She was denied the opportunities of an academic education, but received the highest cultivation and refinement, morality and honor, and the noblest virtues of womanhood. During the long years of her residence at Peach Tree Village her name was always associated with that of her husband, and it was from her that radiated the qualities which gave charm to the Kirby household. She died May 3, 1909, less than a month after her husband passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby had a number of children, and lived to see about them many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The children who survived their father and mother were: James L., and John Henry; Mrs. Lee Weathersby; Mrs. W. W. Fortenberry; and Mrs. Aurelia Burch.

As a memorial to his parents, the tribute of a loving son and a concrete expression through brick and stone of the long continued activities of John T. Kirby and wife, in the community, John H. Kirby recently built and gave to Peach Tree Village a handsome little structure known as "Peach Tree Village Hall." Marble tablets on the corner stone of the building bear appropriate inscriptions, one of which reads: "Erected to the Memory of John Thomas Kirby and Sarah Payne Kirby, who resided in this neighborhood nearly sixty years, and departed this life in the year 1909." Another expresses the purpose for which the hall was erected and dedicated: "This hall is dedicated to the freedom of the Christian religion and to the promotion of education."

John Henry Kirby. Of the family of the late John T. Kirby and wife, it has been given to one to reach unique distinction in the commercial and industrial life, not only of Texas, but of the nation. Governor O. B. Colquitt recently expressed his judgment of John Henry Kirby, as "one of the greatest citizens of the United States, and one of the most loyal and true friends any man was ever privileged to possess." It has been well said that no other individual has attempted and achieved so much, on such a large scale in the organization of the industrial interests and the exploitations of the principal natural resources of east Texas as John H. Kirby. He is often referred to as the greatest financier of the south, and is without doubt one of the most capable organizers of capital and industry on a large scale in the United States at this time. For many years he has been one of the largest producers of actual wealth in this country, and his name stands high in the list of American managers of railway, manufacturers, and other productive enterprise.

John Henry Kirby was born at the old Kirby home, Peach Tree Village, in Tyler county, November 16, 1860. He grew up in the wholesome atmosphere of outdoor life, and to his mother he owes his early training and instruction in reading and writing and encouragement to seek the wider fields of knowledge and opportunity. When he was nineteen his father sent him to school for one year, and then by teaching and working as a clerk he earned the money by which he continued his education in the Southwestern University at Georgetown. As a boy he was noted in Tyler county as one of the most diligent and retentive readers, and read about all the books which at that time could be found in the neighborhood. While clerk in the Texas legislature, during 1882-84, he had access to libraries and opportunities for study, and in 1885 continued in the law office of Hon. Samuel Bronson Cooper, Woodville. In December of the latter year he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Kirby knows what privations are like, since during those early years he had to earn a living as well as opportunity to study. It is said that his first case as a lawyer concerned some land, and his clients were Boston people, who were so pleased with his handling of the case that he thus gained the confidence of eastern capitalists. In 1886 he became interested in pine timber lands in eastern Texas, and secured large investments in that territory from bankers and other capitalists in Boston. The local management of the properties was entrusted to his hands. Before he was thirty years of age he was at the head of two of the largest timber companies in southeastern Texas, and his interests in lumber development have gone on increasing through all the subsequent years.

Since 1890 Mr. Kirby has had his home in the city of Houston. One of his great enterprises was the construction of a railroad in the heart of the pine district, which up to that time was practically isolated from lack of transportation. In 1893 he began the construction of the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railroad, which he successfully completed in spite of the fear of hard times, and extended from Beaumont about seventy-five miles into the pine forest of Jasper county, and vicinity. This road was sold to the Santa Fe System in 1900. The building of that railroad was the first step in the organization of the lumber interests of Texas, into one great corporation.

While others were content to operate small independent mills, it became the ambition of Mr. Kirby to buy up the best timber properties, and secure sufficient capital to manufacture it in any quantities desired. This ambition may be said to have been practically realized in the organization in 1901 of the Kirby Lumber Company, with a capital of ten million dollars. This company soon acquired milling properties that had been previously operated by fourteen different companies. Its original ownership comprised ten billion feet of standing timber, and it has since manufactured about three hundred million feet of lumber every year. The complete success of the ambitious plans formulated by Mr. Kirby required in 1901 the organization of the Houston Oil Company, which

was chartered with a capital stock of thirty million dollars, an amount twice as great as any other Texas corporation had up to that time been assigned. The Houston Oil Company became a holding company, for the various enterprises conducted by the Kirby Lumber Company, and was also chartered for the development and production of oil. The organization of these two companies necessarily brought Mr. Kirby into intimate relations with the financial centers of America, and his success proved him one of the ablest financiers of his time. The secret of his success has been explained as consisting in his belief that what man has done man can do, and that in the field where his experience has developed his power he is able to cope successfully with all the difficulties that may oppose. Besides his presidency of a forty million dollar Texas corporation, Mr. Kirby has a number of other important interests and relations with business concerns, in Texas and elsewhere.

In 1912 Mr. Kirby was elected a representative in the Texas legislature, and has been very active in the performance of his duty. He is chairman of the committee on Commerce and Manufacturing, and has membership in the committee on appropriation, the committee on constitutional amendments, the committee on agriculture, the committee on revenue and taxation and others. In Masonry he stands high, having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, is a Knight Templar, and a past master and past high priest and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He has always been prominently identified with the Elks and is Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 151 at Houston, and for two years was president of the Texas State Association of Elks. Mr. Kirby has been honored as "Snark of the Universe" of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, the highest office in that lumber organization. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Order of Moose, and has many social memberships including the Houston Club, the Turn Verein of Houston, the Houston Country Club, the Thalian Club of Houston, the Manhattan Club of New York, and the Southern Society of New York and is a life member of the Press Club of Chicago. In 1904 Mr. Kirby was president of the Texas World's Fair Commission, and in the same year was president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

At Woodville, Texas, November 14, 1883, Mr. Kirby married Miss Lelia Stewart, a daughter of John W. Stewart. They have one daughter, Bessie. The Kirby home in Houston is at 2006 Smith Street.

Rev. James M. Kirwin. Probably no appointment, considered as a promotion, in the Galveston dioceses has ever met with more hearty approbation from members of the church and citizens of all creeds than the recent elevation on Christmas Day of 1912 of Father Kirwin as vicar-general of the diocese of Galveston. Father Kirwin has for seventeen years been identified with his church and with civic affairs in Galveston, and has not only shown himself a churchman of great zeal and energy, but likewise one of the civic leaders who have given vitality to the recent movement and efforts toward the creation of a civic center at Galveston which should measure up to the splendid opportunities and possibilities of its commercial destiny.

Father James M. Kirwin was born at Circleville, Ohio, July 1, 1872, a son of Patrick and Mary (Ryan) Kirwin. His father, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1846, first located in New Orleans, and for a number of years was a railroad contractor. At the time of his death in 1906 he was a supervisor for the Pennsylvania Railroad System, having been in the employ of that company in various capacities for a period of half a century. The mother, who was also born in Ireland, is now living in Circleville at the old home.

The early education of Father Kirwin was obtained in the public and parochial schools of Circleville, and in St. Mary's College of Marion county, Kentucky, where he graduated A. B. in 1891. He completed his course in philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, and was ordained a priest June 19, 1895. His studies were then continued in the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated Bachelor of Theology in June, 1896. While a student at St. Mary's in Cincinnati, Father Kirwin wrote a history of "Mount St. Mary's of the West," which has since been considered the standard work on the lives of the bishops and priests of the diocese of Cincinnati.

A few days after his graduation from the Catholic University of America, Father Kirwin arrived at Galveston, and began his duties as rector of St. Mary's Cathedral. He continued his work as rector until July, 1911, when he was transferred from the Cathedral and made president of St. Mary's Seminary at LaPorte, Texas. Then on December 25, 1912, he was appointed vicar-general of the diocese and once more has his official residence in Galveston.

Father Kirwin is probably the best-known Catholic clergyman in Galveston, and while he is always actively devoted to his church, his service has many times reached out into the practical life of the world. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he gave the use of his hall for the meeting at which the Galveston Volunteers tendered their services, and these volunteers were afterwards enrolled as the First United States Volunteer Infantry. Every volunteer who went to the war in this regiment from Galveston had been a member of Father Kirwin's school. Father Kirwin himself followed the regiment to the field, leaving his work at the Cathedral and serving with the commission of chaplain to the First Regiment. His part in the great crisis of Galveston's history in 1900 has often been told, and during that time he proved one among the resourceful leaders who undertook the relief of suffering humanity regardless of every distinction of race or creed, and who in the following months did so much to rehabilitate the stricken fortunes of the Port City. After the storm Father Kirwin wrote the proclamation which placed the city under martial law. Since that time he has always been one of the leaders promoting civic cleanliness. Most of his efforts in this direction have been directed to the enforcement of the Sunday closing law and the restriction of the saloon to the business district. He has the distinction of having been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the first "residence district saloon law in Texas." He led the campaign before the legislature, and that body finally passed the charter amendment redistricting the city, so that the line has since been defined between the saloon and prohibition areas, and the corner-grocery saloon has become a thing of the past. In other services Father Kirwin took an efficient part during the destructive fire of July 9, 1901, and in recognition of his work was honored with a medal from the fire department.

Hon. O. B. Colquitt. Since January 17, 1911, Oscar Branch Colquitt has occupied the chair of governor of the state of Texas. He was first elected after one of the most exciting primary campaigns known in Texas political history within recent years. At the end of three years it can be said truthfully that no governor has served the state with greater fidelity, with a more thorough knowledge and comprehension of the almost countless problems involved in the administration of so great a Commonwealth, and with greater satisfaction to all the interests and the varied sections of the state than Governor Colquitt. His administration as governor of Texas is a matter of current knowledge, and the following paragraphs are devoted to a brief sketch of the career of this brilliant statesman and citizen up to the time he was elected by the people for his present high office.

Oscar Branch Colquitt was born in the town of Camilla, the county seat of Mitchell county, Georgia, December 16, 1861, a son of Thomas J. and Ann E. (Burkhalter) Colquitt. The name Colquitt is one distinguished not

O. B. Colquitt

Governor of Texas

hly in Texas but in Georgia and other parts of the outh, and the ancestry goes back to the Colonial period. he governor's great-grandfather Colquitt was a private oldier in the Revolutionary war. In a hand-to-hand onflict with a British officer he was knocked down and ierced through the face by his assailant's sword, but hile in that attitude managed to get his pistol and shot ie officer dead. In after life, in relating his experiences nd hardships as a Revolutionary soldier, he would re-eat this incident and weep over it. The paternal grand-arents of Governor Colquitt were natives of Fairfax ounty, Virginia, and in 1801 emigrated to Greene county, eorgia, where the grandfather was a large planter and colonel of militia with General Andrew Jackson in the tter's fight with the Indians in Alabama. Walter T. olquitt, a great criminal lawyer in Georgia and a United tates senator from that state before the war between ie states, was the father of Alfred H. Colquitt, a Con-ederate Brigadier General, who after the war became overnor and United States senator from Georgia—both iese were relatives of Oscar B. Colquitt. On the moth-r's side his grandfather was David N. Burkhalter, of Holland Dutch descent and from Marion county, Georgia. He was a merchant and large planter, a local Methodist minister, and before the Civil war was an ardent Whig n politics and a friend of Henry Clay. David N. Burk-alter married Miss Ann Short, whose people came to eorgia from North Carolina, her mother being related o the Branch family of North Carolina, which fur-ished John Branch as secretary of the navy in Jackson's abinet, and another member of the same family subse-uently became governor of Florida. Governor Col-uitt's paternal grandmother, Lizzie Franklin, was a dis-ant relative of Benjamin Franklin.

Oscar B. Colquitt was sixteen years old when he came o Texas, and his career has been wrought out in this tate, and presents many interesting incidents and fea-ures in the progress of a poor country lad to the highest osition in the public life of his state. With his parents e arrived at Daingerfield, Morris county, January 8, 878. His first three years were spent as a worker on a ented farm in Morris county, and during the first year e attended school between the laying by and harvesting f the crops, walking two miles from the country into own for that purpose. Subsequently the old Dainger-ield College advanced his education, and he received nstruction from the Rev. E. M. Sweet, who was later onnected with the Southwestern University at George-own. While in college Mr. Colquitt paid his board by making fires, chopping wood and caring for the stock. On leaving school his aspirations were for railroad work, but his application to the management of the old East ine and Red River Railroad Company for a position as rakeman or fireman was refused, and he had to content himself with a job as porter at the Daingerfield station. After two months in that work he found something more profitable, at a turning lathe in a furniture factory in Daingerfield. His wages were a dollar and a quarter a day, but after some time he walked out of the factory to become an apprentice and all-around hand in the print-ng office of the Morris County *Banner*, on a contract for six months at twelve dollars and a half a month. That was in 1880. In 1881 the owners of the Morris County *Banner* having moved to Greenville, Texas, where they took over the Independent *Banner*, the name of which was changed to the Greenville *Banner*, Oscar B. Colquitt went along with the newspaper enterprise and continued with the Greenville *Banner* until February, 1884. Four years of practical experience in the newspaper business gave him the confidence and the credit which enabled him to establish the Pittsburg *Gazette* at Pittsburg, Texas, a publication which was conducted successfully under his direction until July, 1886, when he sold out to a younger brother.

For the greater part of his career Governor Colquitt has had his home at Terrell in Kaufman county. In the fall of 1886 he bought the Terrell *Star*, and that journal was under his proprietorship until he retired from the field of newspaper work in November, 1898, in order to engage in the practice of law. In the meantime he had become prominent in politics and public affairs, in 1890 having been appointed chairman of the county Democratic executive committee of Kaufman county, and in 1892 selected to represent the Ninth senatorial district as a member of the State Democratic executive committee. In March, 1894, following the dissensions in the Democratic party brought about by the Hogg-Clark controversies of 1892, Mr. Colquitt was a member of the Hogg faction committee to bring about harmony in the party. A resolution offered by him and adopted by his committee was taken as the basis of the settlement of the disputes by both committees, was adopted and resulted in bringing about the harmonious relations which have existed ever since.

In November, 1894, Mr. Colquitt was elected state senator from the Ninth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Kaufman, Navarro and Henderson, and sat in the senate from that district from 1895 to 1899. Governor Culberson during his last term appointed Mr. Colquitt state revenue agent, the duties of which he performed eight months, and subsequently Governor J. D. Sayers voluntarily tendered him a position on the state tax commission which had been created for the purpose of revising the revenue laws of Texas, and on which he served from 1899 to 1900.

When Mr. Colquitt entered the campaign for nomination as governor, he was best known to the people of Texas in general for his splendid record as a member of the railroad commission. In 1902 he had made the race for railroad commissioner to succeed John H. Reagan, was nominated and elected, and continued to serve on the commission until 1911, a period of eight years, from 1903 until he became governor of the state in 1911. While O. B. Colquitt was on the railroad commission, that important body attained its most vigorous service in supervising the relations of the great transportation corporation with the people of Texas. As a member of the commission Mr. Colquitt opposed the policy of forfeiting the charters of railroads, but insisted on making the transportation companies perform their general work as common carriers, and his influence was always directed to a just but effective lowering of railway rates. Governor Hogg, who was the author of the railroad commission law, said in an article on the subject that O. B. Colquitt had given more vitality to the law than any other railroad commissioner.

In 1906 Mr. Colquitt was a candidate for nomination as governor of Texas, contemporaneous with Campbell, Brooks and Bell. The system in vogue at that time in party conventions was to drop the weakest candidate as shown by the first ballot. After the first vote had been taken in the 1906 convention it was found that Colquitt had received the second largest vote, with Campbell first. The second ballot resulted in the same standing with the candidates, and Colquitt then withdrew and asked his friends to vote for the nomination of Campbell; but four years later, when Colquitt was nominated by a 6,700 plurality, Governor Campbell used every means in his power to defeat Colquitt.

During the summer of 1910 Mr. Colquitt was again one of several aspirants for the nomination before the Texas primaries for governor, and his successful campaign shows the strength of his support in practically all sections of the state. In November, 1910, he was elected governor for the term beginning January 17, 1911, and was re-elected in 1912 for a second term of two years.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Colquitt has been in practical politics in Texas, and one of the most valuable workers in the dominant party. At the same time he has been singularly free from partisanship, and his devotion to the broad economic and social welfare of his state has been such as no one could successfully question or

gainsay. Whether in private or official life, he has maintained the highest standards of honor and integrity, and his ability as a popular leader has been supplemented by a long-continued and careful study of government and political economy in their practical relations with modern times, and he has the gifts of the ready thinker and the eloquent speaker which enable him to talk convincingly and elegantly on all the many subjects which are of interest in the state.

In December, 1885, at Pittsburg, Texas, Governor Colquitt married Miss Alice Murrell, who was born and reared at Minden, Louisiana. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Rawlins M. Colquitt, whose home is in Houston, Texas; Sidney B. Colquitt, a second lieutenant in the Twenty-Third Infantry, U. S. A.; Oscar B. Colquitt, Jr., a civil engineer employed by the East Texas Iron Association; Walter F. Colquitt, who died August 7, 1910; and Mary Alice, who lives at home.

Dr. Henry Cohen. Now and then in our American life comes a pleasing and inspiring contrast to the steady and almost monotonous context of business and industrial achievements which absorb the best resources of society and apparently leave so little room for the intellectual and moral forces. Such an event was the recent celebration in Galveston of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ministry of Dr. Henry Cohen, rabbi of the congregation B'nai Israel. By a devoted service, covering a quarter of a century, Dr. Cohen has become a source of uplift and benevolence, not only in his home city, but to the state of Texas, and to no Texan could space be more justly given in such a publication as the present than to Rabbi Cohen.

Perhaps the best summary of Dr. Cohen's influence and work in Galveston is contained in an editorial published in the Galveston News of June 3, 1913. This editorial reads as follows:

"That was a notable gathering and theirs was a notable tribute to a good man which was witnessed Sunday evening in the reception-room of Harmony Club in this city. The occasion was a reception by members of his congregation and other friends given to Dr. Henry Cohen, rabbi of B'nai Israel, and his wife, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate.

"The friendship that thousands of Galveston people, and other thousands of Texas people who do not live in Galveston, hold for this man is easily understood by all who know him. He is a great moral force and a teacher whose consecration to his work is evidenced in his every action. Dr. Cohen was referred to in the course of remarks made by his friends as a superman in point of his efficiency. His many friends will have no difficulty in agreeing with that speaker.

"But a view in a less intimate perspective that was given publicity some time ago may be of moment as showing that the eulogists of this Galveston rabbi who lives in Galveston have a clear vision. This is a part of the remarks of Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the course of a lecture on the Southwest: 'But wonderful as is the industrial and financial development of the Southwest, the intellectual and ethical movement is not less striking. Schools, libraries and colleges are springing up like magic. Rich men are pouring out their money like water for the building of synagogues, and churches, college chapels, and hospitals, and libraries, but no discussion is adequate that does not lay special emphasis upon the influence and leadership of some of our Hebrew friends. By way of pre-eminence, I wish to speak of Rabbi Cohen of Galveston as an example of the influence of the moral teacher in the twentieth century. This noble man is a veritable saint of God. He was one of the outstanding figures in the rebuilding of Galveston. He did foundation work for their great Rosenberg Library and endowment and educational institute. He has toiled for the hospitals and the reforms, and for education, until he has become a kind of organized college, going about doing good and diffusing happiness on every side. There are multitudes of Christian ministers who could learn much about Christ from this noble Hebrew rabbi.'

"Rabbi Cohen is rich in the quality of friendship he has won. His own people—and thousands who do not enjoy his acquaintance—are richer in that he is working for their advancement and for the present and future well-being of mankind. Broad, tolerant, charitable, and zealous withal, it is not surprising that so far as ten years ago the people of his congregation made irrevocable decision that he should be their pastor during his life."

Properly to appreciate the standing of Rabbi Cohen as a citizen of Galveston and of Texas, some further quotations may be made from the account of his twenty-fifth anniversary. A paragraph from the *News* described the occasion:

"Acclaimed by those to whom he had administered for a quarter of a century, it was given to Rabbi Henry Cohen of Temple B'Nai Israel, Galveston, on Sunday night to hear such eulogies as rarely fall to the path of man during his lifetime. Gifts, glowing praise, laughter, tears at time, and a host of reminiscent tales of this one man's work (not alone in Galveston, but throughout the state of Texas) blended into an eventful evening for the crowd that filled to the doors the rooms of the Harmony Club. Seated by the side of Mrs. Cohen, Dr. Cohen held audience as might some ostentatious ruler. Rather, it was like a great family circle that crowded about the little man whose twenty-five years in Texas have left their imprint clear cut as an intaglio upon hundreds of contemporaneous lives throughout all the southwest, and the men who crowded about, eager to grasp by the hand a man whose administrations have known no barriers of faith or race, were those whose names are found on the roster of the men whom Galveston is proud to own as Galvestonians."

There were many notable tributes paid to Dr. Cohen at this celebration, and only brief quotations from the more important can be given here. Concerning his work as a rabbi, the president of the congregation said, in part: "Dr. Cohen is the fourth rabbi of Congregation B'nai Israel since its foundation, in 1868. His incumbency is marked from its very beginning by close attention to his duties and constant striving for the betterment of congregational affairs. He brought the attendance at service up to a standard it had never before enjoyed. He reorganized and inaugurated a system of instruction that by its efficiency soon gave our Sunday school the highest standing of any in the United States in point of thoroughness and number of attendants. Of his intense devotion to charitable work I could speak by the hour, to tell how he is planning and doing every moment of every day to bring succor and relief to the indigent and needy. Whenever help is wanted, be it Jew or gentile, there you will find Dr. Cohen bringing relief. His is the broad charity that ministers to all, regardless of religious affiliations. His work as a member of the Central Relief Committee during the troublous days of 1900 will always stand as a monument to his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of stricken mankind. He is local honorary secretary of the Jewish Immigrant Information Bureau, but he takes such a decidedly active part in the workings of this institution that his official title is misleading. He keeps in close touch with the hospitals, extending cheer and solace and substantial helpfulness to patients whenever necessary, paying no attention as to whether or not the patient is a coreligionist. He takes a very live interest in educational matters; visits our schools as frequently, upon occasion addressing the scholars on subjects of interest to school children. Our great state university at Austin frequently invites him to address the students." And then the same speaker directed a tribute to the faithful and noble woman, Mrs.

Alfred C. Garrett
Bishop of Dallas

Cohen: "Last, but not least, I cannot forbear to voice the thought that Dr. Cohen has very good reason to be what he is, and that reason is his worthy helpmeet—Mrs. Cohen. In honoring him we must not forget that to his wife also we owe much, her good influence having been of great benefit to our community."

As an expression of the appreciation in which Rabbi Cohen is held outside of his home city, one of the leading Jewish citizens of Houston, in presenting a silver service from the Jews of Texas, said: "Tonight I can hear the heart throbs of all the Jews of Texas, and those heart throbs beat in unison of love and admiration for the 'little Giant' of Galveston. The Jews of all Texas have been taught how to bear themselves as men and live well as Jews by the example of this man in your midst, Galvestonians."

The celebration was made specially notable by the fact that it was not a gathering solely of Jewish people. During his long work and service in Galveston, Dr. Cohen has stood shoulder to shoulder with all the benevolent agencies working for civic and spiritual advancement, and the finest men and women of Galveston, irrespective of creed or race, are proud to be considered associates and colaborers with Dr. Cohen. In illustration of this was the tribute of Rev. C. S. Aves, rector of the Trinity Episcopal Church, who in the course of his address said: "Rabbi Cohen has made for you a strong and beautiful life. The Jew stands today in the southwest as well as any man, and it is due to the leadership of your wise, strong, and forceful rabbi. You have held up his hands, and he has in return given you the best he has in him. Not only is he strong in Jewish hearts; he is strong in Gentile hearts as well. Everybody loves him, respects him, feels for him as though he was their own leader."

And to the same point was the expression of Rev. Father J. M. Kirwin, vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Galveston. Father Kirwin, who has been associated with Dr. Cohen for many years in Galveston, said: "I want to pay a tribute of my affection and regard for this man. More than any other influence, I know, he has tended to sweep aside the race barriers that are not worth while. But in doing this he has not yielded one iota of God's word as he sees it. Nor would we respect and love him as we do if he did yield his creedal tendencies by compromise."

One brief paragraph from Rabbi Cohen's acknowledgment of the many beautiful things said in the course of the anniversary celebration will indicate his own modest and unostentatious bearing in the varied relations he has sustained for so many years with the people of his home city: "If I have never failed in any work I have undertaken here, it is through the helpfulness of my congregation and others. . . . With you, my congregation, I have had twenty-five years of 'sturm und drang.' Stern work it has been, but you have been help and inspiration to me. I want to end my days in Galveston. I am deeply thankful to you for what has been done. Could the spirits of my parents and of my wife's know what is in my heart, they would rejoice with me."

Dr. Henry Cohen was born in London, England, April 7, 1863. His parents were David and Josephine Cohen. His education was received at the Jews' Hospital in Lower Norwood, London, his tutor having been the Rev. John Chapman of London; also at Jews' College evening classes in London. He was ordained August 24, 1884, and his first service as pastor was at Kingston, Jamaica, during 1884-85. From 1885 to 1888 he was pastor of the Jewish congregation at Woodville, Mississippi, and then he came to Texas, and took up the ministry at Galveston on June 1, 1888.

On June 1, 1903, at the conclusion of fifteen years of service, Dr. Cohen was elected by his congregation as their pastor for life and was presented with a silver service. On his twentieth anniversary, on June 1, 1908, the congregation presented to himself and wife the gift of a Seawall bond, and among other methods taken to express appreciation of his services at the recent celebration the congregation tendered him a check for thirty-five hundred dollars. Dr. Cohen is president of the advisory board of the Lasker Home for Homeless Children. Since 1890 he has been an honorary vice president of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Since 1899 he has served as member of the Executive Council of the American Jewish Historical Society. He was curator of the Texas Historical Society at Galveston. He is on the advisory council of the Library of Southern Literature at Atlanta, Georgia. He belongs to the advisory council of the B'nai B'rith, and is first vice president of the Texas State Conference of Charities and Correction, before which body he delivered a paper in 1912 entitled "State Supervision of Public and Private Institutions." His work as a member of the Central Relief Committee after the Galveston Storm of 1900 has already been mentioned. In politics, Dr. Cohen is a Democrat. In addition to his splendid work of practical benevolence, Dr. Cohen is accomplished in literature and philosophy; is a man of profound scholarship and wide information. He has contributed not only to Jewish religious literature, but many articles which are important factors in Texas and general history. His more important literary achievements are the following: "Talmudic Sayings" (Cincinnati, 1894; second edition, 1910); "Prayer in Bible and Talmud," translated from the German (New York, 1894; second edition, 1910); "Hygiene and Medicine of the Talmud" (1901). Dr. Cohen contributed nine articles to the Jewish Encyclopedia. To the transactions of the American Jewish Historical Society he has contributed a number of papers, including the following titles: "The Settlement of the Jews in Texas," "The Jews in Texas," "Henry Castro, Pioneer and Colonist," "Evolution of Jewish Disabilities," "National Loyalty," "A Brave Frontiersman," "A Modern Maccabean," "Rise and Progress of Reform Judaism," "The Galveston Immigration Movement;" also "Report of the Central Committee of the Galveston Storm Sufferers," besides miscellaneous magazine articles, sermons, and translations from the French, Spanish and German.

Dr. Cohen was married March 6, 1889, the year following the beginning of his Galveston ministry, to Miss Mollie Levy of Galveston. They are the parents of two children: Ruth, who is prominent in musical and literary circles in Galveston, and Harry, a newspaper man, at present in New York. Their home is at 1920 Broadway.

Right Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, D. D., LL. D. A remarkable career of varied and effective service in behalf of humanity has been that of the Venerable Bishop Garrett of the diocese of Dallas. Bishop Garrett came to Dallas in 1874, nearly forty years ago, only a short time after the completion of the first railroad to this point, when the commercial foundation of the city was being securely laid and when the social character of the city was first taking on those distinctive qualities which have for so many years marked Dallas among the social centers of the south. A long list of useful service in Dallas might be drawn up to indicate the results of Dr. Garrett's work and influence in this community, but though these four decades have been the most fruitful period of his life, his record has an intrinsic interest for its many experiences in the work of the church elsewhere.

Dr. Garrett was born in Ballymote, County Sligo, Ireland, November 4, 1832. His parents were Rev. John and Elizabeth (Fry) Garrett. He is the fourth generation of the family to be represented in the work and service of the Church of England, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him all having been ministers of that church.

Educated at the school for the sons of Irish clergy at Lucan near Dublin, Ireland, after eight years of study there he entered Trinity College of the University of Dublin, where he was graduated in 1855 as B. A. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and in 1857 was ordained a priest of the Church of England by the Bishop of Winchester. From 1856 to 1859 he was curate at East Worldham, in Hampshire, England.

Bishop Garrett was sent to the western world as a missionary during the early years of settlement and civilization on the Pacific side of America. In 1859 he was sent to Victoria, British Columbia, where he served as missionary among the Indians until 1869. In the latter year came his appointment as Rector of St. James' Church in San Francisco, and he remained in the California metropolis until 1872. During the succeeding two years he was Dean of Trinity Cathedral in Omaha, Nebraska, and while there was consecrated on December 20, 1874, as Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas.

Bishop Garrett arrived in Dallas December 31, 1874, and has superintended the vast interests of the church ever since. At the beginning of his episcopal direction his diocese extended from Texarkana to the border of New Mexico, and at that time there was not a single railroad extending west of Dallas. In later years the diocese of Dallas was created from part of the great field he had originally supervised, and Dr. Garrett has been bishop of this diocese to the present time. He was honored with the degree of D. D. from Trinity College in Dublin in 1882, receiving a similar degree from Nebraska College, and in 1876 the University of Mississippi conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In addition to his work as a builder of churches throughout his diocese and directing the important interests which center in the Cathedral city of Dallas, Dr. Garrett is the founder and president of Saint Mary's College in Dallas. This college, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is devoted to the Christian education of women, and during its existence of nearly a quarter of a century it has contributed hundreds and thousands of cultured women to the work and society of the world. The original building of St. Mary's was begun in 1884, and the college was opened and dedicated on September 10, 1889. The site of the college is one of the finest in the vicinity of Dallas, comprising grounds of twenty acres lying on Garrett Avenue and extending from Ross Avenue to Bryant Street, the location being on the hills above the level of Trinity river. The college group comprises six buildings, affording the various facilities of instruction rooms, dormitories and other quarters required for the education and training of young women. St. Mary's College for Young Women is one of the oldest and strongest institutions in the southwest.

In addition to the numerous burdens and responsibilities of his episcopal office, Dr. Garrett is also known as an author, and his works comprise the following titles: Historical Continuity; the Eternal Sacrifice and other Sermons; Baldwin Lectures on the Philosophy of the Incarnation, etc.

Dr. Garrett is prominent in the social and fraternal circles of his home city. He has the honorary thirty-third degree in Masonry, and his affiliations are as charter member of Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master and Organizer; Dallas Chapter No. 47, R. A. M.; Dallas Commandry No. 6, K. T.; Order of Red Cross of Constantine; and Hella Temple No. 34, A. A. O. N. M. S. For many years the citizens of Dallas have delighted in the eloquence of their reverend Bishop. As an extempore speaker, he probably has no peer in the state of Texas, and the finest and most appropriate sentiments of the occasion flow from his lips in language of rare beauty. At the visit of President Taft to Dallas, Bishop Garrett delivered an address which will long be remembered for its beautiful and simple diction and the fitness of sentiment which has never been excelled in public addresses of this character.

Dr. Garrett was married in 1854 to Miss Letitia Hope, whose father was Queen's Counsel of Dublin, Ireland. Mrs. Garrett passed away in October, 1909. There were four children, two of whom are now living, Alexander and Henry. Bishop Garrett has his residence at St. Mary's College in Dallas.

JUDGE ALFRED PEYTON DOHONEY. The present judge of the sixty-second judicial district of Texas, Judge Dohoney, who was elected to this office in 1912 has for twenty-four years been an active member of the bar, and by his success as a lawyer and prominence in his district was well fitted for judicial honors so that his recent election as judge came as a matter of course and logical promotion.

Judge Dohoney represents an old family of north Texas, and a family which for several generations has been prominent on both sides of the Mississippi river, and the history of the name and its prominent possessors is an interesting and valuable chapter and will be given on succeeding pages as an appropriate feature of this work.

Alfred Peyton Dohoney, the oldest son of Hon. Eben Lafayette Dohoney, was born in Paris, March 8, 1867. As a boy he attended the Paris Male Academy under the instruction of Professor Gowdy. He also took a year in academic work at the University of Texas and then entered the law department of that institution where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1889. His practice began in Paris in association with his father, under the name style of E. L. and A. P. Dohoney. On the retirement of his father from active practice, Judge Dohoney associated himself with Judge John W. Rountree, under the firm name of Rountree and Dohoney. After a successful practice of the firm, this partnership was changed to Allen and Dohoney, Mr. C. M. Allen replacing the senior member. The name of Hale was added, making the title Allen, Dohoney & Hale, and this was one of the strongest legal combinations in Paris and during its existence enjoyed a large practice.

Judge Dohoney's fitness for promotion into the public service was recognized for a number of years of his private practice, and his first experience in judicial duty came with his election as special judge of the courts of Lamar county, in which capacity he served several times. In 1912 he became candidate in the primaries for the office of judge of the sixty-second district, a district comprising Lamar, Delta, and Hunt counties. At the primaries he defeated the rival aspirant, and has succeeded Judge Montrose of Greenville on this district bench.

Judge Dohoney began casting his vote with the Democrat party as soon as he became of age, and he has since served on the State executive committee from his senatorial district. He also participated as one of the campaign orators and workers in the fight made by Governor Hogg against George Clark in their race for the governorship in 1892. During his university career Judge Dohoney affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and was a member of the Rusk Literary Society which he represented in debate during his senior year. It is interesting to note that in that debate he took the negative side of the question, "Resolved that the United States Senator should be elected by the people." He won the decision from the judges, but in his later years he held to the opposite side of the proposition which he upheld at that time. Judge Dohoney is a director of the First National Bank of Paris, is affiliated with the Royal Arch Masonic Body, and is prominent in both business and social circles of his home city. The judge is unmarried. The Dohoney family history goes back to Ireland five generations to Thomas Dohoney, the great-great-grandfather of the present district judge. The heads of the different gen-

erations are as follows: Thomas Dohoney (I); Rhodes Dohoney (II); Peyton Dohoney (III); Eben Lafayette Dohoney (IV); and Alfred Peyton Dohoney (V).

Thomas Dohoney (I), came from Ireland before the Revolution. He was a poor boy who ran away from his step-father, and concealing himself on a ship did not show himself until too far out to sea to be turned back. He was brought over to Norfolk, Virginia, where some parties advanced the price of his passage in tobacco. The boy paid it back in labor and by industry finally became wealthy. He was first an overseer for a planter, but finally became a planter himself and furnished many supplies for Washington's army while fighting for independence. He himself took an active part in the Revolutionary war. He was married in Virginia, and it is said that the name of his wife was Miss Rhodes. Among their family were two sons, both of whom settled in Kentucky soon after the great migration to that state.

Rhodes Dohoney (II) located on Green river, Kentucky, while his brother settled about Lexington. Rhodes Dohoney was well educated but was fond of his "cup" and his death occurred in Adair county about 1845. He married Jane Chapman, one of a numerous family who came to America from Scotland at an early day. Their children were Chapman, Thomas, Lucy, James, John Peyton and Joseph.

Peyton Dohoney (III) was born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1805. Conditions upon the frontier caused his education to be neglected. He continued as farmer all his life, made occasional trips to the county seat, to mill and to church, and was a quiet and substantial citizen. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He married Mary Hindman, a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (McIlvane) Hindman. She was born in Kentucky in 1805 and died in 1886, and her grandfather had come from Virginia into Kentucky, and the Hindman family constructed the second residence erected on Big Creek, a large hewed log-house of poplar logs, and the house though more than one hundred and fifty years old was occupied by the fourth generation of the Hindman family. Peyton Dohoney and wife were the parents of the following children: Eben Lafayette; Robert B., who died at Glasgow, Kentucky, was a lawyer and judge of the county court; Rebecca, who died unmarried; Henry, who died in 1878, a Kentucky lawyer; Harriet, who married H. C. Walker and became the mother of Judge E. K. Walker, now of Chicago; Mary, who died in Royse City, Texas, was the mother of W. T. Carter, Jr., of the United States Geological Survey; Margaret, who died in childhood; and Miss Kate, who resides at Plano, Ill. Eben Lafayette (IV), was one of the remarkable Texans, who both through his personal character and his large political activities during the years preceding, during and following the great Civil war, exerted a great influence on the political life of the times. He was born October 13, 1832, in Adair county, Kentucky. Soon afterwards his parents moved to a part of the Hindman farm, previously mentioned, and it was here that he got his first impressions of life and received the influences which prevailed with him throughout his active career. It was a beautiful old rural estate upon which he was reared, and a home endeared to the family by many associations, a result of long residence. He was reared on a farm to hard work. His parents were poor and unable to give him a thorough education. He generally went to the old field-school two or three months in the winter, provided there was no land to be cleared. Nevertheless by studying at home at night he attained a fair education and was competent to teach when nineteen years of age. His father kindly gave him the remaining two years of his minority and he began teaching to make money to go to college. From nineteen to twenty-five years of age he hardly lost a day. He would close the country school on Friday and enter college the next Monday. At the close of the year in Columbia College he delivered the valedictory and at that event gained a reputation as an orator which extended all over that part of the country.

His ambition to become a lawyer and enter public life caused him to leave college when about half way through the course and he took up the study of law under Judge Bramlette, who was afterwards war-governor of Kentucky, and also under Col. Cravens, one of the ablest lawyers of the time. After reading two years he obtained a license, then entered the senior class of the law department of Louisville University, where he was graduated in the spring of 1857, his companions in the class including some distinguished Kentuckians of later years.

Eben Dohoney left Kentucky in the fall of 1859 and with his brother and a neighbor boy came through to Texas in a spring wagon. They were exactly one month on the trip and arrived at Paris in October, 1859. In a short time he had established himself at Paris both as a lawyer and in public affairs. He had been reared in the faith of the Democratic party, but in the remarkable changes and cleavaces which during the decade of the fifties were occuring in political opinion everywhere in the United States he was inclined to accept what might be called the more moderate or conservative views of the Democracy, and after the campaign of 1855 was seldom found in strict alignment with his party. In December, 1860, the people of Lamar county held a meeting at the court house to determine their attitude as to the election of Lincoln. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draw up resolutions, and the majority of this committee stood for secession, but Mr. Dohoney was one of the eight who stood for the Union and so reported. During the following week he canvassed Lamar county against secession and as a result of his strenuous efforts, at the election of March 2, 1861, secession was defeated by two hundred votes, and there was reason to believe that a similar result might have been attained in many other parts of Texas had the Union cause had as vigorous an advocate as Mr. Dohoney.

During this campaign Mr. Dohoney had pledged himself that he would follow his state whether for secession or against, and in July, 1861, he joined the second company, which left Lamar county for the Confederate army. He became first lieutenant and later captain of what was known as Company H of the Ninth Texas Cavalry. The history of this regiment can be found in many books containing the movement of the Texas troops, and only a brief mention will here be made for the purpose of indicating the campaign which Mr. Dohoney participated in.

During the winter of 1861-62 his regiment participated in the campaign through Indian Territory against the forces of the Federals which were penetrating into Arkansas and the territory from Missouri and Kansas. This campaign under General Cooper contained a number of severe engagements in which, in addition to the regular white troops on both sides, were also Indian allies on both the Federal and Confederate fronts. In 1863 Mr. Dohoney raised another company and was subsequently connected with the commissary department under General Pierce.

It was during the reconstruction period, following the war, that Mr. E. L. Dohoney's services reached their highest point in behalf of the people of Texas. Though a prominent citizen of Texas he had never held office before the war, so that he had never taken formal oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and was, therefore, not disqualified under the rigid military regime by which the Federal government kept the people of Texas under control during these years. He was, therefore, asked to become a candidate for the state Senate and was elected in the fall of 1869. At the same time was adopted the new Constitution of the State, and the

most important business coming before the legislature was the ratification of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, a ratification which was necessary before Texas could take her place again in the Union. Mr. Dohoney, as a Democrat, or as one who favored the ratification of the three amendments and was yet without any sympathy with the carpet bag regime which was upheld by Governor Davis and his followers, occupied a particularly influential place in the proceedings and events of the year 1869-70. During the early years of the seventies Mr. Dohoney was influential in the drawing up and the adoption of many measures which has made history in Texas. He was the father of the Homestead Law in 1871. In the same year, it is interesting to note, that he made a report favoring Women's Suffrage in the state. He upheld the liberal railroad policy and advocated liberal land grants in order to induce the railroad promoters to extend their lines into the interior of the state and thus promote more rapid development. This policy finally prevailed, and with the final enactment of the railroad legislation in 1873 began the great extension of railroad lines and development of the state which has continued ever since. He also served on the committee of public education, and by some clever strategy obtained the passage of the school law which made history for the school system of this state. This law provided for a superintendent of public instruction; county superintendent, school district and trustees; and contained all the leading features of a public school system; and on all minor details adapted itself to the condition of things in Texas. But this law never came to a trial since those controlling both houses of the legislature shortly afterwards repealed it and introduced another method known as the community system which many students of education consider to have been much inferior to the plan proposed by Mr. Dohoney.

The State Constitution of 1869 was in many ways ill-adapted for its purposes and in 1875 a new constitutional convention assembled. Mr. Dohoney had been elected a member of this convention and he took a prominent part in its work. He served as chairman on the Committee on Suffrage, probably the most important committee in the Convention. But probably of even greater importance was the position to be taken by the delegates on the educational question. Strange as it may seem, at the present time, there was a decided opposition to the public schools. A few were opposed to them altogether on the principle that public education had no part in civil government, while others took the ground that the state of Texas was then too poor to require a tax from the people to support free schools. Mr. Dohoney gathered a great array of evidence, showing the needs of public education, and in an eloquent argument won the day for popular schools in this state. He also took a decided stand as an advocate of local option and it is said that during his campaign for his election to this convention he made the first local option speech ever delivered in the south.

In subsequent years Mr. Dohoney became one of the leading greenbackers of this state, and was candidate in the fourth district in 1882 for Congress as the greenback representative. Subsequently in 1886 he was on the state ticket as Prohibitionist candidate for governor. In 1892 he was Populist candidate for chief justice of the Criminal Court of Appeals, and was candidate for the same office in 1894.

On October 7, 1862, just after his return from the army, Mr. E. L. Dohoney married Miss Mary Johnson. Her family had come to Lamar county in the closing weeks of 1860, and the acquaintance of the two young people had quickly ripened into a lasting affection. Mr. and Mrs. Dohoney reared and educated eight children, all of whom possess good character and talent and all engage in useful employment. The mother of these children, after a long illness, passed away on February 1, 1907.

Mr. E. L. Dohoney was for many years engaged in active work of his profession in Lamar county. He was appointed district attorney towards the close of the Civil war, holding that office for one year. After a few years he confined himself to civil practice, finding criminal practice to be distasteful to him, and was especially prominent as an authority in land litigation. In 1876, after his return from the constitutional convention, until he left practice, he was actively connected with much of the choicest legal business in Lamar county and vicinity, and as a counselor had few rivals in this part of the state. Finally as a matter of principle he gave up the law and continued in the real estate business for some years. Mr. Dohoney was the founder of the *North Texan* at Paris, on January 1, 1871, and was one of the few editors and publishers at the time who refused to accept advertisements from liquor men, or advertisements having any connection with the traffic whatever. This paper, though not a financial success, exercised an important influence in the moulding of public opinion during its existence. In the latter seventies, Mr. Dohoney published for two years a Greenback paper, and then in 1888 became connected with a prohibitionist paper issued at Dallas. In 1892 he established the *Peoples' Party Paper.* All of his enterprises in publishing were educational in nature and he never realized any profits except the rewards of his own conscience and his faith that his efforts and arguments might influence a large body of leaders to accept his principles in economic and social problems then to be solved. Mr. Dohoney was the author of several books, principally philosophical in nature, and the contents may be better understood by the titles of the two chief publications under his name. The first issued in 1885 was "Man; His Origin, Nature and Destiny". The second was published in 1893 under the title of "The Constitution of Man in the Physical, Psychic and Spiritual World".

Mr. Dohoney had a many-sided life and character; he lived in the strength of the things, was always working for what he believed to be right, was guided by that great rule of just living in both private and public life, and his character and achievements taken as a whole must be regarded as worthy of long remembrance among all Texans.

G. A. Bodenheim. The men who succeed in life are the men who attain what the average man looks upon as an impossibility. The man who attains what the average man looks upon as an impossibility is the man who intelligently uses every ounce of energy in his being. Mr. Bodenheim belongs to this class. He has all his life worked to achieve success, he has used all the ability in his make up, and he has never left a stone unturned to reach his goal. As a result he is mayor of his town, Longview, Texas; is one of the large cotton dealers of the place, and is a prominent life insurance man of the state.

G. A. Bodenheim was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 13, 1873. His father, Mayer Bodenheim, a wholesale and retail merchant of that city, died there in 1907, at the age of seventy-two years. He had confined his business to dry goods and he had the largest trade in his line in Vicksburg. During the Civil war he was an artilleryman in the Confederate army, helped to defend his own historic city, and was in the service three and a half years. He married Miss Lena Picard, a daughter of Col. August Picard, a Frenchman, who served as a regimental commander of the French army, and who settled at New Orleans when he became a citizen of the United States. To Mayer and Lena Bodenheim were born one daughter and five sons. The daughter is married and a resident of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Of the sons, G. A., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest; Adolph holds a prominent position with the

Crawford-Simpson Dry Goods Company in New York City, and is widely known as a lightning calculator or a mathematical prodigy; Sydney is a commercial traveler for Morris, Mann and Riley of Chicago; Frank is engaged in the transfer business at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Simeon is a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, with office at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Ten years ago, when Longview, Texas, was a mere village compared with what it is now, G. A. Bodenheim was elected its Mayor. The place was then divided into two parts, Longview and Longview Junction, and the latter persistently refused to be annexed to the former. Here was Mr. Bodenheim's opportunity, and by his great personality he accomplished a coup. First he was successful in getting a petition signed. Then, although many believed the petition would be naught, the legislature passed an act which united the two towns. The tax roll was increased to a million dollars, and immediate improvements were the result. Waterworks and sewer system were installed, pavements and macadam streets were built, and electric lights ornamented as well as lighted the city. Also a fire company, with the best fighting apparatus known, was installed, its equipment including automobile, combination chemical and water hose, and a two-horse hose and chemical engine, reducing the key rate to thirty cents cheaper than any other city in the State.

And Mr. Bodenheim's interest in public improvements extends beyond the city of which he has served more than ten consecutive years as Mayor. He is also interested in the betterment of highways. December 10, 1912, he was elected president of the Good Roads Association of East Texas, and much progress in good roads is sure to follow.

As above indicated, Mr. Bodenheim is a large cotton buyer and insurance man, representing the Southwestern Life Insurance Company. A brief quotation here from the president of that company will serve to show Mr. Bodenheim's standing. Mr. Vardell says: "While at the home office during the latter part of April, Mayor G. A. Bodenheim of Longview (or 'Bodie,' as his friends know him), stated that he had finished his cotton business (incidentally he is the biggest cotton buyer in that territory) and had determined to write $200,000 Southwestern Life Insurance before the next cotton season.

"From my experience with Mr. Bodenheim (and we have worked together for years) I know what a Bodenheim determination is. It is not a hazy fancy of something possibly to be accomplished in the dim future. It is the culmination of a plan carefully mapped out in advance, which will be worked out to the finest detail as rapidly as possible. I asked him to place $100,000 of the business during the month of May. After a few moments' thought, he said he would.

"Between May first and thirty-first inclusive we received applications and examinations amounting to $104,000 over the signature of Mr. Bodenheim. This magnificent work was the result of his individual effort."

All the prizes offered by the Southwestern Life have been won by Mr. Bodenheim. This fact alone is evidence of the preeminent standing he enjoys in insurance circles.

Mr. Bodenheim also has important financial interests. He is president of the Guaranty State Bank of Longview, and a director of both the Peoples State and the First National banks here. Also he is a stockholder in the Guaranty State Bank of Dallas.

Fraternally, while Mr. Bodenheim is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and an Elk, his interest in lodge work has never been marked by great enthusiasm.

In September, 1900, Mr. Bodenheim and Miss Willie Bass of Longview were united in marriage, and they are the parents of two children: Roland and Edwin Hobby. Mrs. Bodenheim is a daughter of W. R. and Mariana (Howard) Bass, of Longview, Mr. Bass being cashier of the Peoples State Bank of this place. The Bass family is composed of Mrs. Lawrence Bramlette, of Muskogee, Oklahoma; the late Mrs. Grace Buckelew, of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Mrs. Bodenheim. Mrs. Bodenheim is a talented musician. She studied music in the college at Liberty, Missouri, and finished her work in the college of music at Cincinnati, Ohio, where she competed for and won a prize of a thousand dollar piano offered by the institution to its ablest student.

HAMPSON GARY, one of the ablest lawyers of the younger generation in the Lone Star state, is a native Texan, born April 23, 1873, in the city of Tyler. He comes of an old South Carolina family of lawyers, soldiers and orators. The Garys came to America long before the Revolution and settled in Virginia. About the year 1760 the branch of the family from which the subject of this sketch is descended removed to South Carolina and each generation of the Garys has contributed worthy citizens to all the honorable walks of life in the old Palmetto state.

Mr. Gary's father, Hon. Franklin Newman Gary, born Nov. 26, 1828, in Newbery district, South Carolina, was captain in the 22nd Texas Infantry, C. S. A. in Gen. Walker's division under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, and was in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins' Ferry and other engagements. He was district attorney of the old East Texas judicial division and one of the distinguished lawyers of Texas as well as a successful man of affairs. He died January 30, 1886. The city of Tyler named the Gary School in his honor. He was married April 26, 1861, to Martha Isabella, daughter of Samuel Hampson Boren who came from Tennessee to Texas in 1838, and was an officer in the army of the young Republic of Texas and later lieutenant of cavalry in the Mexican War of 1846. Mrs. Gary's mother was a lineal descendant of Gen. Joseph Dickson, of Revolutionary fame, who was a member of Congress when the election of the President of the United States devolved upon the House and his vote helped to elect Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr by one majority.

Hampson Gary was educated in Bingham School, North Carolina, and the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and began the practice of law in Tyler. He was captain of United States Volunteers during the Spanish-American war and in service nearly a year. Later he was colonel of a regiment in the national guard of the state. In the fall of 1900 he was elected to the legislature as the representative for the counties of Smith, Upshur and Camp. Although a new member and one of the youngest in the assembly he soon attracted attention by his participation in important legislation. His speech on the constitutional amendments proposed by former Governor Hogg brought him into wide notice. He served on the following standing committees—judiciary, education, internal improvements, revenue and taxation. From 1902 to 1904 he was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the state. He has been a delegate to many state conventions of his party and to the National Democratic Convention in Denver. He was nominated in 1908 for presidential elector for the state-at-large but declined the honor. For several years he was a regent of the University of Texas and his excellent work on that board is still remembered.

Mr. Gary was in 1910 commissioned referee in bankruptcy for the Texarkana, Jefferson and Tyler divisions of the Federal Court. In his judicial capacity he has tried nearly three hundred cases, and in all important ones where there were lengthy contests or intricate questions of law raised he delivered written opinions, many of them being published in the government reports and law books, and he has never been reversed on appeal. In consequence of the high reputation won in

equity cases and in recognition of the able and conscientious work performed as referee, Mr. Gary was in 1913 appointed Standing Master in Chancery for the United States Court for the entire Eastern district of Texas, having jurisdiction on the equity side of the docket of matters referred to him by the judge from forty-two counties, reaching from Beaumont and Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico to Paris and Sherman and the Oklahoma line. No chancellor in the entire state has a larger field of work. Hon. Gordon Russell, the United States judge, wrote Mr. Gary: "Your work has relieved me of an immense amount of labor and has proved satisfactory in every particular. In going over the district I have ascertained that your method of administering the office has met with the universal approval of the members of the bar who have practiced before you. I congratulate you heartily on the record you have made and I shall think myself fortunate if I can continue you in the office for many years to come." Mr. Gary has not only attained a high rank in his profession—he is also a successful man of affairs and has agricultural, banking, and other business interests in the handling of which he has shown fine executive ability.

Mr. Gary was married December 18, 1901, at Palestine, Texas, to Miss Bessie Royall, the youngest daughter of N. R. Royall, and they have two children—Franklin and Helen.

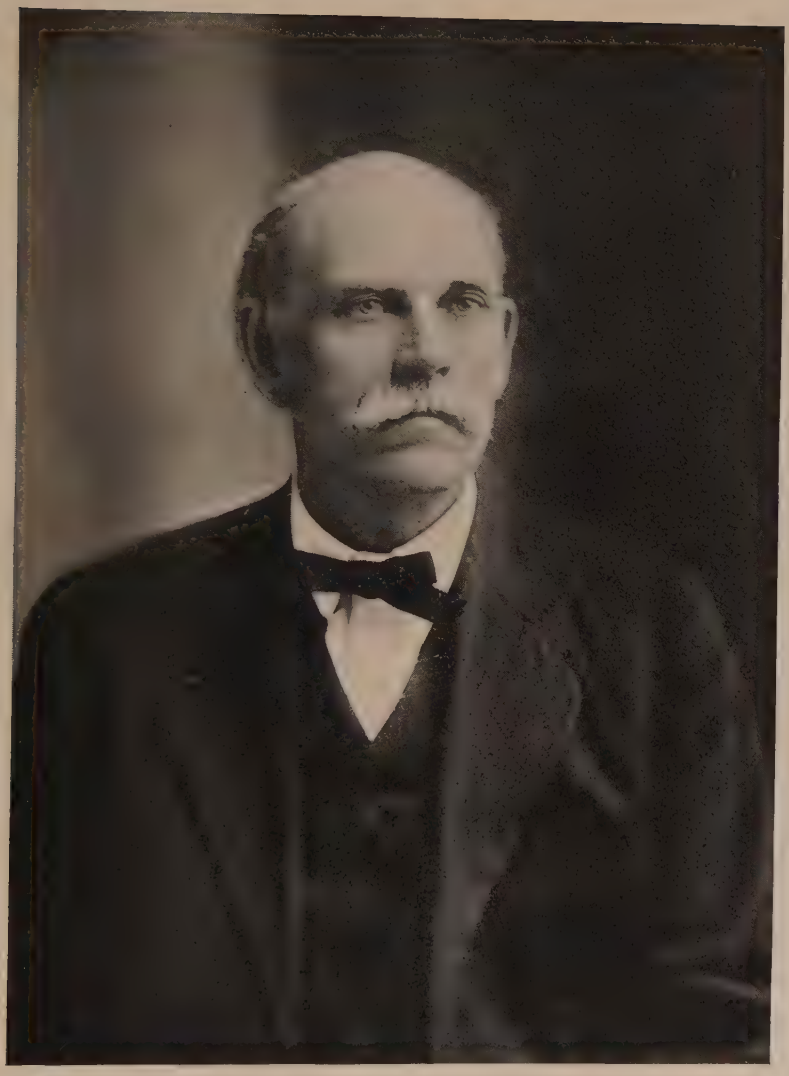
JOHN T. CONWAY. As the founder of the mercantile house of the Conway-Duncan Company of Paris, John T. Conway has been a forceful and important factor in the commercial life of this city since 1888. His business life has been filled with plans, the development and maturing of which have marked his phenomenal success in merchandise, and with affairs affecting the general welfare of his community in no inconsiderable manner. The nativity, youthful environment and unique entry of the man into the affairs of actual business life, all unite in rendering Mr. Conway one of the rare men of his community, and few men of any community have enjoyed a more successful career, or have been more truly the leading spirit in all its most worthy enterprises. Reared to farm life, with no advantages for education save those he provided for himself, and facing the world when he was ready to initiate his independent career with an actual cash capital of thirty-five cents, the success of John T. Conway is in every way worthy of emulation, and of the plaudits of those who rejoice when genuine merit wins out in the battle of life.

Washington, Hempstead county, Arkansas, represented the birthplace of John T. Conway. He was born on the 25th day of May, 1850, and is the son of R. H. and Emily B. (Stuart) Conway. The father was a relative of the Conway family who furnished the first several governors of the Arkansas commonwealth, covering a period of ten years following its admission to statehood. He came to Arkansas from Tennessee, and died in Hempstead county in 1889, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was a slaveholding planter of the ante-bellum times. His wife was a daughter of Susan Stuart, another of the pioneers of Arkansas, and the eight children of their union who reached maturity were the following: John T., of this review; Wiley G., who died without issue, as did Mitchell, his brother; Robert H., of Elmo, Texas; J. S., of Ozan, Arkansas, a farmer and capitalist, and a man of promise in his district; and Elijah H., a cotton merchant of Paris, Texas, once connected with the mercantile interests of this city; Emma, who married T. A. Staurt, of Columbus, Arkansas; and Ida, who married R. R. Carlisle, of Little Rock.

John T. Conway, it may well be said, was born with an ambition for achievement. He well knew that education was an almost indispensable aid to business success, and he managed his small income from his labors so as to make it provide him with a liberal training in a good school. He was of mature years when he entered Cane Hill College, in Arkansas, and he was dangerously near to financial ruin when he had spent three years at that institution. It was then that he concluded that his education was practically finished and pronounced it so, leaving college with the cash capital of thirty-five cents, previously mentioned, as his sole visible assets. The judgment of the young man led him to turn to the schoolroom as the proper field of his activities, where he believed he could properly direct the youth of a country district, and in his home community he taught school and held the position of clerk in a general store by turns until 1879, when he came to Texas at the earnest solicitation of his old school friend, B. W. Lewis, and the two located in Terrell. There Mr. Conway invested his meagre savings of a few hundred dollars in a mercantile business with Mr. Lewis, and the firm of Lewis & Conway did business there until Mr. Lewis retired to come to Paris. In 1890 Mr. Conway disposed of his store in Terrell, and followed his old partner to Paris, there joining him once more in business. Subsequently Mr. Conway became the sole proprietor of the establishment, acquiring the business by purchase, at a time when an inventory would have revealed a capital stock of $25,000. Following the date when Mr. Conway became the sole proprietor of the business, he took his brother, Elijah H., into the firm and for some years the firm of Conway Brothers operated successfully in Paris. When the junior member sold his interest to W. P. Duncan, the firm continued in business under the firm name of Conway & Duncan. Later on Mr. T. E. Jones entered into the combination, and the present firm is the outcome of that partnership. The house of the Conway-Duncan Company is widely known throughout Lamar county, owning, besides the parent house in Paris, branches in Enloe, Roxton and Blossom, all in Texas, and representing an investment of something like $70,000.

Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Conway has from time to time invested his surplus in other legitimate channels of trade, real estate and bank stocks. all of which have added much value to his estate and given him place among the strong financial figures of the county. He was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Paris and is vice president of the bank at this time. He was one of the promoters of the First National Bank at Enloe, Texas, and served as its first president. He also aided in the organization of the Lake Creek Bank, of which he is the vice president, and the First National Bank of Terrell came into being with Mr. Conway as one of its chief organizers and promoters, and for a time he was its president. It is not necessary to mention in detail the many other financial and commercial enterprises with which Mr. Conway is connected, but it may be mentioned in passing that in a third of a century he has converted his thirty-five cents into a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, besides establishing an enterprise doing an annual business of three hundred thousand dollars, an achievement that speaks most eloquently of the sagacity and business ingenuity of the man, and establishes him in the forefront of the successful men of the county.

Mr. Conway was married in Henderson county, Texas, on September 15, 1880, to Miss Minto O. Oliver, a daughter of Reuben Oliver, a native of Tennessee and prominent for many years in Henderson, Texas, as a merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Conway have made up for their lack of children by adopting and rearing four children, who have shared in the comforts of the Conway home and in love, generosity and liberality of their foster-parents, who have looked well to the education and equipment of their charges and started them well in life to fill their places as earnest and capable citizens. These children were Emma, who is married to A. T. Isbell and lives in Lynchburg, Virginia; Grace, the wife of Robert Braggins, a railroad official of New Orleans; Alice, who married George Thebo, manager of a wholesale establish-



J. T. Conway.

ment in Paris; and Carl, who is engaged as a bookkeeper in Louisiana.

Mr. Conway came of a family who have long been Democrats, and he has shared in that faith, but has never been active in the operations of the party. He is a member and an official of the Methodist church, and participates in all its activities. He has ever been liberal with his means in the maintenance of all laudable enterprises, and has long enjoyed the friendship and respect of a wide circle of people in and about Lamar county, who know him for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind, no less than for his success as a business man and as one of the foremost figures in commercial and financial circles in the county.

Paul Vernon Harrell. Former city attorney at Brownwood, Mr. Harrell represents the best ideals of the modern legal fraternity, and from five years of successful experience at the beginning of his career the promise of his future usefulness and prominence in professional and public life of Texas is exceedingly bright. Mr. Harrell represents one of the old families of this state, and its members have been actively identified as farmers, professional men, business men and public spirited citizens with various sections of the state for a great many years.

Paul Vernon Harrell was born in Hunt county, Texas, April 2, 1881, a son of John E. and Anna (Chapman) Harrell. The parents were both natives of Hunt county, and on both sides the grandparents came to this state during the fifties. The families of Chapmans and Harrells came originally from South Carolina, and were among the people who endured the hardships of western frontier life and laid the foundation for the later era of prosperity and development. John E. Harrell has been a stockman and farmer all his life, and since 1885, has been a resident of Brown county. He has considerable land interests and is one of the successful stock raisers of this section. There were three sons in the family, of whom Paul V. is the oldest. Herbert Goldsmith Harrell, a resident of Brown county is well known in professional circles as a musician, particularly as a singer, and music is in a manner a natural gift to all members of this family. The youngest son is Claude Chapman, who is now attending school in Brownwood.

Paul V. Harrell was educated in the public schools of Brown county, was graduated Bachelor of Science in the class of 1903 from the Daniel Baker College of Brownwood, and then entered the University of Texas in the law department, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1907. In the following year, having been admitted to the bar he took up the practice of the law at Brownwood, and was soon afterwards elected city attorney and served in that office from 1909 to 1913. He is establishing a fine clientele, and is a young man of typical character and growing ability. He has been a loyal worker in Democratic ranks, and fraternally is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Harrell is unmarried. Like other members of the family he finds diversion in music, and is popular in social circles at Brownwood.

Judge J. M. Richards. A boy soldier of the Confederacy, at one time an active newspaper publisher and editor in Alabama, a lawyer for more than forty-five years, and since 1877 closely identified with the bar and public affairs in Weatherford, Texas, and well known throughout the state. Judge Richards has a following, whose loyalty and appreciation of his character and services are the finest tribute which can be paid to a man. Recently, on the recommendation of Postmaster General Albert Burleson, Judge Richards was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson, postmaster at Weatherford, an appointment which met with the hearty approval of progressive Democrats, not only in his home city, but throughout the state. His friends in recommending his appointment represented him as being "mentally, physically and temperamently qualified to discharge the duties of postmaster, and that his character and reputation as an honorable and upright citizen and bold, outspoken advocate of civic righteousness, and a high standard of personal and political moralty, had been recognized and respected by all parties in this part of the state for more than a third of a century." This quotation well sums up the standing and reputation of Judge Richards in Parker county.

J. M. Richards was born in Lafayette, Chambers county, Alabama, February 8, 1848, a son of Judge Evan G. and Sarah Dickens Webb Richards. The Richards family is of Welsh stock, and the Webbs are an old English family, with a record dating back to the year 1544, when Catherine Parr was regent of the English throne. Judge Evan G. Richards, who was a lawyer and slave owner before the war, was for more than half a century an active attorney in Alabama. He served as judge of probate in Chambers county from 1836 until 1840, was a local minister of the Methodist church and practiced law and preached the gospel until his death, at the venerable age of eighty-seven. The mother died in 1889. Of the thirteen children in the family, Judge J. M. Richards was the seventh born. Few southern families devoted themselves more loyally to the southern cause than this one. The father held the position of judge advocate in the Confederate army, for a short period and later did important work in looking after the welfare of the families from which husbands and fathers had gone to the front. Judge J. M. Richards himself, at the age of seventeen, enlisted, and served with Forest until captured at the battle of Selma, Alabama, and was later paroled. The Judge is now an active member of Tom Greene Camp of the United Confederate Veterans at Weatherford. His oldest brother, Thomas Evan, was a member of the First Regiment of Alabama, in the heavy artillery. Robert Webb Richards, next younger, was in General John H. Morgan's command of cavalry, serving with the Sixteenth Georgia Battalion. John H. Richards, next in age, was in the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, serving with the famous Wilcox Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was wounded in battle at Chancellorsville. Andrew Jackson Richards was a soldier of Company I, Thirty-seventh Alabama Infantry, and surrendered with Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

The early education of Judge J. M. Richards was received in private schools in Alabama. His law studies were carried on under his father's direction, and in 1869 came his admission to the bar. In the meantime he had become identified with newspaper work, and rendered efficient service both as an editor and as a private citizen during the era of reconstruction, until Alabama was redeemed from misrule in 1874. During 1868-9 Judge Richards published the Chambers *Tribune*. For the next three years the Lafayette *Reporter* was controlled and directed by him. In about 1871 he and his brother-in-law, J. E. Roberts, edited a newspaper at Opelika, Alabama; the Opelika *Locomotive*. This publication was sold twelve months later, and his next enterprise was with the Pensacola *Mail* at Pensacola, Florida. In 1873, with J. E. Roberts, he began the publication of the *Morning News* at Montgomery, Alabama, securing as editor in chief the services of Colonel Robert Tyler, a son of ex-president Tyler, and one of the most virile and forcible writers in the south. In 1872 Judge Richards was elected county attorney, or county solicitor, of Chambers county, Alabama, and gave four years of service as a vigorous prosecutor in that office.

From the beginning of his residence in Weatherford, in February, 1877, the Judge has been continuously active as a practicing lawyer and in public affairs. It was recently said that for thirty-six years he had never failed to appear at each term of the district court in

Weatherford, "where, by his ability, urbanity and fairness, he has won the respect of his legal brethren and the confidence of his clients. As a friend to young lawyers he has shown more favors to a greater number, by taking them into his office, than all other attorneys in Weatherford combined, and it is with reluctance that he retired from the arduous and exacting duties of the practice of the profession of law." During 1880-1 he served as county judge of Parker county.

Politically his thought and activities have always been along progressive lines. He has championed the Democratic cause at all times with ability and zeal, and at the same time has also been an active Prohibitionist. Concerning his political principles and activities, a Dallas paper recently wrote: "Since locating in Weatherford in 1877 no public issue, moral or political, has been presented in which the Judge did not promptly align himself, and in politics ever on the side of progressive Democracy. Upon state issues he supported Governor James S. Hogg and his progressive policies, and later Governor Charles A. Culberson in his memorable campaign for the suppression of prize fighting. In the campaign of 1887 he was active in his opposition to the saloons, and zealous in favor of Prohibition, as he has been ever since. On national questions, as a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1896, he favored the advanced stand there taken by the national Democracy, and has since unswervingly commended and supported W. J. Bryan, regarded now as one of the most unselfish patriots in public life. In the presidential campaign last year, while he greatly appreciated the fidelity of Hon. Champ Clark to the principles of progressive Democracy, he believed that his ability and experience could best be used in congress as speaker of the house. Recognizing the fact that Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, possessed the necessary qualifications to discharge the various duties of the exalted office of president of this great nation, the Judge was among the first in Texas to advocate his nomination and to organize a Woodrow Wilson Democratic Club, and as the only delegate from Parker county in the Houston convention aided in selecting the excellent delegation, sent to the Baltimore convention pledged to support Woodrow Wilson for president." Judge Richards has made political speeches in behalf of Democracy, and often debated with greenbackers, Republicans, Populists and Anti-prohibitionists. His first important service to the party (outside of newspaper work) was as an alternate elector on the Tilden and Hendrix ticket in 1874.

On the 1st of December, 1874, Judge Richards was married in Birmingham, Alabama, to Miss Irene Hawkins, a daughter of Benjamin and Delilah (Pope) Hawkins. Her father was a merchant, and both he and his wife died about twenty years ago. Mrs. Richards passed away in Weatherford on the 19th of December, 1899. On October 26, 1904, occurred the marriage of Judge Richards to Mrs. Frances Leach, of Fort Worth, Texas, a daughter of J. N. Withers, who came from Lexington, Kentucky, and for several years was engaged in the nursery business and in farming in Tanner Co., Texas. The Judge has no children of his own, but has taken into his home at different times, and partly educated, nine nephews, the children of three brothers and one sister. Five of them were virtually adopted in February, 1902, and their ages now range from fourteen to twenty-two years. The Judge is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he has been an official member in Weatherford for over thirty years. As a friend to Christian education he has been a liberal contributor of his means to the different schools and colleges of his church. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order. In local affairs the communities of Weatherford and vicinity have had no more ardent and vigorous supporter of good administration, free from graft and intrigue, than Judge Richards. He was instrumental in helping to drive thirteen saloons from Parker county, and on every occasion has been ready to freely give his services in behalf of the public welfare. As an occasional contributor to the Dallas *News* and other papers, his communications on public questions have met the general approval of leading Democrats and moral advocates over the state.

Hon. William Madison Jeter. In 1908 the citizens of Potter county chose to the office of county judge one of the rising young lawyers of the Panhandle country and a young man who in every relation of life, from cowboy to judge, has shown splendid ability as an administrator and an integrity which has gained for him the complete confidence of all his fellow citizens. Owing to the fact that Amarillo has become one of the chief distributing centers and the metropolis of the entire Panhandle country, the business concentrated in the county court there is probably as large as that of almost any other county in the state, and it is therefore a place of great responsibility which Judge Jeter fills.

William Madison Jeter was born in Winn Parish, Louisiana, January 28, 1871. His father was Henry M. Jeter, a native of Florida, who came to Louisiana when a young man, during the early fifties, and was a merchant and farmer by occupation. For four years he served as sheriff of Grant parish in Louisiana. A Democrat in politics, he took an active part in political and civic affairs up to the time of his death, in 1885, when he was thirty-five years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Nancy R. Wamock, who also was born in Florida, and is now living in Palatka, Florida, at the age of fifty-eight. Judge Jeter was the oldest of the six children in the family.

He attained his education in the schools of his native place, and by private study. When he was sixteen years old he left home and came out to Texas, and ever since has made his own way, relying upon his own industry and his native ability to win him a place among his competitors in life. His first experience after coming to Amarillo in the pioneer year of 1888, was employment as a cowboy in the LX Ranch. From cowboy he was elevated to the position of county and district clerk of Moore county, which position he filled for four years, and subsequently was elected county judge of same county and gave three years and a half of service in that capacity. As a young man on the ranch he must have displayed unusual abilities, not only as a ranchman, but also such as to entitle him to public confidence, else he could hardly have been elected to head the administrative government of Moore county. While serving as county judge, he took up the study of law, and in 1906 was admitted to the bar before the court of Civil appeals. In the same year he established his home at Amarillo, and two years later was elected to his present office of county judge of Potter county.

Judge Jeter has always taken an active part in politics and is one of the leading Democrats in this section of the state. He belongs to the County Bar Association, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As county judge he is also ex-officio county superintendent of schools for Potter county. Judge Jeter is a member of the board of stewards of the Polk Street Methodist church in Amarillo.

James Newton Vernon. To the subject of this sketch belongs the distinction of being the pioneer laundryman of the Panhandle district of Texas; this by reason of his having established a laundry at Amarillo a dozen years ago and having been in this business there ever since.

Mr. Vernon was born July 29, 1867, at Nolenville, Tennessee, son of Thomas and Fitila (Stanfield) Vernon, both natives of Tennessee. Thomas Vernon was a contractor and builder and met with moderate success. He

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affiliated with the Democratic party, and worshipped with the Methodist denomination, of which organization he was a worthy member up to the time of his death. He died in 1884. He had moved with his family to Texas in 1869, and it was at Cleburne, this state, that his death occurred. His widow is still living at Cleburne. They were the parents of three children, all sons, two of whom are living: O. H. Vernon, a blacksmith of San Antonio, Texas, and James N., whose name introduces this article.

James Newton Vernon in his youth had limited educational advantages. He attended the public schools of Cleburne until he was thirteen, and then closed his school books in order to become a wage-earner. For his first work, as a farm boy, he received $10.00 per month and "found." He continued farm work for three years, and the next three years he worked in a retail grocery store at Cleburne. From the grocery business he turned to railroading, entering the employ of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company as a clerk in the office of the division master mechanic's office at Cleburne. He followed railroading four years, the last year on the road as fireman. In 1893 he had his first experience in the laundry business, as an employe of the Home Steam Laundry at Cleburne, and was connected with that concern four years, during which time he mastered every detail of the business. The next four years he was manager and foreman for the Columbia Steam Laundry at Cleburne, this experience being followed by one year as manager of the Hillsboro Steam Laundry, Hillsboro, Texas. In 1901 he came to Amarillo and established the Amarillo Steam Laundry, the first steam laundry in the Panhandle. After successfully operating this concern for eighteen months he sold it and built a larger one, in fact the largest one in this part of the country, and which is known as the Troy Steam Laundry. This laundry furnishes employment for thirty people, is modern in every respect, and is operated under the best possible conditions obtainable here. Mr. Vernon also owns the property in which the plant is located, 306-318 Tyler street.

From a poor boy Mr. Vernon has worked his way up. He not only owns and operates this important enterprise, but he has various other extensive interests. He is a stockholder in the First State Bank, owns a 665-acre ranch just outside the city, and has in the neighborhood of thirty thousand dollars' worth of property in Amarillo, including his residence at 901 Van Buren street. His chief delight is his home. There, outside of business hours, he may usually be found with his family. After his father's death, he aided in the support of the family and the education of his younger brothers.

While he has never taken any active part in politics, Mr. Vernon has always voted the democratic ticket. His social, civic and religious interests identify him with various organizations, including the B. P. O. E., W. O. W., A. O. U. W., M. W. A., Chamber of Commerce and Central Presbyterian Church. Also he is a member of the Panhandle Laundry Men's Association, in the convention which met April 5, 1913, at Amarillo, he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Vernon's family consists of wife and three children, Kaleta, James McIntosh and Agnes. Mrs. Vernon, formerly Miss Jean McIntosh, is a native of Scotland and a daughter of William McIntosh. They were married at Cleburne, Texas, October 23, 1895.

JOHN SPENCER HEARD. The fundamental, underlying principles of success in any undertaking may be said to be simple honesty, ruggedness of character, frugality and assiduous application to hard work. By frugality is meant living within one's income and saving in a systematic manner. Many of the successful capitalists of Texas started their careers with only the foregoing characteristics as their capital. There is no reason just because a young man is drawing a good salary that he should spend all of it. Saving is not a habit; it is the development of one of the most important qualifications a man can possess in the race for success. Among the men of Collin county whose careers have started in comparative obscurity, and who have risen to high places because of their appreciation and observance of the above-named characteristics, John Spencer Heard, banker and capitalist of McKinney, holds prominent place. He was born near Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, July 8, 1841, and is a son of Charles C. and Henrietta D. (Allen) Heard, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Arkansas.

Charles C. Heard was in early life a farmer and merchant, and in young manhood moved to Arkansas, from whence he came to Texas in 1862, locating at McKinney. He was also the owner of a ranch located twenty miles west of this city, and was prosperous in his business affairs. In 1866, while he was making a journey from Van Buren, Arkansas, to McKinney, he was attacked by two negroes, and with his two companions, Foster and Basham, was murdered. The assassins robbed them of their money and valuables and escaped in their buggy, with their two mules, but were later captured and the greater part of the property was recovered and returned to the relatives of the murdered men. The negroes subsequently suffered the full penalty of the law. The mother, who died in 1864, was a daughter of Jonathan Allen, a pioneer settler of Collin county, Texas, who came here from Washington county, Arkansas, as early as 1848. She was also a sister of M. W. Allen, a prominent citizen of Northern Texas, who served several years in the State Senate and took a prominent part in various public affairs of his section. Charles C. and Henrietta D. Heard were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living, and John Spencer was the first in order of birth.

Mr. Heard's early education was secured in private schools in Arkansas, following which he took a course in the College of Boonesburg, that state, and the Van Buren College. His first business experience was in mercantile lines, with his father, and he was so engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, at which time he joined the Frontier Guard, organized at Van Buren prior to the war. When the army was reorganized, after the battle of Oak Hill, Missouri, Mr. Heard's company was transferred to the Confederate troops represented by the State service, joining the Twenty-second Regiment, Arkansas Infantry, commanded by Colonel Rector, subsequently participating in numerous battles, and finally being captured at the battle of Helena, Arkansas. Soon thereafter he was exchanged, and continued in the service of the Gray until General Lee's surrender marked the fall of the "Lost Cause." At the close of his military service, Mr. Heard resumed mercantile pursuits, and continued to be engaged therein for many years, gradually drifting into banking. At this time he has large interests in various thriving enterprises, both of a business and financial nature, and is accounted one of his community's most substantial men. In political matters he has always been a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has filled all the chairs in his order up to that of eminent commander, and also holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious connection is with the Southern Presbyterian church, in which he has served in the capacity of elder for upwards of twenty years.

On December 31, 1884, Mr. Heard was married at Collinsville, Texas, to Miss Rachel Wilson, daughter of W. H. Wilson, who came to the Lone Star State from Mississippi and settled in Grayson county at an early day. In his native state he had for a number of years been a slaveholder prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, in which he fought as a soldier of the Confederacy. Upon coming to Texas he engaged in farming and stock raising, and died on his ranch in 1888, his wife passing away in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Heard have had five children, of whom three survive: Miss Bessie, aged twenty-

five years, living with her parents; Miss Nina, who married R. Q. Astin, of Bryan, Texas, a prominent planter; and Miss Laura, aged eighteen years, who is through school and is making her home with her parents.

Mr. Heard is of Scotch-Irish descent, the family having been founded by three brothers who came to America at a very early day from Scotland. One of these settled in Georgia and became the great-grandfather of Mr. Heard. A loyal American, proud of his country and his locality, Mr. Heard is not bigoted, but is always willing to give credit to other countries for their possessions and attractions.

He has traveled extensively all over the United States with his family, thus enjoying recreation and rest from the cares of his extensive business interests, and his children traveled abroad. He maintains offices in the Heard Building, on the west side of the Public Square, while his beautiful residence is situated at No. 128 West Virginia street.

Hugh F. Wagley, M. D. Northern Texas has its due quota of able and honored representatives of the medical profession, and a prominent and popular one of this number is Dr. Wagley, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the thriving and attractive little city of Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county. He is enthusiastic in advocating the efficacy of the splendid mineral waters that give the town its name, and believes that they constitute a sovereign remedial agent in the treatment of many of the ills to which humanity is heir. His loyalty to the Lone Star state is fortified also by his appreciation of its manifold advantages and resources as well as by his recognition of its salubrious climate. He controls a large and representative practice in the county in which he resides and his admirable professional attainments combine with his sterling personality to give him inviolable place in popular esteem.

Dr. Wagley was born in Sabine parish, Louisiana, on the 16th of February, 1865, and is a son of Benjamin F. and E. S. (Armstrong) Wagley, both of whom, now venerable in years, maintain their home at Marthaville, Natchitoches parish, Louisiana, where they are held in high esteem by all who know them, the father being seventy-six years of age at the time of this writing, in 1913, retaining marked mental and physical vigor. Benjamin F. Wagley was long numbered among the representative planters of Louisiana, where he owned a large landed estate and owned numerous slaves prior to the Civil war. When this great conflict between the states of the north and south was precipitated he showed his distinctive loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting as a member of a Louisiana volunteer regiment. With his command he participated in a number of important engagements marking the progress of the war, and in one of these battles he received a saber wound in the face. He continued in active service until the close of the war and he manifests his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by maintaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

The third in order of birth in a family of four sons and three daughters, Dr. Hugh F. Wagley was born in the year that marked the close of the Civil war, and his father, like so many other representative men of the south, suffered severe losses through the ravages of the great conflict, though the family fortunes were retrieved by earnest and well-ordered effort. The Doctor gained his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native parish and was favored in the fortuitous influences of a home of distinctive refinement. He applied himself diligently until he had acquired a liberal academic education, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered Louisville Medical College, a representative institution in the metropolis of Kentucky. In this excellent college he was graduated in February, 1891, and from the same he received his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. His novitiate in the practice of his profession was served at Marthaville, Louisiana, and he continued in active general practice in his native state until May, 1906, when he came to Texas and established his home at Mineral Wells, where he soon succeeded in building up a substantial and representative practice and where he has gained secure prestige as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Palo Pinto county. He is indefatigable and self-abnegating in his devotion to his humane calling and his abiding human sympathy transcends mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. At Marthaville, Louisiana, he likewise controlled a large practice, and he served about eleven years as health officer of that place, a position which he resigned at the time of his removal to Texas. He has found his new field of labor altogether satisfactory and is firm in his belief in the still greater progress and prosperity of the Lone Star state, the while he is known and honored as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and has given effective service in the promotion of its cause. He is identified with the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he keeps in close touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science. Mineral Wells has wide reputation as a health resort, and its fame is constantly expanding, in consonance with the increasing recognition of the great remedial value of the waters of its mineral wells. The town attracts health-seekers from points far distant as well as from all sections of the state, and Dr. Wagley's practice is thus augmented materially from such outside sources. He is one of the alert and progressive citizens of Mineral Wells, where he is a valued member of the Commercial Club, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the B. P. O. E.

On the 7th of February, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wagley to Miss Rena E. Brasher, who likewise was born and reared in Louisiana, her parents, C. P. and W. A. (Berry) Brasher, having been residents of Marthaville, that state, at the time of her marriage and now maintaining their home at Monroe, that state. Mr. Brasher has been a prominent and influential farmer and lumberman and is one of the highly honored citizens of the state in which he has lived and labored to goodly ends. Dr. and Mrs. Wagley have three children—Everett F., Myrtle A., and Rena G., all of whom remain at the parental home. The only son, who will attain to his legal majority in 1914, is studying medicine under the preceptorship of his father and gives to the latter valuable assistance in many parts of his work.

The lineage of Dr. Wagley is traced back to stanch Scotch-Irish stock, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors early settled in the southern section of the United States. Representatives of both families are numerous in both Louisiana and Texas at the present time, and both families were slaveholders prior to the Civil war, in which all members manifested unfaltering loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. Dr. and Mrs. Wagley are most popular factors in the leading social activities of their home city, and their attractive residence is known for its gracious hospitality.

Judge Jared Winburn Hill. When Judge Hill located in San Angelo, in 1886, Tom Green county was an imperial domain extending from the western line of Runnells and Concho counties westward to the Pecos river and the New Mexico boundary, and from that region have since been called thirteen of the large-sized west Texas counties. Old Fort Concho was at that time conspicuous as the center of settlement and business and still had the military garrison. The population of the entire county, including the inhabitants about Fort Concho was about two thousand. These facts are mentioned as in themselves interesting and also as indicating Judge Hill's claim to distinction as a pioneer lawyer

and citizen of San Angelo. He has been closely affiliated with public affairs in this section of the state for many years, and there is probably no better known or more highly esteemed resident of Tom Green county than Judge Hill.

Jared Winburn Hill was born March 23, 1856, near the town of Round Top, in Fayette county, Texas, and belongs to a pioneer family. The Hills were originally from Georgia, where they were well known, were planters and slaveholders for generations, and many well-known men in public and professional affairs have come from the same branch of the family as Judge Hill. His parents were Isaac L. and Frances (Lloyd) Hill. His father came from Troup county, near West Point, Georgia, and located in Texas, December, 1834. In 1836 he joined the Texas army under Houston and fought for independence, so that he was one of the founders of the Texas Republic. For a number of years his regular vocation was school teacher, and he lived for some time near the city of Houston. He was elected one of the first county clerks of Austin county, where his home was up to 1845. In that year of the admission of Texas to the Union he moved to Fayette county, settling near Round Top. He was a man of varied accomplishments, practiced law, farmed and raised stock, and continued to make his home in Fayette county until his death, in July, 1889, when he was seventy-five years of age. His wife passed away about December, 1857. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. The sister of Judge Hill is Mrs. Abbie Thomas, wife of E. M. Thomas, of Georgetown, Texas.

Judge J. W. Hill was reared in Fayette county, attended a private school there, and was a student in the Texas Military School from 1873 to June, 1878, when he was graduated. In September, 1878, he went to Austin and began his law studies under James E. Shepard. In January, 1879, he moved out to what was then the west Texas frontier, in Coleman county, where he was one of the early teachers and at the same time continued his law studies. In October, 1879, he went to Brenham, where he finished reading law in a private law school conducted by James E. Shepard and General John Sayles. He was admitted to the bar at Brenham in April, 1880, and in partnership with Lewis R. Bryan, now a well-known attorney of Houston, was engaged in practice at LaGrange up to April, 1886.

It was for reasons of poor health that Judge Hill came out to San Angelo, in 1886, and having recovered his health and having established himself in the community, he has never had any reason or desire to live elsewhere. During his residence in Fayette county he served in the office of county attorney, and held the same position for two years in Tom Green county. In 1902 he was elected state senator from the twenty-fifth district, and has been often honored with public appreciation and places of trust. For about fifteen years he has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of San Angelo. He is an active Democrat and has done much work in the interests of the party in Texas. Judge Hill is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Chapter degrees, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He has held various chairs in the Masonic Lodge, and is a popular member of the San Angelo Elks.

May 1, 1883, he married Miss Leila Powell, a daughter of J. S. and Itasca E. Powell of LaGrange. Mr. Powell, her father, was a merchant of LaGrange, and was also a veteran of the Confederate army, having gone through the entire war. He died in 1873, and his wife passed away in December, 1912. The Judge has two children. The older is Jared P. Hill, who married Miss Florence Massenburg of Paris, Texas. He is a resident of San Angelo, and is a junior member of the law firm of Hill, Lee & Hill of this city. Miss Itasca, the daughter, lives at home with her father.

Otho G. Roquemore. The oldest established architect of Amarillo, Mr. Roquemore's achievements and abilities are evidenced in a number of the costliest public and private buildings in the Panhandle country. He is one of the leaders in his profession in Texas, and has had an interesting career, with many struggles in early life in overcoming the obstacles which barred his way to his chosen profession.

Otho G. Roquemore was born in Tobotow, Georgia, December 2, 1856. His father was Thomas C. Roquemore, a native of Georgia, and a planter. During the Civil war he was lieutenant of Company E of a Texas regiment, former Governor Roberts having been first lieutenant in the same company. L. T. Roquemore died in 1862 as a result of wounds and sickness received in the battle of Arkansas Post, and his death occurred when he was thirty-two years of age. He had come to Texas in 1860, and was a prosperous planter and slave owner up to the time of the war. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Baptist church. His Texas residence was in Anderson county, and his body now rests in Arkansas, near Little Rock. The maiden name of the mother was Mary E. Edwards, a native of Alabama. She died in March, 1862, in Anderson county, Texas. The four children in the family, among whom Otho G. was the oldest, were reared by their grandfather, Rev. J. M. Roquemore, who had settled in Panola county, Texas, in 1848, and was prominent in that section of east Texas. The Roquemore family in its earlier branches were French Huguenots who came to America from France about 1760, first settling in South Carolina. The founder of the American family was Pierre Roquemore, the great-great-grandfather of the Amarillo architect. Pierre and his brother Jean figured in the colonial wars, and Pierre attained the rank of lieutenant. On the maternal side the ancestors came from England several generations ago, settling in New York State and later in Alabama.

Otho G. Roquemore, as already mention, lived in the home of his grandfather from about the time he was six years of age. The grandfather as a result of the war lost all his slaves and practically all his possessions. He was then an old man and unable to recover his many losses. The grandson, Otho G., from the age of twelve had practical charge of the home farm in Panola county, and assisted in providing for the wants of his grandparents until his death. With such responsibilities, his education was naturally neglected, but as a result of self-denial and strenuous efforts he attended school and studied by himself, and for a time was a student in the University at Waco. When twenty-one years of age he left the farm, and spent two years on a cattle ranch in west Texas, for the purpose of recovering his health. He then returned to eastern Texas, and in Panola county engaged in farming on his own account, an occupation he followed for four years. By this time he was in a position to take up the studies in preparation for his chosen profession, architecture. In 1886 Mr. Roquemore began practice at Gainesville, and in 1900 came to Amarillo, where he has since had his office, and as the oldest man in his profession in the city has enjoyed the best practice in this part of the country. Among the notable structures for which he drew the plans and supervised as architect could be mentioned the Central Presbyterian church, the Episcopal, the Potter County Courthouse, and many of the larger business and public buildings in Potter county and surrounding country. Mr. Roquemore takes an active part in civic affairs, and in politics is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Mystic Circle. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Architects' Association of Texas, and is active in the work of the civic improvement committee at Amarillo. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church.

At Gainesville on October 19, 1892, he married Miss

Josephine Peterman, who was born at St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Palmer Peterman. The three children born to their marriage are named as follows: Cornelle, Otho G., Jr., and Wendell Holmes, all of whom were born in Gainesville. Mr. Roquemore has a very beautiful home of his own designing at 907 Tyler Street, and his office is in the Eakle building.

Thomas Franklin McGee, M. D. One of the veteran physicians of Amarillo, where he has been engaged in practice since 1890, Dr. McGee is a native Texan and started out in life on his own account when a boy, since which time he has attained to a place of leadership in professional affairs, and is a man who enjoys the full respect of his community as a citizen.

Thomas Franklin McGee was born at Mount Vernon in Titus county, Texas, November 18, 1850, a son of Dr. Jones Maxey McGee and his wife Flora (Wilson) McGee. The father was born in Mississippi and came to Texas about 1845, about the time Texas was admitted to the union. He served as a soldier in a Texas regiment during the Civil war and had an active part in public and civic affairs. He died in the state of Oregon about 1882, when past sixty years of age. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and was married at Mount Vernon in Titus county, Texas, her parents having come to this state about 1845. She died in 1865 in Hopkins county, Texas, at Black Jack Grove at the age of thirty-seven. There were eight children in the family, of whom the doctor was second.

As a boy he attended common schools at Gilmore, Texas, and one year of private academy. When he was sixteen he started life on his own account, and became a pharmacist. He followed the profession of pharmacist more or less actively in connection with his medical practice for twenty years. In 1884 Dr. McGee graduated M. D. from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, now the Medical Department of Washington University, His first practice was at Henrietta, Texas, after which he removed to Colorado on account of his wife's health, and after several years in that state, during which he was surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver Railroad, he located at Amarillo in 1890. He has enjoyed a large practice during subsequent years, and was health officer for some time, and for eight years was surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad during his residence in Amarillo, Texas.

Dr. McGee is a loyal Wilson Democrat, and aside from economics and civic questions of broader scope, he is a prohibitionist and is actively opposed to the open saloon. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and for the past fifty years has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church South. At Pilot Point, Texas, February 11, 1873, he married Laura L. Belcher, a daughter of Thomas J. and Rachael Belcher, both of whom are now living, her father being eighty-six and her mother eighty-five years of age, their home being at Henrietta, Texas. The four living children of the doctor and wife are: Flora Powell McGee, a teacher at Dallas; Katie Ray McGee, unmarried; Jeff McGee, a resident of New Mexico, and Thomas R. McGee, aged twenty.

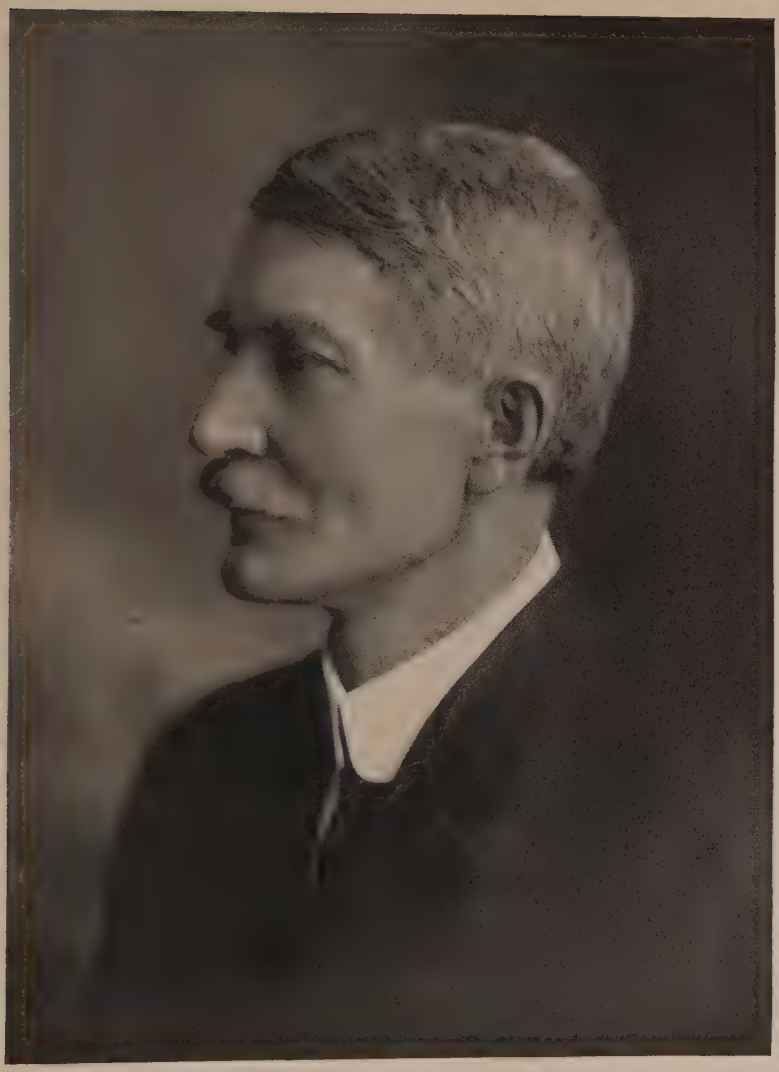
Hon. William D. Williams. A member of the railroad commission of Texas since 1909, the valuable services of Mr. Williams in this responsible office are quite familiar to the people of Texas. His previous career led up to and gave him a splendid preparation for his present duties. He has been a member of the Texas bar over thirty-five years, practiced with success in Fort Worth twenty years, was honored with office in the city government and was sent to the legislature to take a leading part in the reform of Texas tax laws, his influence being written into the present statutes governing the operation of the state taxing system.

William D. Williams was born at Mount Vernon, Kentucky, August 25, 1857, a son of Jesse and Mary (Collier) Williams. His father, who was a native of Kentucky, and of an old eastern family, was engaged throughout his active life as a merchant, and still resides in Kentucky, being hale and hearty at the age of ninety-four. Long life is apparently a characteristic of the Williams family, since the father of Judge Williams was ninety-six before he died. The Williams family were originally of Welsh stock, the American ancestors coming to America before the Revolutionary war and settling in Maryland. Later the family moved to Virginia, and were there during the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather of W. D. Williams had an iron forge at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and it was the largest establishment of its kind in America at the time. It produced all kinds of iron mongery, and its product was of great value to the Colonies during the revolution, when its machinery and skilled artisans were constantly employed in making and repairing guns and other equipment for use by the Continental army. It was a very profitable business from the financial side, and the family accumulated what in those days was considered a large fortune. Mary (Collier) Williams was also a native of Kentucky, and died in 1902.

William D. Williams attended the public schools of Kentucky, and as the family were active in the Christian church he was sent to finish his education at the college conducted under the auspices of that denomination at Abingdon, Illinois. Graduated there at the age of sixteen, he came to Texas in 1875 and located at Seguin. That part of the state was then almost given up entirely to ranching and cattle raising, and he saw many aspects of the life of the ranch and the range in the early days. At Seguin he studied law in the office of Judge Goodrich and was admitted to the bar in 1878, before his twenty-first birthday. In the meantime he had married, and as the necessity of providing for his home was greater than his opportunities in the law, he moved to Caldwell county and spent four years as a farmer and rancher. In 1881 Mr. Williams moved to Austin and began the practice of the law, in which he soon made a name and reputation. After eight years, 1889, he moved to Fort Worth, and for many years was one of the leaders in the bar of that city.

In 1897 Mr. Williams first got into public life when elected city attorney of Fort Worth. By re-election he served in that capacity for six years. In 1902 he resigned to make a campaign for the state legislature, and was elected as representative in the twenty-eighth legislature, and by re-election served in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth. Mr. Williams sought election to the legislature not as a matter of routine in politics nor for personal honor of the office, but with distinct purpose of carrying a part in the remodeling of the Tax laws. He became chairman of the committee on taxation and revenue and succeeded in perfecting and bringing to a final passage all the tax reform measures of those sessions. Mr. Williams was author of what is known as the "Intangible Tax" law, which has afforded means for the taxation of the intangible property and business of railroad companies and other public utility corporations doing business in this state.

In 1907 Mr. Williams resumed his practice in Fort Worth, and in 1909 the candidate in one of the vigorous local campaigns for the office of mayor. He was elected, but served only two or three months, since a larger position in the state service awaited him and he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the railroad commission. In 1910 he was elected for the unexpired term of two years, beginning January 1, 1911, and in 1912, was elected for the full term of six years, running from January 1, 1913. Mr. Williams served a number of terms by appointment from the governor as judge of the District court, and it is said that no other lawyer was more frequently called from practice for this special service than Mr. Williams. He has been treasurer of the Texas State



William N. Williams

Bar Association since 1892. He is Past Master of Masonic Lodge, Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the Knights Templar and of Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Dallas. His church is the Christian. Mr. Williams is a man of broad experience and culture, and has occasionally turned for diversion to the lighter field of literature, and has written several articles and stories which have been accepted by the eastern press. At Lockhart, Texas, on December 5, 1876, Mr. Williams married Miss Jettie Pearson, a daughter of Clement C. Pearson, of Illinois. Mrs. Williams was a schoolmate of her husband in Illinois. Their home is at 118 West Ninth street in Austin.

THOMAS A. ROSS. Texas is a state that has been developed by self-made men. It is true that capitalists have contributed to the advancement of the multitudinous interests of the Lone Star state, but theirs has been but a secondary part played in this great field of phenomenal activity and growth. The prestige that is now unqualifiedly the portion of this section of the great Southwest has been fairly won by men who have worked with their hands as well as their minds—men who have fought their way up from obscurity and poverty, climbing steadily the tortuous self-made ladder to success, and finding, meanwhile, the opportunity and inclination to further the interests of their locality. To some of these public-spirited citizens, recognition has come in the form of election to public office, and invariably they have shown the same enthusiasm, energy and zeal in the discharge of the duties of their positions that marked their operations in private life. Among these men whose public spirit and undoubted earnestness have made Texas a State among States, Thomas A. Ross, county and district clerk of Swisher county, is particularly deserving of mention for the efficient and faithful manner in which he has conserved the people's interests.

Born in Clark county, Arkansas, June 10, 1866, Thomas A. Ross is the eldest of the five children of Lucius O. and Lenora (Crawley) Ross. His grandfather, Andrew Jackson Ross, was a pioneer of Arkansas, and there Lucius O. Ross was born and reared. Early in life the father of Mr. Ross engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the beginning of the war between the states enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, serving throughout the struggle and making a record for bravery and faithful service. At the close of his military career he returned to his Arkansas farm, which he continued to cultivate until 1909, then coming to Tulia, where he has since lived a retired life. He is a supporter of democratic principles and candidates and an attendant of the Missionary Baptist church. Mrs. Ross was born in Georgia, and as a child accompanied her parents to Arkadelphia, Clark county, Arkansas, where she met and married Mr. Ross. She still survives and lives in Tulia, where she has numerous friends.

The early life of Thomas A. Ross was spent much the same as that of other Arkansas farmers' sons, his education being acquired in the district schools of his home locality during the winter terms, while his summers were spent in assisting his father and gaining a knowledge of the many details which are a part of the successful farmer's schooling. He remained under the parental roof until reaching the age of twenty-one years, when he embarked upon a career of his own. Believing that he could find better opportunities for the displaying of his abilities in Texas, in 1892 he came to Fannin county, and for five years was engaged in agricultural pursuits with moderate success. His advent in Swisher county occurred in November, 1897, when he began stock farming on a ranch, and soon thereafter he opened a general store at Wright, continuing to conduct this business for eight years. During this time he served that town very efficiently in the capacity of postmaster. Mr. Ross has always been an ardent Democrat, and in 1906 became his party's candidate for the office of county and district clerk, to which he was elected by a comfortable majority. Commentary upon his efficiency may be limited to the statement of the fact that he has been elected every two years since that time. Mr. Ross has shown some interest in fraternal matters, being a Chapter Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is that of the Missionary Baptist church.

On November 30, 1887, Mr. Ross was married in Clark county, Arkansas, to Miss Ella I. Denson, who was born in that State, daughter of W. J. Denson. Eight children have been born to this union: Roy W.; Cora Mae, who is the wife of Hugh Graham, and resides at Amarillo; Josie E., who married J. W. Watts, and has her home in Tulia; and Ruby, Thomas D., Claudie, Alma and Carroll, who are living with their parents.

DEWITT CLINTON DURHAM. For sixteen years Mr. Durham was an active school worker, and the latter period of his educational career having led him to Sterling City, he has since been identified with the business and official life of that city and county and is the present county and district clerk.

On April 4, 1866, Dewitt Clinton Durham was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, a son of A. H. and Amanda Durham, both from the state of Georgia. By occupation the father was a farmer, and followed that calling until his death in 1893. The mother died in 1897. Of the five children Dewitt C., was the fourth. In 1870 the father brought his family to Texas, locating in Hunt county. During the progress of the Civil war he enlisted from Mississippi, and served as a soldier of the south and was wounded at Vicksburg. Mr. Durham received his early education in the public schools of Texas, where he has lived since he was four years of age. He attended the Savoy College of Fannin county, and afterwards the Sam Houston Normal School, where he was graduated in 1888. For sixteen years he was active in school work in this state, and during the last six years was a resident and teacher in Sterling City. Following his connection with the local schools he was elected for three successive terms as county treasurer, then served as tax assessor for two terms, and in 1912 was elected to the joint office of county and district clerk, the duties of which he is now capably discharging. Mr. Durham is also in the hardware and furniture business at Sterling City, being the junior member of the firm of Lowe & Durham. His other business connections with the town comprise a directorship in the First State Bank of Sterling City.

Mr. Durham has always been an active worker for the Democratic Cause, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. For about thirteen years he has served as deacon in the Baptist Church, and has been the Superintendent of its Sabbath School for the same length of time.

On September 29, 1895, he married Miss Annie Kennedy of Coleman County, Texas, a daughter of J. D. and Rebecca Kennedy of Coleman county. Her father is a farmer, was a soldier in the Confederate army, going entirely through the war, and since that time has been actively engaged in farming, he and his wife still living on the old homestead in Coleman county.

The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Durham, are mentioned as follows: Miss Juanita, born July 20, 1896; Dewitt Clinton, Jr., was born April 10, 1898, and died of pneumonia, February 25, 1900; Harold, born July 22, 1900; Durham, born July 13, 1903; Miss Prebble, born December 27, 1904; Miss Annie Lee, born December 22, 1906; Ruby Ileta was born May 7, 1909, and died of catarrhal fever September 3, 1910; and Worth, born May 24, 1912.

Miss Juanita is a Sophomore in Simmons College,

Abilene, Texas, and three of the other children are in the public schools of Sterling City.

The Durham family was quite numerous in the State of Georgia, where they were known chiefly as planters and slave holders before the war.

The Durhams moved from North Carolina to Georgia, during early days of the latter state.

IRELAND HAMPTON. When sixteen years of age, Ireland Hampton began his career in west Texas, about twenty-five years ago, as a cowboy, and went through all the experiences of plains life. While driving cattle about the range he also cherished the ambition for a professional career, and whenever opportunity offered devoted himself to the study of the law. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the Fort Worth bar, and is now manager of the Clay, Robinson Live Stock Company, with offices in the Live Stock Exchange Building of North Fort Worth, that being the largest concern of its kind in the entire United States.

Ireland Hampton was born in Ashland, Kentucky, April 6, 1871, a son of J. W. and Lutie (Ireland) Hampton. With a common school education he came out to Texas in 1887. At Abilene, he found a job with some of the cattlemen operating in that section, and worked in different capacities, and for different men for some years. In order to carry out his plans for the law, he moved to Fort Worth in 1892, and was admitted to the bar the same year and entered the law office of Capps & Cantey where he remained for several years.

Early in his career Mr. Hampton began handling live stock loans as a broker, and in all his transactions in that line of business, which extended over a period of years, he never lost a cent, was never compelled to take any cattle in payment of his loans, and never had a lawsuit in consequence.

The Clay, Robinson Live Stock Company of which Mr. Hampton has been Fort Worth manager since January, 1910, is the largest concern of its kind in the United States. The Company owns and controls fifteen banks situated in various parts of the west and northwest. The sales and purchases of the Clay, Robinson Company in all their branches during the year 1913 aggregated more than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars.

On February 25, 1894, Ireland Hampton married Marian Reger, and two children were born to this union, Howard Hampton, born January 16, 1898; and Ireland Hampton, Jr., born December 19, 1902. Mrs. Hampton died November 4, 1910.

STEPHEN M. FRANCIS. A sturdy and splendid type of the west Texas cattleman and farmer is Stephen M. Francis, who for a number of years has been engaged in the live stock and real estate commission business at Midland.

Stephen M. Francis was born near Richmond, Mississippi, on Christmas Day of 1860. When he was eight years old he came to Texas in a lumber-wagon drawn by three mules with his father and other members of the family. They settled in Coryell county, now in the heart of central Texas, but then practically on the frontier, and the Indians had not yet ceased from hostilities in this section of the state. The father established a farm in Coryell county, and engaged in stock raising. The parents were A. D. and Amarga Francis, and the ancestry is of Scotch-Irish stock. There were eight children in the household and three are now living, Stephen M. Francis being the second child.

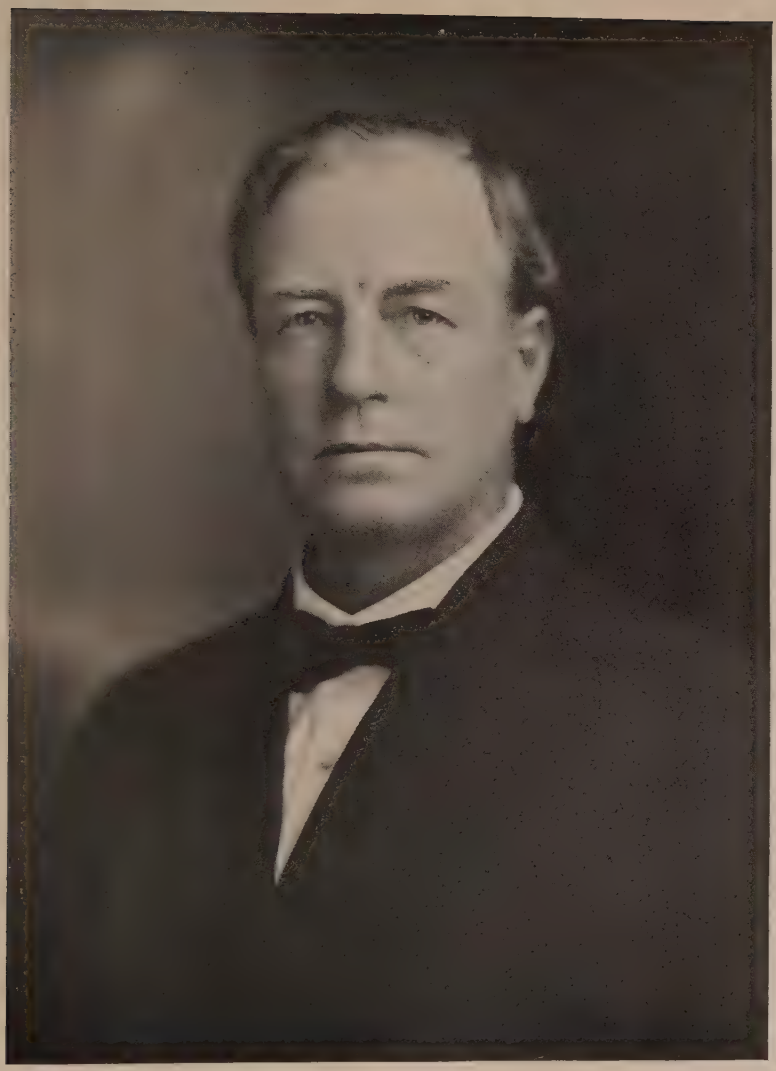
Owing to the fact that Coryell county during his boyhood was not very far advanced in facilities for public education, he had only a meager equipment in books and school studies, and the health of his mother also interfered with his early instructions. Mr. Francis, owing to his industrious application, picked up knowledge as he has needed it, and is a practical self-made man. For about two years of his early career he was a cowboy, and then began in the cattle business for himself in Coryell county. From there he moved to Hamilton county, next to Runnells county, then to Glascock county, and in 1900 transferred his business headquarters to Midland. At Midland he engaged in the commission business and has done prosperous business in this line and in real estate for a number of years. Mr. Francis during his career as a buyer and seller of live stock has seen cattle sold at a price of $5.00 per head, while the average now is $60.00 per head, and cattle prices are still going up.

In politics he is a Democrat, but very liberal in his views in political matters. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. On December 22, 1883, in Coryell county, near Osage, he married Miss Sarah G. Bennett, a daughter of Harris and Jane Bennett, her father a farmer and mule dealer, who came to Texas from Tennessee. Both parents are now deceased. The three sons and three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Francis are mentioned as follows: William Francis, married Miss Annie Towers, and lives at Ballinger, where he is in the wholesale business with the firm of Walker & Smith Company; A. C. Francis, who married Miss Ettie Castleman, is in the cattle business at Midland; Lena May, married Lawrence Shields and lives at Dallas; Helen, married Charles Goldsmith, and lives in Midland in the ranching business, and Johnnie, is a graduate of the high school at Midland with the class of 1914. Ruby May died at the age of one and a half years in Runnells county. She was the fourth of their children in order of birth.

SENATOR B. B. STURGEON, of Lamar county, Texas, is not only an able public official, but also one of the most noted criminal lawyers in this section of the South. He has been throughout his career a close student not only of the law but also of men and his judgment rarely fails him. Possessed of a clear and convincing manner, with a personality that wins confidence, he has become renowned in the state as a strong and influential speaker. He has a keen and logical mind, one that detects flaws as easily in the argument of the opposing counsel as easily as it makes possible an unbreakable chain of reasoning on the part of the Senator. During his term as a state senator he was able to accomplish much for the people of his state, and all the work that he did was along the road of progress.

The father of B. B. Sturgeon was John Sturgeon, who was born in Kentucky. He spent his life in that state, a modest, unpretentious countryman, devoting himself to the work on his farm. He was a Democratic in politics but had no ambition to hold office. He possessed little more than the rudiments of an education, and lived out his life very quietly, dying in July, 1911, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He married Catherine Cannon, a daughter of Isaac Cannon, and she died in 1910, the mother of eight children. Of these, George, the eldest, served his country as a soldier in the Confederate army, and after the war became a farmer; Elizabeth married S. M. Lay; A. A. Sturgeon died in Paris, Texas; Sarah married George Holton; Polly became the wife of Jefferson Barnes; George W. lives in Warren county, Kentucky; J. L. Sturgeon lives in Rock Hill, Kentucky, and Senator B. B. Sturgeon, of Paris. Of these children only the three last mentioned are living.

Senator Sturgeon was born in Warren county, Kentucky, in September, 1860. He attended the rural schools of the district and when he had become far enough advanced he entered Linden College, in Hardin county, Kentucky, where he prepared himself for the teaching profession. He taught in the rural schools of Kentucky for a time and also devoted a good many hours to reading law in his brother's office. After a time he came to Texas where he continued as a teacher, giving his spare time as heretofore to the reading of his law



B. R. Stimson

books. He spent six years as a teacher in Kentucky and Texas, his last school being at Roxton, Texas. He then abandoned the profession for the one in which he was much more interested and which promised him a greater success.

Senator Sturgeon was admitted to the bar in Paris before Judge D. H. Scott and his first appearance as a lawyer was as counsel for the defense in a criminal case to which he was appointed by the court. In 1890 he was elected county attorney and during his four years in this office there was an unusually heavy criminal docket, many criminals being sent to prison through his able prosecutions. Governor Sayres appointed him to the office of district attorney after his term as county attorney was completed and another era of vigorous prosecutions followed what had been a period of shameless violations of the law. This wide experience with criminal law rather shaped his destiny toward a career which has been mainly concerned in criminal practice, and which has brought him wide fame as a brilliant and successful criminal lawyer. He has one of the largest practices in this section of the country, maintaining three offices in different cities. In Hugo, Oklahoma, he has an office in partnership with B. D. Jordan; in Clarksville, Texas, he is associated with R. J. Williams, and in Paris he is in partnership with Thomas L. Beauchamp. These three firms are the leading firms in the criminal practice of the localities in which they do business, and a large share of their clients are attracted by the reputation of Senator Sturgeon. In spite of the great amount of work which he is obliged to do, he never permits a small case to suffer on account of one of greater importance and this conscientious endeavor to treat all of his clients with equal consideration has won him widespread popularity.

In November, 1908, Senator Sturgeon was elected to the state senate of Texas from the Third district, which comprises the counties of Lamar and Fannin. He served in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second legislatures and in the six called sessions during his four year term. He served on a number of important committees, among them being the two judiciary committees, numbers one and two, and the committee on education, a subject in which he was always keenly interested. He was chairman of several of the committees to which he was assigned and became a power in the senate before his term was over. He did some splendid work along the lines of the improvement of the graded high schools, in the guaranty of bank deposits, in the prevention of race track gambling, and in the abolishment of the state reformatory, and the substitution of the juvenile institution which has been located at Gatesville, for the purpose of correcting the criminal tendencies in wayward children. Whenever there was any legislation suggested toward abolishing the saloon in Texas Senator Sturgeon was one of its active supporters and he was also a member of the committee that investigated the conduct of Senator Bascom Thomas and voted against his expulsion from the senate.

Senator Sturgeon has always been a member of the Democratic party and since William Jennings Bryan first came into prominence he has been one of the Nebraskan's warm admirers, his admiration for him having greatly increased since the Baltimore convention of 1912. He has been very active in the campaigns for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson and is well known among the leaders of the Democratic party outside of the bounds of his own state. With the exception of his work and his political activities, his greatest enthusiasm has been for the cause of education. He himself created the district of East Paris and has served this district as president.

The senator was married at Independence, Kansas, on the 23rd of December, 1889, to Miss Sudie E. Jaggers, of Kentucky. Three children have been born to the senator and his wife: Grady, John F., and Aaron. Both Senator and Mrs. Sturgeon are actively identified with the Christian church, of Paris, of which he is an elder.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. PONDER. Although Judge William E. Ponder, of Sweetwater, Texas, is a young man in years, he is old in experience, and the years have brought him success in his chosen profession. As one of the most successful attorneys in this section of the state Judge Ponder has won a wide reputation for his thorough knowledge of the law and for his brilliant attainments. He is of that species, which we have come to consider rare, the honest lawyer. He never stoops to the methods so often employed in our courts to win cases, but prefers to win a case on its merits alone.

Judge Ponder was born in Pontatauk county, Mississippi, the son of Wesley and Hessie (Potts) Ponder, both of whom were born in the state of Mississippi. Wesley Ponder was a farmer by occupation and the son of a prominent plantation owner of the state, his father having been a wealthy man prior to the Civil war. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and when William Edward Ponder was only three years of age he died. Two children were born to Wesley Ponder and his wife, Judge Ponder and Minnie Ponder, who became the wife of A. W. Taber, and at present lives in Cameron, Texas.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Ponder removed to Texas and settled in Williamson county where for a time she rented a farm. This was in 1892 and Judge Ponder had received a fairly good education in the public schools of Mississippi and in the Mississippi State Normal School. It now became his duty to assist his mother on the farm and for a year he was thus engaged. At the end of this time his mother married again, her second husband being Professor W. C. Taber. It was his son, A. W. Taber, who later married Minnie Ponder, the sister of the judge. After his mother's marriage Judge Ponder was free to continue his education and consequently entered Centenary College, where he took several literary courses. Having determined to study law he now entered the offices of Rawlston and Pole, a prominent firm of attorneys in Cameron, Texas, and he read law with them until he was admited to the bar in April, 1897.

Shortly after this event Judge Ponder left Cameron and located in Scurry county, where he began to practice his profession. He was elected to the office of county attorney, and held this position for two years, resigning to accept a very advantageous offer to make one of the firm of McCrea and Green of Roby, Fisher county, Texas. This firm, which was one of the leading firms in this section, now became known as McCrea, Green and Ponder. He had won considerable reputation both as a lawyer and a scholar and his success in Fisher county brought about his election as district judge of the Thirty-ninth Judicial District. This was in 1900 and he served for one term, refusing re-election, since he preferred to return to his private practice. He continued to practice in Roby until 1903 when he returned to Cameron, the scene of his student days. Here he became associated with Edward F. English but this partnership lasted only until the following year when Judge Ponder dissolved partnership and removed to Stanton, Texas. Here he entered into partnership with R. M. Grisham and they practiced together for a time, the partnership being later dissolved by mutual consent. It was in 1906 that Judge Ponder came to Sweetwater and here began the practice of law. He has established a splendid reputation as a lawyer and has a large clientele, many of the prominent firms in this section employing him as their attorney.

Judge Ponder is a Democrat in his political beliefs, and in religious matters he, together with his wife and family, are members of the Baptist church. He owns his home in Sweetwater and enters into the life of the city in every direction. For recreation Judge Ponder

takes great delight in hunting and fishing. He and his wife and children make frequent trips to the fishing resorts of Nolan county and in the winter the judge often escapes from business and takes a hunting trip in the mountains.

Judge Ponder was married on the 1st of January, 1900, to Miss Olin Davis, the daughter of Vol Davis, and a native of Limestone county, Texas. The father of Mrs. Ponder is a prominent ranchman of Fisher county. Judge and Mrs. Ponder have become the parents of three children, as follows: Prentiss Edward, Jr., Olin Irene and W. Wesley.

JOHN W. WARREN, M. D. The science of medicine is characterized in these modern times by more discoveries and inventions than any other form of human endeavor, and the medical student or practitioner who is desirous of achieving a full measure of success and prestige must constantly apply himself to his profession in order to keep abreast of these advancements and developments. Dr. John W. Warren, of Snyder, aware of these facts from the start, has been a laborious student, furnishing himself with the necessary books and leading periodicals and availing himself of the aid of his fellow practitioners throughout the county, state, and nation, as represented by the principal medical bodies. On coming to Snyder, in 1897, he entered actively into the life of this flourishing city, where his influence has since been felt in professional, business and social circles, and his achievements in various fields of endeavor have been such as to gain him the respect and regard of his fellow-citizens.

Dr. John W. Warren was born September 6, 1857, at Camden, Arkansas, and is a son of Edward A. and Mary E. Warren. The family is of English descent, and for years many of its members resided in Mississippi, but later migrated to Arkansas, where Edward A. Warren was a prominent attorney and the representative from his district in Congress about the year 1856. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, Mr. Warren cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, became colonel of an Arkansas regiment, and served gallantly throughout the war, after the close of which he resumed his law practice and was engaged therein until the time of his death, in 1876. He was the owner at one time of extensive tracts of land, on which he carried on operations with slave labor, but the dark period which followed the close of the war greatly decreased his fortunes, although he was still in comfortable circumstances at the time of his demise. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and two daughters, and of these Doctor Warren is the youngest.

John W. Warren received his early education in a private school at Camden, Arkansas, following which he went to the Hospital Medical College, at Memphis, Tennessee, and the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This was later supplemented by a post-graduate course at Chicago, Illinois. On leaving Louisville, Kentucky, in 1891, Doctor Warren came to De Leon, Comanche county, Texas, and there embarked in practice, and continued there until 1897. In that year Doctor Warren came to Snyder and opened offices, and has since continued in practice here, not confining himself to any one specialty, with the success that attends the faithful application of modern methods. He has devoted himself to his practice and has not allowed outside influences interfere with his profession, although he takes a keen and intelligent interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his community and in the success of the Democratic party, the interests of which he has sought to forward by word and pen. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order and widely known therein, being past master of the local Blue Lodge, past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, and deputy grand master of the Seventy-ninth District of Texas. He also holds membership and has numerous friends in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On July 12, 1877, Doctor Warren was married at Prescott, Arkansas, to Miss Fannie B. White, daughter of Capt. W. M. and Martha A. White. Mrs. Warren's father was an extensive farmer and slave holder of Arkansas, who lost much of his fortune in the defeat of the Confederacy during the Civil war, through which he served bravely as captain of infantry. When he returned to the pursuits of peace, he resumed farming and stock raising in Arkansas, and was so engaged at the time of his death in 1899. His widow survived him for some time, passing to her final rest in 1908. To Doctor and Mrs. Warren there have been born four sons, all of whom are married. Bob and Will are engaged in the drug business at Snyder, and are also the owners of a flourishing business at Post, Texas; Allen is connected in a responsible position with the Burton Lingo Lumber Company, of Snyder; and the youngest, Dale, is clerking in his brothers' drug store at Post. All are young men of excellent business abilities, and have numerous friends in their several communities.

JOHN B. KNOX. Among the progressive, enterprising and energetic farmer-citizens of Taylor county, none are held in higher esteem than is John B. Knox, who is carrying on extensive farming and stock raising operations. Mr. Knox has had a varied and interesting career, marked by constant advancement and well-earned achievement, and through it all he has kept steadfastly true to the principles which he laid down in his earlier years. Mr. Knox is a native of Athens, Tennessee, and was born August 17, 1872, a son of William and Mary Knox.

The Knox family of which Mr. Knox is a member, is of Scotch origin and descends directly from John Knox, the Scotch religious reformer, who was born at Giffordsgate, near Haddington, Scotland, in 1505. A pioneer of Puritanism; prisoner of war, for nineteen months confined in the French galleys; friend of Calvin and Beza; a preacher of sermons that moved their hearers to demolish convents; with a price on his head, yet never faltering; arrested for treason, an armed congregation at his heels; burned in effigy, for years a dictator—he spent his life forwarding the Reformation in Scotland. His great work, distinguished in Scottish prose, was his "History of the Scotch Reformation of Religion Within the Realm of Scotland" (1584). His famous "Letter to the Queen Dowager" appeared in 1556; the "First Trumpet Blast against the Monstrous Regiment of Women"—inveighing against women taking part in the government, which offended Queen Elizabeth—in 1558. He died in Edinburgh, November 24, 1572.

From this noted ancestor, the Knox family traces its descent, although the direct line, or family tree, was lost about a century ago. Members of the family settled in the South prior to the war between the North and South, and were large planters and slave-holders. The father of Mr. Knox served as an officer on the staff of the leading Confederate generals, and an uncle also fought bravely in the cause of the Southland, while another uncle, Fate Knox, served in the United States army during the Mexican War, and was killed in battle at the City of Mexico. William Knox was a miller in Tennessee, but in 1886 migrated to Texas, settling in Collin county, where he became a farmer and stock raiser. In 1896 he went to Denton county, where he is still in the stock business, and is accounted one of his community's substantial and representative men. He and his wife have been the parents of six sons and five daughters, John B. being the fourth son and fifth child.

John B. Knox was educated in the public schools of Texas, and also took a course in a grammar college at

The above group shows the Bowie Bros., at Sentinel, Okla., just after the Reunion at Little Rock, Arkansas, in June, 1911.

The left (standing), Robert T. Bowie, age seventy-five.

The right (standing), John W. Bowie, age seventy-eight.

The left (sitting), William H. Bowie, age sixty-five.
The right (sitting), C. Lee Bowie, age seventy-three.
Center (sitting), Johnson I. Bowie, age eighty.

Whitewright, Texas. After his graduation therefrom, in 1896, he was engaged in teaching school for several years, at the end of which time he decided to try his fortunes as a miner, and accordingly made a trip to Alaska, in which country he remained for more than ten years. Returning to Texas in 1908 he located at Abilene, and identified himself with stock raising and farming, in which he has continued to be engaged to the present time. He is the owner of a finely-equipped and well-cultivated property in Taylor county, and has interested himself in other ventures, being a director in the First State Bank and Trust Company. He is a Democrat in his political views, but only as a supporter of his friends, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On July 25, 1900, Mr. Knox was united in marriage with Miss Mary Curry, daughter of W. A. Curry, of Blue Ridge, Texas, a well known farmer and stockman. One child has been born to this union: Pearl, an interesting miss of four years. Mr. Knox has at all times manifested the greatest confidence in the future of his community, believing that in the Lone Star state may be found the opportunities which the man of enterprise and ambition seeks. He has ever been ready to give such information as lies at his command, and to encourage settlement on the broad acres of the great Lone Star commonwealth.

DALLAS SCARBOROUGH. Since 1905 a member of the Abilene bar, Mr. Scarborough has rapidly gained recognition as an able and thoroughly equipped lawyer. In his present association as senior member of the firm of Scarborough & Hickman, he is regarded as one of the ablest and most successful lawyers of Taylor county.

Dallas Scarborough was born in Williamson county, Texas, March 14, 1882, and belongs to a family which has been successful, and honorable in all its relations with the business and civic and social affairs. His parents are Isaac P. and Addie (Russell) Scarborough, natives respectively of Louisiana and Mississippi. The father came to Texas in 1867, and his wife in 1869, their marriage occurring some years later. Isaac P. Scarborough was a farmer and stock raiser in Williamson county, from 1867 to 1883, then up to 1898 resided in Callahan county and since 1900 has had his home in Taylor county. By hard work and close attention to the important industry which he made the object of his endeavor through his active career, Mr. Scarborough succeeded to an exceptional degree, and he and his family now enjoy the friendship of many of the best known people of West Texas. Isaac P. Scarborough when fourteen years of age entered the Confederate army and served with the Arkansas regiment under the command of Captain Wolf. He was in service in practically every southern state, including Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and carried a musket and gave faithful service to the Confederate cause until the end of the war. He is a Democrat in politics, who has never sought nor desired official honors.

Dallas Scarborough received a complete grammar and high school education. He was given the best of advantages and after completing his public school course entered the Daniel Baker College, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the law department of the University of Texas at Austin, where he remained for two years, and in 1905 passed the state bar examination and was admitted to practice as a lawyer. In the same year he moved to Abilene. He subsequently became associated with Mr. Harrison N. Hickman in the present partnership. Mr. Scarborough is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Taylor County Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order.

On June 4, 1908, Mr. Scarborough married Miss Jewel Davis, daughter of Charles G. and Mattie (Lockett) Davis. Mrs. Scarborough is a native of Texas. One child has been born to their union named Davis Dallas Scarborough. Mr. Scarborough and wife own and enjoy a pleasant home at Abilene, and they are both fond of travel and whenever possible he enjoys the outdoor sports, either as a participant or as a spectator. He has found Taylor county a place which satisfies all his demands as to climate and business opportunities and resources, and considers this county to possess exceptional opportunities for home seekers and men of business enterprise.

WILLIAM H. BOWIE. Much that is worthy and estimable in human life has been the lot of William H. Bowie, of Armstrong county. As a Georgia boy he bore arms for the South. The end of the war found him with the years usually devoted to schooling otherwise spent, and a few years later he came to Texas to begin life in a country where native ability counts for more than the polish of schools. Nearly forty-five years have been spent in this state, and during the greater part of this time he has lived in Armstrong county, where he is an honored old-timer.

William H. Bowie was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, June 18, 1846, and his paternal grandfather was born, lived and died in South Carolina. The Bowie ancestors came from England to the United States about the middle of the seventeenth century, the little immigrant band consisting of three brothers, one of whom located in South Carolina, another in Maryland and the third took up his abode in Canada. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Bowie were William and Rebecca (Davis) Johnson, also from South Carolina. The parents of Mr. Bowie were Charles and Fannie (Johnson) Bowie, the former a native of South Carolina, where he spent a part of his life, afterwards removing to Georgia, where his death occurred in 1880, at the age of seventy-seven. The mother was reared and married in South Carolina, and she died in Georgia in 1879, at the age of seventy-three. Originally there were in this family six sons and two daughters, and of the former Theophilus G. Bowie was a member of Phillips Legion, Georgia Infantry, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in Virginia, May 6, 1864. Robert T. Bowie was an officer in the Thirteenth Georgia Infantry and was severely wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland. William H., C. Lee and John W. Bowie were members of the Cobb (Georgia) Legion, of Cavalry of Northern Virginia, Company B. Johnson I. Bowie was married before the Civil War, and was not in the army. He enlisted, but the citizens of the town petitioned him to stay at home, saying he "could do more good for the South by remaining at home and teaching school than by going to the war and fighting." After the Confederate Reunion at Little Rock, Arkansas, in June, 1911, Robert T. and C. Lee Bowie, of Atlanta, Georgia, and John W. Bowie, of Dalton, Georgia, visited their brother, Johnson I. Bowie, at Sentinel, Oklahoma, where they were joined by their brother, W. H. Bowie, of Claude, Texas. This was the first meeting of J. W. and C. L. Bowie with their brother, J. I. Bowie, in fifty-two years. They are second cousins of James Bowie, of Alamo fame.

William H. Bowie was a boy when war was inaugurated between the states. He was enlisted from Georgia in Company "B" of Cobb's famous Georgia Legion of Cavalry, and went through the greater part of the war, being in the most of the important battles of the Army of Northern Virginia. On the battlefield he was calm, cool and brave—notably in one of the hottest cavalry battles of the war, comrades and horses falling on all sides; Bowie's horse was shot from under him; but as his horse fell, he mounted the horse of a fallen comrade, and almost in a moment was in the thickest of the battle. His last battle was the valedictory battle of the war,

Bentonville, N. C. William H. Bowie's war record was clear, clean, and squarecut; but the diamond jewel of his character is his geniality. Bowie was the sunshine of his Company and the light of his Regiment, ever wearing a genial smile even on the field of battle, cheering and encouraging all around.

About a year after the war he came to Texas, locating in Collin county, where he completed such schooling as he was able to obtain in preparation for his career, and then became connected with the mercantile business which he followed in Collin county for twenty years. In 1889 he moved to Claude, Armstrong county, then on the northwest Texas frontier, and opened a real estate office. As one of the early settlers he has been one of the foremost in the development and improvement of this town, and has been an influential factor in many public affairs. He has served as justice of the peace and is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is affiliated with Masonry, having been worshipful master of the Blue Lodge, scribe of the Royal Arch Chapter and also a member of the Eastern Star. His church is the Methodist.

In February, 1872, in Collin county, Mr. Bowie married Miss M. E. Culwell, who died October 9, 1891, at Claude. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Culwell, who were among the first settlers of Collin county. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Bowie are Charles Wade Bowie, born in Collin county in 1875, and who died at Claude in 1904, and William A. Bowie, born in 1877, and died in Collin county in 1881.

JAMES EARLY SMITH. A resident of Brownwood since 1882, James Early Smith has long been one of the successful and respected business men of Brown county, and his high standing in business and citizenship is now lending dignity and efficiency to the office of county treasurer, in which he is serving his second term. Mr. Smith and his younger brother, also prominent in Brownwood business life, are both honored Confederate veterans, and were among the boy soldiers of the south who afterwards gained success in the world of business and civic affairs.

James Early Smith is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Caldwell county February 27, 1843, a son of Ransford and Katherine (Howard) Smith. Ransford Smith was born in Bethel, Vermont, May 8, 1793. Katherine was born at Yanceyville, North Carolina, February 3, 1803. They were married in Caldwell county, Kentucky, to which point they had followed their particular destinies, the Howard family having journeyed over the mountains in the natural route of immigration westward. The father when a young man enlisted in the war of 1812, served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, where he was wounded and afterwards returned to the new country of Kentucky, where he remained the rest of his life. By occupation he was a teacher and farmer. His death occurred March 25, 1868, at Lamasco, Kentucky, aged seventy-five. The mother died in Lyon county, Kentucky, December 18, 1857, at the age of fifty-four. The father, who was prominent as a planter, and a man of exceptional education, was twice married, and his first wife was Sallie Hicks of Christian, Kentucky. James Early Smith was one of nine children, six of whom are now deceased, and he is the oldest of the three now living, his brother, Firman R., being second, and his sister being Frances, wife of James M. Early of Brownwood. The grandmother of James Early Smith was an aunt of Salmon P. Chase, formerly chief justice of the United States supreme court.

The first notable experience of James Early Smith was his service in the Civil war. He was eighteen years old when he enlisted in Col. Burnett's regiment, in the first year of the conflict between the states. He was at the battle and siege of Fort Donelson, was among the prisoners taken there, and spent seven months in Camp Morton near Indianapolis. After his exchange, his regiment was reorganized at Vicksburg. He participated in a great many of the battles, marches, and skirmishes about Vicksburg during 1862 and 1863. He was at Jackson, Brice's Crossroads, Harrisburg, and his regiment was in the rear of Vicksburg with Johnson's army, and thus escaped capture when Vicksburg fell. He was at Baker's Creek, otherwise known as Champion Hill, on May 16, 1863, and on the following day was at Big Black River, and then did outpost duty at Vicksburg. In the culminating battle at that place he fired the first shot opening the engagement. He was under Col. Lyon during the first four days after the surrounding of the city, and then his regiment escaped on horseback, by swimming the big Black River by night. The next morning about sunrise they captured Edwards Depot of supplies, paroled the prisoners, and then went on and captured Camp Raymond, after which the regiment joined General Johnston. They operated under that leader until the fall of Vicksburg. One of his pleasant soldier memories is connected with Hines county, Mississippi, the ladies of which vicinity presented his regiment with a fine silk flag for gallantry shown at the Jackson Battle, which was one of the hottest fights in the entire war. In November, 1864, Mr. Smith was again captured, but soon paroled. Having served three years he returned home to Caldwell county, where he remained in business until 1882. In that year he came to Brownwood, during the early growth of the town and nearly ten years before the railroad was built to this point. He engaged in the sheep business in this vicinity but his venture in that direction proved unsuccessful, and after two years he established himself in the grocery business in Brownwood, in 1885. He continued this with satisfactory success until recent years, or until he was elected to his present office of county treasurer in 1910. In 1912 he was re-elected, and is giving the county a capable administration of the affairs of that office. Mr. Smith owns a pleasant home at Brownwood, and considerable real estate in the city.

During his life he has been twice married. In 1865, in Caldwell county, Kentucky, he married a school mate, Mary Elsby McConnell, a native of Caldwell county. Her death occurred after they came to Brownwood. Their six children were: Elma Etta, wife of James F. Guyer of Brown county; Josie Mack, wife of James A. Cox of Brownwood; Lura Bessie, wife of George F. Harris of Miles, Texas; Tryon Hugh of Dallas; Firman Holt of Ballinger, Texas; Tevis Clyde, of Brownwood. All the children are married and have established homes of their own. The second marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in 1899 at Brownwood, when Sarah Alice Weed became his wife.

Mr. Smith has long been active in Democratic party circles, is a Baptist in religion, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Smith is a man who has experienced much of life and enjoys its varied eventfulness, and is a man who takes a wholesome view of both the past and the future. He has a fine family, has reared and educated them well, and his children are a credit to himself and worthy members of society.

FIRMAN RANSFORD SMITH. One of the builders of Brownwood from the time it was a village of two hundred people, Firman Ransford Smith is best known as a successful merchant, and has sold goods to a widening circle of patronage in this localtiy for over thirty years. The merchant who stays in one community and succeeds through such a period of time necessarily possesses the best qualities of the business man—integrity, a settled policy of square-dealing, and the ability to win and keep the confidence of his custom. Many patrons now trade with Mr. Smith who first knew his place of business when they were children. The "goodwill" of such an establishment as that of Firman Rans-

ford Smith & Sons is worth more than the capital and stock of many concerns.

Firman Ransford Smith, the younger brother of James Early Smith, was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, June 21, 1845, the son of Ransford and Katherine (Howard) Smith. Outline of acts concerning the parentage will be found in the previous sketch. Mr. Smith grew up in Caldwell and Lyon counties of Kentucky, attended the common schools there until he was sixteen years old and then with the outbreak of the war joined the Confederate army under Captain James M. Pearce. That company was organized at Princeton, Kentucky, and became Company C of the Third Kentucky Infantry. His service with that organization continued for sixteen months, after which he was transferred to Company B of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, and served with that command until the end of the war. He was at the Battle of Shiloh, and in many of the campaigns, concluding with Vicksburg. He fought at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; at Corinth, Mississippi; Coffeyville, Mississippi; the siege of Fort Pemberton; at Champion Hill; Big Black River, and was in the Nine-Days' Siege of Vicksburg, and the Seven-Days' siege at Jackson, Mississippi. At Jackson one-half of his regiment was swept away in fifteen minutes. In March, 1864, he was attached to Forrest's cavalry, and served with that notable body of cavalrymen until the end of the war. He was at Paducah, Kentucky, in two battles, at Brice's Cross Roads in Mississippi, and a great many raids, skirmishes and minor engagements in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Three months before the end of the war he was taken prisoner, and paroled. On his return to Caldwell county, Kentucky, he spent eighteen months in school, qualified for the position of teacher, and worked in that line for two years. He then began merchandising, the field in which he has had his chief success. He opened his first stock on March 28, 1868, on the Cumberland River near Hillman's old rolling mill in Lyon county, where he remained three years. After that he transferred his operations to Princeton, Kentucky, and was engaged in merchandising there until March 1, 1878. His next location was at Morganfield, Kentucky, where he was in business until July, 1879. On August 30, 1879, Mr. Smith arrived at Brownwood, and in a modest way began supplying the people of this county from a general stock of merchandise. The firm was first Howard & Smith, later became organized under the name of Ramey, Smith & Tyer, then Ramey, Smith & Company, until January 1, 1909. Since the latter date the business has been known to the public as F. R. Smith & Sons, general department store, and one of the largest retail business establishments in Brown county. Some ten or twelve clerks are employed besides the members of the firm, and they do a splendid aggregate of trade in the course of a year.

Mr. Smith, having arrived in Brownwood when it was a place of about two hundred people, and still on the western edge of civilization in Texas, has been more than a merchant, and has really contributed a great deal to the growth and development of this little city.

On November 22, 1878, he married Miss Alva Jackson, who was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, a daughter of John N. Jackson, who was a second cousin to Roger Q. Mills of Texas, and a third cousin to Stonewall Jackson. Eight children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, three of whom died young, and four are now living namely: Urban Yancy Smith, who is the junior member of the firm of F. R. Smith & Sons; Mary, now deceased, who was the wife of W. F. Lyle of Dallas, and at her death left one child, Mary Elizabeth Lyle, now living with her grandfather; Ellie, wife of Will A. Bell, a prominent real estate man at Brownwood; Katherine Lois, wife of L. N. Tarrant, who is connected with the Walker-Smith wholesale grocery company at Brownwood; Ruby, who lives at home. Mr. Smith for forty-seven years has been affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a deacon in the Baptist church, and actively supports all benevolent enterprises in this locality. Mr. Smith was one of the men who took the lead in establishing at Brownwood the Howard Payne College, an institution which has long since justified itself as one of the most creditable schools of higher education in the state, and which confers much distinction upon Brownwood as a coming educational center. Mr. Smith selected the grounds for the college site and assisted in raising the funds necessary for its establishment. His most pleasurable diversions are found in the meetings of the old veterans of the Confederacy, and he attends all the reunions and is much of a traveler, making a number of trips east for the purpose of buying goods in St. Louis and Chicago markets.

Andrew Calvin Bratton. The Brownwood Planing Mill, the pioneer planing mill of Brownwood and this section of Texas, is conducted by Mr. Bratton, and he has also to his credit much of the material development of this city, through his ability and activity as a contractor and builder. He has followed his business for many years in west Texas, and to every undertaking he has given able and responsible management and skill, sufficient to carry out every detail of his contract. During his years of residence in Brownwood, he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire body of local citizenship, and is one of the group of enterprising men who are advancing the commercial and industrial resources and welfare of this fine city and the county seat town of Brownwood.

Andrew Calvin Bratton is a native of Brown county, where his parents, William and Nancy Jane (Wilson) Bratton were among the early settlers. His father, who was born in Shropshire, England, was a child of three years when brought to the United States by his parents who first settled in Illinois, where they lived until he was sixteen years old, after which they located in Tarrant county, Texas. The mother was a native of Jefferson county, Missouri. At the outbreak of the Civil war the father enlisted in the Confederate army, and gave four years of service to the cause of the south. During two years of his service he worked as a gunsmith, and was for two years a private and carried a musket in the ranks. He saw much hard service, and in a number of battles. After the war he returned to Tarrant county, and continued his trade as blacksmith until he moved to Brown county in 1876. He was among the early settlers of this county, the county at that time having less than one thousand population. He became identified with stock raising, and in time acquired one of the large cattle ranches of this vicinity. His integrity as a business man marked him out for public honors, and for three successive terms he served Brown county in the office of commissioner. At the termination of his last term he refused to accept any further public honor. He finally sold out his cattle ranch, leased his lands, and is now living in ease and comfort at his home in Brownwood. The mother died in June, 1908, at the age of sixty-three and her body rests in the Mansfield cemetery, Mansfield, Texas. In their family were four sons and five daughters, namely: John D. Bratton, a merchant of Lake Arthur, New Mexico; Licy Alice, wife of J. T. Inmon of Lubbock; William Theo Bratton, county treasurer of Texas county, Oklahoma; Henry Ward Bratton, a contractor and builder at Waxahachie; Nancy Jane, wife of B. A. Harris of Goldthwaite, Texas; Andrew C.; Martha Frances, wife of R. J. Atkinson of San Angelo; Emma A., deceased; Adabelle, wife of John A. Snoddy, of Brownwood. The family are all members of the Methodist church, and the father for many years has been affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Andrew Calvin Bratton spent his early life in Brown county on his father's ranch, and attended the local schools up to the time he was seventeen. He then learned the trade of carpenter, and after serving a thorough apprenticeship and proving his adaptability for that line of work he also learned the trade of engineer, and worked for a time as a journeyman in Brownwood. He next moved out to Hereford, Texas, where he was engaged as superintendent for the Hereford Construction Company, and continued in that employ for three years. After that he turned his attention to his present vocation as contractor and builder in Hereford, and during the three years of his work there, constructed some of the most creditable buildings in that locality. In 1906 Mr. Bratton returned to Brownwood, where he has since been prominent both as a manufacturer and contractor and builder. He established and is the proprietor of the Brownwood Planing Mill, the first business of its kind to be established at Brownwood or in Brown county. His ability and management have made it a very successful and growing concern. Some eight or more skilled workmen are on the payroll, and the factory has space of about ten thousand square feet, is equipped with the best of modern machinery, and has facilities for turning out woodwork of every kind used in the building and cabinet making trade. Aside from these mills Mr. Bratton is probably the best known and most successful building contractor in the county. Among the various contracts which he has handled successfully may be mentioned the New Southern Hotel, which was put up at a cost of seventy-four thousand dollars; the Walker Smith Candy Factory and Coffee Roasting establishment, and also many of the finest residences in Brownwood were planned and built through his organization.

Mr. Bratton, while exceptionally successful in business, has had probably more than his share of life's troubles. His discouragements would have broken many men of less determined character, but he has proved his ability to endure as well as to accomplish. He was first married on the 4th day of January, 1898, to Miss Willie Jane Crawford, who was born in Kaufman county, Texas. She died in 1900, about two years after their marriage, and left one child, Elsie Beatrice. In August, 1903, Mr. Bratton married Miss Annie Cordelia Jones of Brown county. She died in 1908, and of the two children born to their union Ethel May is now living.

Samuel R. Dickey. During thirty-five years of residence in Texas, Mr. Dickey has been specially prominent in public life, and since 1900 has been engaged in the practice of law at Aspermont, the county seat of Stonewall county. He is now serving as county treasurer of that county. Mr. Dickey has a long and varied career, spent chiefly in the states of Arkansas and Texas, and though his advantages as a boy were limited, he has made himself useful to himself and his community, and by his industry and hard study fitted himself for the profession of law.

Samuel R. Dickey was born in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, January 28, 1844. When he was a small boy his parents moved to Arkansas, and he lived there until 1877, in which year he moved to Texas. The little schooling which he received was obtained in Mississippi and in Arkansas, and between terms of schools he worked on the home farm. He continued that method of life until he was about twenty-one years of age, when he qualified as a teacher and took up that work for several years, both in Arkansas and in Texas. In Brown county he served as deputy tax assessor for two years, and in Eastland county served six years as district clerk. While in the office of district clerk he studied law, and was admitted to the bar during the last term of his office. He began the practice of his profession in Eastland county, which continued to be his home until 1900 when he moved out to Aspermont, and has since been more or less in active and continuous practice, and is one of the senior members of the Stonewall county bar. In 1904 Mr. Dickey was appointed county attorney to fill out an unexpired term, and in the fall of 1905 was elected county attorney, serving two years. Then resuming private practice he so continued until 1910, when he was chosen county treasurer. In November, 1912, his position in office was again confirmed, so that he is now in his second term. During the Civil war Mr. Dickey endeavored to enlist in a Texas regiment, but his ill health was an obstacle to his desires, and he was not accepted. He then organized a local company, and worked in conjunction with Watkins' Brigade in suppressing lawlessness, and keeping order during the turbulous conditions of the war times.

On Indian Creek in Comanche county, Texas, November 9, 1880, Mr. Dickey married Emma Lee Henderson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Henderson, and a native of the state of Arkansas. Eleven children, six sons and five daughters have been born to their marriage. Ernie deceased; Ira, unmarried and living at home; Hettie Bob, who married Mat Osborne and lives in Aspermont; Clyde C., who is married and living in Aspermont; Lake C., who is studying for the ministry at Wichita Falls; Sina, Ruth, Travis, Glenn E., Wayne and Norval, all at home. The family have membership in the Christian church, and Mr. Dickey for many years has taken a very devout interest in church affairs, and it has pleased him very much that one of his sons is studying for the ministry. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and has filled nearly every chair in the lodge. He is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Dickey enjoys many of the lighter things of life, and is particularly fond of baseball, fishing and hunting.

Hon. Sidney P. Skinner. In San Antonio, which has been his home since 1909, Mr. Skinner is probably best known as a banker, and a progressive and capable business man and citizen. For many years Mr. Skinner was an active member of the Texas bar, practicing at Waxahachie, and a few years ago gained a statewide reputation for his work as a legislator.

Born at Troy, in Drew county, Arkansas, in 1863, Sidney P. Skinner is the son of Larkin and Serepta (Pittman) Skinner. As he was brought to Texas when an infant, he is practically a lifelong resident of the State. The family settled in Denton county, later moving to Hill county, where Mr. Skinner was reared. He gained his literary education in one of the leading colleges of the state, graduating from Baylor University at Waco in 1884. His law studies were pursued at Waxahachie in Ellis county, and with his admission to the bar in 1887, he soon took up active practice and quickly established a reputation for successful work. He was elected city attorney of Waxahachie, and served one term in the office of county superintendent of schools for Ellis county, an administration which did much to promote educational standards in that county.

His public record will longest be remembered for his prominence during four years as state senator, beginning in 1905. He was sent to the senate from Ellis county, and served with distinction in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions. In the thirtieth session he was unanimously elected president pro tem. of the senate. His efforts were directed more toward preventing the enactment of useless and futile laws than the enactment of new ones, but there were a number of important measures passed in which his efforts and influence were effective. Mr. Skinner is credited as being chiefly responsible for the passage of the anti-bucket shop law in the senate, and also for the enactment of the measure requiring outside insurance companies among other things to comply with certain requirements imposed upon home companies, as to investments in Texas securities. For his stanch adherence to the principles in which he be-

lieved and for his efforts in promoting legislation such as would in his opinion be of real benefit to the people, Mr. Skinner won a warm place in the confidence of the thinking, high-minded members of the legislature and of the citizens of the state at large.

A large practice as a lawyer kept Mr. Skinner busy at Waxahachie until 1909, when he moved his home to San Antonio, and has since discontinued the practice of law. He is engaged in the live stock and ranching business and is now president of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company. This progressive institution was organized by him and his associates and began business in February, 1913.

Mr. Skinner affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In 1891 he married Miss Willia Getzendaner, daughter of the late Captain W. H. Getzendaner, one of the historic characters of Ellis county and a man of state-wide prominence. Mrs. Skinner was educated at Staunton, Virginia, under Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, one of the South's most famous women. Whatever success has attended the efforts of Mr. Skinner, he attributes in great part to the co-operation and influence of his wife.

THOMAS M. HOLCOMB. The oldest land office in Stonewall county was established by T. M. Holcomb, January 1, 1900. Mr. Holcomb is not only the oldest but in every way the most reliable and successful land and loan agent in this county. He has built up his big business through his reputation for fair and square dealings, and it is a common remark among his associates that any promise or representations that he makes will surely be fulfilled. He is the holder personally of a large amount of farm and town property in Stonewall county, and deals both in his own property and on a brokerage basis. His references are first-class, and he has proved a valuable factor in promoting the growth and development of one of Texas's most resourceful western counties.

Thomas M. Holcomb is a native of Georgia, born at Fairmount, August 1, 1862. His father was Dr. Bird W. Holcomb, who was born in North Carolina, and lived in Georgia and Alabama and in 1870 moved to Texas. He was a physician of much ability, and had a large practice in all these different states. During the war he served for four years with the Confederate army, and saw much active and arduous duty. His death occurred at Aspermont, in 1910, at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Holcomb married Mollie Dudley, who was born in Georgia, where they were married. Both doctor and his wife were devout members of the Methodist church. The mother died in 1912 at the age of seventy-six, and they are buried side by side at Aspermont. There were only two sons and the brother of Thomas M. is Frank, who was born in Georgia, February 14, 1860, and is a citizen of Aspermont.

When Thomas M. Holcomb was a small boy his parents moved to Alabama, and after about three years in that state came to Texas in 1870. He has been a resident of Texas for more than forty years, and all his active career has been identified with this southwestern country. His early education was received through private schools in Georgia, afterwards in Alabama, and he finished his public school course in Texas. Later he took three years in the Methodist college at Granbury, Texas. When he was fourteen years old his real battle with the world began, and during the first two years he worked with a freighting outfit and his earnings went to his parents. Later he took up farming and ranching, and was prosperously connected with that line of work for eighteen years. He lived and operated in a number of different counties in Texas, and in 1900 came to Aspermont and established his present business.

At Acme, Texas, February 14, 1900, Mr. Holcomb married Miss Minnie Jacobs, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobs of San Antonio. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born to their marriage named Merle, Edwin, Bonnie and Madie. The church at which the family worships is the Methodist. Mr. Holcomb takes an active interest in the Commercial Club, and is a Democratic voter, but no politician. His diversions consist in fishing and hunting and he is especially fond of flowers and his flower garden at his home in Aspermont is his special pride and delight.

CHARLES E. COOMBES. The actual and acknowledged leadership in the Jones county bar belongs to the firm of Chapman & Coombes, both of whom are lawyers possessing ability that will not suffer by comparison with the ablest attorneys of the state, and during that partnership they have acquired the choice of legal business in this section of west Texas. Mr. Coombes has had a varied experience in official and public life previous to his resuming private practice under his present firm title. He has served in different offices, and a few years ago was district judge.

Charles E. Coombes was born in Dallas county, Texas, September 25, 1875, and comes of an old family, established in this state in the early years, and his father before him was likewise prominent in the law. Zachary E. Coombes, the father, a native of Kentucky, was ten years old when brought to Texas. He studied law and became one of the leaders in the Dallas county bar, practicing many years. During the war he went out from Texas with one of the regiments of the state and served with the rank of captain in Polignac's brigade. In politics he was likewise active and served in several important offices. His death occurred in 1895 at the age of sixty-two and he is buried at Dallas. He married Rebecca Bedford, who was born in Kentucky, their marriage occurring in Texas. Both were active members of the Christian church. Of the nine children in the family, the son, Charles, is the youngest.

Judge Coombes has spent practically all his life in Texas, and from the local schools took a special course at the Christian University at Nevada, Missouri, and after that was a student for some time in Kentucky. Returning to Dallas he entered the Dallas business college where he was graduated in 1890. Going into his father's law office he became a stenographer, and during his two years at that work learned a great deal of practical knowledge very helpful to him in his later career. At the same time he studied law, and then at the age of seventeen went west to Benjamin in Knox county, where he lived until 1896. During that time he served as deputy county and district clerk, and also was employed in an abstract office. In January, 1896, he returned to Dallas and resumed the study of law, until admitted to practice in the fall of the same year. For about one year he was associated with his brother in practice at Dallas, but then sought a better field in the vicinity where he had become well acquainted, at Benjamin in Knox county, and practiced law there until 1898. In that year he was elected county attorney, serving one term, and then for one term was district attorney for the Fiftieth Judicial District. After he had resumed private practice it was soon again interrupted by his appointment as county judge to fill out an unexpired term. He served only a few months and on February 29, 1908, was appointed district judge of the Fiftieth Judicial District, and filled the unexpired term of nearly one year. On January 1, 1911, Judge Coombes moved to Anson and formed his present partnership with Mr. W. R. Chapman, under the firm title of Chapman and Coombes.

Judge Coombes was married at Benjamin, December 25, 1894, to Nellie Bedford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bedford of Benjamin. Six children have been born to their marriage, five sons and one daughter, as follows: William Rufus, deceased; Elizabeth, Joe W., Charles E., Jr., Hilroy J. and Jerry Clay. The

Coombes family have membership in the Christian church, while Mr. Coombes affiliates with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, and with the Woodmen of the World. He has done much good work in the interests of the Democratic party in Texas, and at the present time is chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. His recreations are both physical and intellectual. He is fond of watching a good game of baseball, enjoys other athletic diversions, and his home and library, and music and the theatre enable him to pass many a pleasant hour. Mr. Coombes at the present time is serving as president of the school board of Anson, and lends his vigorous co-operation to any movement for the betterment of his home community.

Robert C. Chambers. Now serving in the office of county attorney of Jones county, Mr. Chambers is a lawyer and a young citizen of varied experience in both his profession and in public affairs. He belongs to the type of self-made men, since during his earlier years he worked as a teacher and in other occupations, and invested the proceeds in a training for professional life. Mr. Chambers represents one of the oldest families of Texas, and his grandfather, Ed Chambers, was a member of the Constitutional Convention which formulated the first organic law for the state at the close of the Republic, and served as a member of the famous Thirteen Legislature of the state.

Robert C. Chambers was born in Collin county, Texas, June 15, 1876, the third in a family of seven children. His father, Zachary T. Chambers, a native of Tennessee, was a boy when his father came across country by wagon and team to Texas. Farming has been his occupation throughout his active career, and he still resides in Collin county, one of the prosperous and influential men of that locality. With the majority party of the state he has taken much part, and during the closing years of the Civil war served as a soldier in a Texas regiment. He is prominent in the orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship. Both he and his wife, Mrs. Julia H. Chambers, also a native of Tennessee, are very active members in the Baptist church.

Robert C. Chambers, whose entire career has been spent in Texas, had his early education in public schools in Collin county, and followed this up with a course at Henry College, then at Baylor University, and finally at the State University at Austin where he was graduated from the law department with his legal degree in 1905. Leaving Henry College he had returned to the farm, and qualified himself and took up the work of teaching. Between seasons he worked at farming and other vocations, and in this way paid his way through Baylor College and through the State University. The two years following his graduation in the law department also contained an experience very valuable to him in his subsequent career. He held a position in the office of the State Comptroller, and at the same time acted as private secretary to Thomas B. Love, then speaker of the House of Representatives, and also in the same capacity for A. M. Kennedy, who was then a member of the Legislature from McLennan county, and who at one time had been speaker of the house. From Austin Mr. Chambers moved out to Jones county, locating at Anson, where he established himself in the practice of law. He has more than held his own as a lawyer, and is regarded as one of the ablest of the local bar. In November, 1910, he was elected to the office of county attorney, and is now serving on his second term.

On Christmas Day of 1897 Mr. Chambers was married at Greenville, Texas, to Miss Nevada Virginia Horn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Horn of Greenville. Their two children, both daughters, were Geraldine, now deceased, and Ted, in school. Mr. Chambers accepts the teachings of the Baptist church as his religious faith, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. As a Democrat he has done much for his party in the different localities of his residence. Outside of his profession he enjoys practically all the athletic sports, and is particularly fond of tennis, baseball and football.

William G. Thomas. As editor of the *Western Enterprise* at Anson, Mr. Thomas has been able to wield a very effective influence for the betterment and advancement of his section of West Texas. Both through his paper and through his personality he has been one of the loyal boosters of west Texas in general, and Jones county in particular, for a number of years.

William G. Thomas was born in Llano county, Texas, June 29, 1875, and was the third in a family of eight children born to Rev. William G. and Mary (Chamberlain) Thomas. His father, who died in 1889, at the age of about forty-one years, and is buried in Fisher county, was a native of this state, and was a prosperous cattle rancher, took an active part in politics, and served as the first county elective judge of Fisher county. He was a minister of the Baptist faith, but never on a salary, and preached for the good of souls. His widow, who was born in Texas, and who shared with her husband in his devotion to the church, now resides at Anson with her son William.

Mr. William G. Thomas, who has spent all his career in Texas, obtained his early education in the public schools of Llano county. His father died when the son was thirteen years old, and that event threw him upon his own responsibility, and not only did he have to provide for his own livelihood, but for a number of years contributed to the support of his widowed mother, and the younger children in the family. When hardly old enough to mount into a saddle he became a cowboy, and continued working on cattle ranches, until he was about twenty-six years of age. Finally his means allowed him to direct his energies to a more congenial field, and he found a place in the printing office of the Roby *Banner* in Fisher county. He has been in the printing and publishing business ever since. For several years he worked on various newspapers and in all capacities from compositor to editor, in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. On April 15, 1905, he came to Anson and bought the *Western Enterprise*, a paper which under his management has become one of the best country journals in the western section of the state. It enjoys a large circulation throughout Jones and adjoining counties.

Mr. Thomas was married in Fisher county, October 7, 1903, to Miss Minnie Davis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vol Davis, of Fisher county. The four children, three sons and one daughter, born to their marriage are: Willard, Velma, William G., Jr., and Frederick. Mr. Thomas, while not an active member of any church, prefers the church of his parents, the Baptist. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs of his local lodge. A Democrat, he interests himself especially in state and national politics, and has always supported good government in his home locality. Mr. Thomas through many years of thrifty management and honorable business relations, has built up a generous prosperity, and has other interests outside of his publishing plant. He finds great pleasure in the handling of live stock, and enjoys hunting and fishing.

Alfred Judson Ray, M. D., has been a resident of Texas for sixty-two years, and during his lifetime has witnessed and played an important part in the wonderful development of the northern part of the great Lone Star state. He has been successful in the field of medicine, has had a prosperous experience in the mercantile business and has gained position as an agriculturalist, and withal has proved himself a public-spirited citizen and a co-operant factor in many measures for the general

A. J. Ray, M.D.

J. A. Ray

welfare of his community. Doctor Ray was born July 30, 1850, in Marion county, Kentucky, and is a son of Zachariah and Elizabeth Ann (Miller) Ray.

The Ray family was founded in America by William Ray, the great-great-grandfather of Doctor Ray, who emigrated to this country from England. His son, Joseph Ray, was the father of John Sheckels Ray, the latter being the father of Zachariah Ray. The last-named was born in Kentucky and came to Texas in 1852, where prior to the Civil war he operated his land with slaves and was known as a successful planter. He continued to be a tiller of the soil all of his life and died in Grayson county, November 7, 1859. By his first marriage he had one child. He married in Kentucky for his second wife Elizabeth Ann Miller, who died July 11, 1888, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom Alfred Judson was the youngest son.

Dr. Alfred J. Ray was two years of age when brought to Grayson county, and here he grew up amid pioneer surroundings. Conditions were still in a primitive state, naught but the very necessities could be secured, and in order to have grain milled it was necessary to travel by horseback to Bonham, a distance of seventeen miles. Naturally the lad's early education was somewhat limited, schools being few and far between, and the greater part of his training was secured through private instruction. However, he made the most of his opportunities and grew up an industrious and ambitious young man. His desire to enter upon a medical career was gratified in 1873, when he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in March, 1875, he was graduated from that institution. His first field of practice was the town of Orangeville, Fannin county, but he subsequently gave up his medical business to some extent to devote his energies to the drug and dry goods trade. Later he moved to Bailey, where he also practiced and conducted a drug store, but in 1894 disposed of his business to invest his money in farm land, which he has since had operated by tenants. Since coming to Whitewright, December 15, 1905, he has lived a somewhat retired life.

Doctor Ray has always been a Democrat, although he has not been active in political matters. He is a member of the Masonic order and the oldest past master of Ashley Lodge No. 681, A. F. & A. M., at Bailey, Texas. Since January, 1870, he has been connected with the Baptist church, and for several years has served as deacon thereof.

On May 15, 1878, Doctor Ray was married to Miss M. C. Routh, of Fannin county, Texas, daughter of Jonathan Routh, an early settler, farmer and stock grower from Missouri, who died in August, 1864. Mrs. Ray died August 4, 1882, having been the mother of one son, John Arthur, born July 14, 1879. John A. Ray has had an exceptionally brilliant career for a man of his years. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Baylor College, and the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Yale University, following which he took a course in the University of Paris, France, and received his doctor's degree. At this time he is American consul at Sheffield, England. On January 27, 1884, Doctor Ray was married to Mrs. Frances Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bell, farming people of Fannin county, who came to Texas from Georgia in 1858. The father died at Bailey, Texas, February 2, 1901, and the mother passed away in 1896. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Ray being the fourth in order of birth.

When he entered upon his career, Doctor Ray had but little capital save his energy and ambition; today he is one of the substantial men of Whitewright. Moreover, he is held in the highest esteem because his life has ever been characterized by sterling principles of manhood, by business activity and integrity and by public-spirited citizenship.

JUDGE JOSEPH C. RANDEL. The county affairs of Jones county have never been in more capable administrative hands than in those of the present county judge, Joseph C. Randel, who is serving his second term in the office. Judge Randel is one of the leading members of the bar of Jones county, and for some years has interested himself actively in political affairs, and has, in the opinion of his many friends, a very bright political future.

Joseph C. Randel was born in Brown county, Texas, June 27, 1878. All his career has been spent in the Lone Star state. His early education was received in the public schools, and as the family moved to Jones county when he was a boy, he finished in the high school at Anson. On leaving school he spent two years in the healthy outdoor of the cattle ranch, and with the money saved from that work he entered the State University at Austin, and was graduated from the law department LL. B. in 1905. Returning to Anson, as soon as admitted to the bar he began active practice. A year later he was appointed county attorney, and was then elected to the office, serving two terms. Following his term as county attorney, in which he made an excellent record, came his election as county judge, and in November, 1912, he was re-elected for his second term.

Judge Randel is a son of Jonas J. Randel, who was born in Tennessee, and moved to Texas when a young man. He now lives in Jones county, and is one of the prosperous farmers. He married Fannie B. Collier, a native of Texas, in which state they were married. Both are devout members of the Methodist church. In their family were five sons, Judge Randel being the third.

Judge Randel was married in Jones county, July 7, 1901, to Dovie Billingsley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Billingsley of Jones county. They are the parents of two sons, Clay and J. C. The family worship in the Methodist church and Judge Randel participates in social affairs and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Pythias. For a number of years he has been especially an influential factor in local politics, and his interests and activities also extend to state and national affairs. Outside of his office and practice as a lawyer, he has various other interests in Jones county. Away from the serious duties of his career, Judge Randel finds much recreation in hunting and camp life, and has always been an enthusiastic advocate of the resources and attractions of west Texas.

ROBERT LEE BARRETT. The present collector of county taxes in Jones county has been a resident of Texas for the past fifteen years, and while much of his time has been taken up by official labors, he has regularly followed farming and still considers himself an agriculturist, which vocation he has made profitable and the means of providing a liberal home and comforts for himself and family.

Robert Lee Barrett was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, December 12, 1867, and was the oldest of four sons, two of whom died in infancy. The other brother, William F. Barrett, is also a resident at Anson, in Jones county. The father was William F. Barrett, a native of Tennessee, where he died in 1873 at the age of thirty-two. Throughout the period of the Civil war he served in the Twenty-Second Tennessee Infantry, and was a very active politician, filling several offices, and also took much part in Masonic circles. Though a member of no church, he was a man of deep religious convictions, and held in high esteem by his home community. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Burns, who was born in Tennessee, where they were married, and she now lives in Anson. She is a member of the primitive Baptist church, and takes much interest in her church affairs.

Robert Lee Barrett spent about thirty years of his life

in his home state of Tennessee, and about 1897 came to Texas, first settling in Fannin county, where he followed farming for nine years. Moving to Jones county, he bought a farm, and still owns a good landed estate in this vicinity. He was active as a farmer for four years, until his election to his present office as county tax collector brought him into the county seat, and he now turns over the management of his property to a tenant. For two years previous to his election as tax collector he served as deputy sheriff of Jones county. Mr. Barrett had his early education in the public schools of Tennessee. He was six years old when his father died and it became necessary for him to support himself as soon as he was able. He worked at different light occupations until he was sixteen and then started out to do battle with the world on his own account. He took up farming, and, as already stated, has made that his regular vocation.

In Gibson county, Tennessee, December 26, 1895, Mr. Barrett married Miss Minnie Lee Armstrong, daughter of Squire and Mrs. E. J. Douglas Armstrong of Gibson county. To the marriage of Mr. Barrett and wife have been born eight children, three sons and five daughters, as follows: Jessie Myrtle, deceased; Kyle David, Mildred M., Alline L., Wilfred C., Bobbie and Minnie, twins, and Joseph Newman. The family are members of the Primitive Baptist church, and in politics Mr. Barrett has for many years taken an active interest in Democratic affairs. He enjoys outdoor life, especially hunting and fishing, and is a broadminded and liberal man in all his relations with society.

Richard H. Stovall. In Jones county the Panhandle Abstract Company is the oldest institution of its kind, and through many years has performed an almost invaluable service to the landowners and citizens generally through this county. Richard H. Stovall, who has been active head of the company since 1908, and has been in the abstract business here for a number of years, is one of Jones county's old residents, having established himself here more than a quarter of a century ago. Along with success in business he has manifested a commendable degree of public service in connection with every enterprise and movement for the development and improvement of this west section of Texas, and no man stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens at Anson than Mr. Stovall.

Richard H. Stovall was born in Harding county, Kentucky, January 12, 1852, and was the third in a family of nine children, being the oldest of the living sons. His father was Luther Stovall, a native of Kentucky, who came to Texas in 1882. During his younger years he followed farming, but spent the latter part of his life in retirement. He lived to the good old age of eighty-five, dying in 1909. He was a Baptist in religion, taking much interest in the affairs of his church, also in politics, and during his younger life was a prominent Mason. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Selby, was born in Kentucky, where they were married, and he lived to the age of seventy-eight, her death occurring in 1905. She was equally zealous in the faith and work of the Baptist church. Both she and her husband now rest side by side at Cleburne.

In the Kentucky country schools Richard H. Stovall received the educational equipment which has enabled him to prosper and make a substantial success in life. He finished his education with a course at Lyland College, in Harding county, and between school and college days worked on the farm. It was from the earnings of farm labor that he was enabled to take a college course. He lived with his parents until he was about twenty-five, and then got into the stock business and farming on his own account. At the age of twenty-seven he left Kentucky and continued in the same vocation for five years in Missouri, from which state he moved to Texas, first locating at Cleburne. He followed merchandising at Cleburne for about five years, and then came to Anson in 1887. On his removal to Jones county he bought a ranch near the county seat, and for a few years was successfully identified with stock raising. His enterprise and personal character soon made him known to a majority of the citizens of the county, and his services were called into requisition in public affairs. He served as deputy sheriff for three years, and then entered a partnership in establishing an abstract business. In 1908 he bought the Panhandle Abstract Company, and has been at its head ever since. Besides abstracts he does a general loan business.

Mr. Stovall was married at Cleburne, Texas, March 22, 1888, to Mary Stovall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stovall of Cleburne. Three children were born to their marriage, one son and two daughters, as follows: Flora Mae and Lucile, both deceased; and Richard J. The family are communicants of the Baptist church, and Mr. Stovall has been a member of that faith since he was thirteen years of age. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and has held offices in both orders. As a Democrat he is one of the influential local leaders. His membership on the local city council a few years ago was effective in advancing the interests of the city and improving the local government. Mr. Stovall is a substantial and well informed citizen on Jones county, concerning both its resources and citizenship, and is in a position to give correct information concerning this vicinity. He responds quickly to any inquiries addressed from outside the county concerning local conditions. Mr. Stovall is a broad-minded man and takes his recreations in the wholesome form of hunting and the lighter amusements of home and society.

John J. Goodfellow. A civil engineer and surveyor who has been in active practice of his profession in north and west Texas for more than thirty years, Mr. Goodfellow since 1907 has been identified with the flourishing western city of San Angelo, and during most of this time has occupied official place in public service as well as possessor of a large private practice. From his professional association few men are better informed as to the development and resources of north and west Texas than Mr. Goodfellow, and he has had an interesting and varied career.

John J. Goodfellow was born in Randolph county, Missouri, August 11, 1856, a son of Moses and Nancy T. (Beale) Goodfellow. Moses Goodfellow was born in Ohio, in 1820, and was a son of Peter B. Goodfellow, who was living in New York State in 1784, the latter having, so far as known, spent all his life in New York and Ohio. Moses Goodfellow moved to Missouri in the early days and was married in that state to Nancy T. Beale, a native of Kentucky. In 1860 he brought his family to Texas, settling on the line between Dallas and Tarrant counties, where he was a farmer and stock raiser, and where he continued in those vocations until his death in 1897. The mother died on the old homestead in that part of Texas in November, 1913, at the age of eighty-six. Moses Goodfellow arrived in Texas in time to join the Confederate army and spend nearly four years in the service of the south. He was in the command under General Gano and went through practically all the war with Gano's regiment and brigade. The nine children of the family consisted of five daughters and four sons, and John J. was the fifth in order of birth.

His early education was attained in private schools in Texas and Tarrant county, and he later took a special course in mathematics in the Palmyra Institute at Euless, under Professor Milton Carter. His aptitude for mathematics and the exact sciences opened the way for his professional attainments. At the beginning, however, he taught school for one term in Tarrant county, and then in 1880 was appointed deputy county

surveyor of Tarrant county. In 1882 and 1883 he served as city engineer of Fort Worth, and at the same time was assistant county surveyor. He held the latter office, and from 1886 until 1907 was county surveyor. He resigned at the latter date on account of ill health and moved out to San Angelo. On arriving in this city he was appointed by the city council to the place of city engineer, and has supervised the planning and construction of all the municipal engineering enterprises in this city during the past five or six years. The engineer of the city had a less important task thirty years ago than at the present time. Mr. Goodfellow is now (1914) county surveyor of Tom Green county.

In 1880 Mr. Goodfellow received as compensation for his first year of work only $120. Since then he has enjoyed a steadily increasing business up to 1907, when it was more than $9,000 for the year, and, owing to his long experience and thorough knowledge of the details of his profession, his services have been in great demand.

Mr. Goodfellow has always been a stanch supporter of Democratic doctrine and party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the San Angelo Commercial club and the Young Men Business Club of the city, and is an active worker in the Baptist church, having served as deacon for several years and a member of the finance committee.

On December 20, 1882, he married Miss Lou Swann, of Arlington, Texas, a daughter of F. M. and Eveline Swann, of Arlington. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser and died about 1896, while the mother is still living at Arlington. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow are Miss Eulah, J. J., Jr., and Miss Louisa. Miss Eula graduated from the high school of San Angelo in, 1911 and J. J. Jr., graduated from the same school in 1913. Louisa is still in school.

ALPHONSO RAGLAND. In these days of surpassing energy and progressiveness in all fields of human endeavor the young man or woman who would make for himself a place of independence in connection with economic, industrial or commercial activities must needs bring to the work a specially excellent equipment in knowledge of practical business forms, methods and policies. Mere academic discipline can not accomplish this end, and thus in this twentieth century, of opulent progress and prosperity, with insistent demands for vital initiative power, and thorough training of a preliminary order, the business or commercial college, properly conducted, holds high place and is of great importance in the scheme of general education. It is the proper and most effective medium through which to develop that practical knowledge and working ability demanded in the essentially workaday world of the present era, and in every populous community the well ordered business college becomes a virtual necessity and is the recruiting station for the gallant army of productive workers who thence fare forth to assume the practical duties and responsibilities of life. The city of Dallas and the state of Texas are to be considered fortunate in having so ably controlled and so thoroughly a modern and effective institution as the Metropolitan Business College, which is concededly one of the foremost in the entire south and west and of which the resourceful and popular proprietor and executive head is Alphonso Ragland, who has made for himself a secure vantage-place in connection with educational work in the state which has ever been his home. It is consistently maintained that the reputation of the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas is to its students a definite guaranty of success, and this statement emphatically vouches for the excellence of the work in all of its departments.

Known and honored as one of the representative business men and most alert and progressive citizens of Dallas, the fair metropolis of northern Texas, Mr. Ragland finds utmost satisfaction in claiming Texas as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of the third generation of the family in this commonwealth, within whose borders his paternal grandparents established a home in the days of the Texas republic, and his maternal grandparents likewise were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Texas. The names of both families have been closely and worthily identified with the history of civic and industrial development and progress in this state.

Mr. Ragland was born in Morris county, Texas, on the 29th of October, 1866, and is a son of Aurelius and Mary (Clayton) Ragland. Aurelius Ragland was born in Cass county, Texas, in the days of the republic, his parents having come from Alabama and numbered themselves among the early settlers of Cass county, and about the same time, and from the same state, came the maternal grandparents of him whose name initiates this review. Aurelius Ragland was a resident of Morris county at the time of its organization and became one of the large landholders and honored and influential citizens of the new county. He had the distinction of being elected its first sheriff, and he continued the efficient and valued incumbent of this office for many years, his original election having occurred in the Centennial year, 1876. His homestead place was near the old town of Daingerfield, and both he and his wife continued to reside in Morris county until his death, their names and memory being held in lasting honor in that section of the state.

Alphonso Ragland gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of the town of Daingerfield, judicial center of his native county, and concerning the formative period of his character and his later work he has written in the following terms: "I was born in Morris county, near the old town of Daingerfield, soon after the close of the Civil war, and there I was reared to manhood's estate. Thus it will be seen that I am a Texan 'to the manner born,' a fact that I cherish with great pride, for I believe in Texas and Texas people. In 1888, with the buoyant hope and high ambition of a young man who had just attained to his majority, I took leave of home and boyhood scenes to fight life's battles on my own account, with a working capital consisting of future possibilities and an honest, determined purpose to achieve success. I went to Waco, where I taught for seven years in one of the leading business colleges of the state at that time. In 1891 I was united in marriage to Miss Susie Ragsdale, of Flatonia, whose father and mother likewise were native Texans. In 1895 I removed from Waco to Austin, where I accepted a position in the general land office. I remained in Austin until 1899, when I resigned my position as chief clerk of the land office to come to Dallas to take active management of the Metropolitan College, which was established in 1887. Willis W. Darby, the prince of business-college teachers, preceded me to Dallas and was my associate for a number of years. We soon built up a large and flourishing school. A little later I bought his interest in the Metropolitan, and I am now its sole owner and manager, devoting to it my most faithful and untiring personal time and attention. I have spent the best and most earnest efforts of my life on the upbuilding of my school, and have so conducted its affairs that it might in every way be worthy of the esteem, confidence and a patronage of my own Texas people. I do not believe that my work has been in vain, for I now have a school plant that is easily worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—a school that ranks high in the business world, that attracts the best class of students from every section of the southwest, and that is easily the equal of the best in the United States. There is absolutely no good reason why any young man or young woman in

Texas should not enroll in my school in preference to all others, and there is still less reason why anyone should leave Texas for a business course. I am prepared to give the most thorough business and stenographic training that experience, money and brains can provide."

The above statements are extracts from a forceful and most consistent article appearing in a circular issued by the college and distributed widely throughout the state, and in his further admonition to prospective students and patrons Mr. Ragland gives, in the same article, the following significant guaranty:

"I have faith—unlimited faith—in my school. I know what it is, because I have put my conscience, my heart, my hope and my life's best efforts into its making. Therefore I have absolute confidence in the work it is doing to prepare young men and women to win success in life. I know, furthermore, that I am prepared to give, and do give, full value in return for every dollar paid me on tuition. I think too well of my good name and reputation to do otherwise. I will agree unconditionally to refund to every graduate of my school the full amount paid for his scholarship if he feels that I have in any manner purposely misled or deceived him in order to secure his enrollment, or if he is not fully satisfied that he has received a more thorough and complete training than he would have gotten at any other Texas school. There will be no formalities, no quibbling, no red tape about the matter; the only thing necessary will be for the student to call at my office, file his request, and get the money. This is my guaranty! Ask any bank in Dallas if it is good. I run the school on sound and correct business principles, and am wholly responsible for any agreement or contract I may make."

This ex cathedra statement has more emphasis and better outlines the work of the institution than could any description given by a mere observor or desultory investigator, and thus the words of Mr. Ragland are consistently reproduced in this connection. The fine new building of the Metropolitan Business College is eligibly located at 1809-1811 Commerce street, and is a credit not only to the city of Dallas but to all Texas, as it has been pronounced the "most magnificent building in the United States owned and occupied exclusively by a business college." From literature issued by the institution are taken the following statements concerning the school, its building and its work: "Our new quarters represent an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars, and with the best modern appointments that money can buy, the Metropolitan challenges the admiration, friendship and patronage of the good people of Texas. For a number of years the Metropolitan has been recognized as the foremost business college in Texas, but with our new building, our new courses of study, our new facilities, our new endeavors, it takes first rank among the business colleges of the south and is easily the equal of the best in the United States."

It should be noted that with the exception of the interval of four years, during which he was associated with the state land department, at Austin, Mr. Ragland has been continuously engaged in the work of business education from the time of initiating his independent career to the present, and all who are in the least familiar with his splendid achievement can not doubt that in the field of enterprise he has found his true potential—his medium of accomplishing most for himself and for the world. In assuming control of the Metropolitan Business College Mr. Ragland had as his business partner and honored coadjutor, Professor Willis W. Darby, whose interest he purchased in 1901, since which year he has been the sole owner and manager of the institution, though he is signally favored in retaining the services of Professor Darby as one of the most valued members of the college corps of instructors.

Mr. Ragland is vice president and a director of the First State Bank of Dallas and vice president and a director of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company, of this city. He is a member of the board of trustees, and also treasurer, of the Baptist Sanitarium in his home city; is a member of the directorate of the Amicable Life Insurance Company, of Waco; and is a member of the executive committee of the Texas section of the National Citizens' League. He is a man of the highest personal and civic ideals and takes a vital interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and native state. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, but he has had neither time nor inclination to enter the arena of practical politics.

In the year 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ragland to Miss Susie M. Ragsdale, who was born and reared in Texas and whose widowed mother was at that time a resident of Flatonia, Fayette county. She is a daughter of Robert and Susan P. Ragsdale, and her father, who was one of the honored citizens of Fayette and Lavaca counties for many years, devoted the major portion of his active career to farming and stock raising. He was a native son of the Lone Star state and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, as was also his wife. The attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Ragland is located at 2617 Live Oak street, and is known for its gracious hospitality, the while it is brightened by the presence of their three children—Portia, Sue and Alphonso, Jr.

Willis W. Darby, who has been an honored and valued associate of Mr. Ragland in the work of upbuilding of the Metropolitan Business College, is likewise a native of Texas, within whose gracious borders were also born his parents, his mother being a daughter of Hon. Geo. T. Wood, who served with distinction as Governor of the state. Professor Darby was born in San Jacinto county and completed his academic education at Baylor University, in the city of Waco. In 1897 he became associated with Mr. Ragland in the purchase of the Metropolitan Business College, in Dallas, under the firm name of Darby & Ragland. In 1901, as previously noted, he retired from the firm, and since that time he has continued as a valued and popular member of the faculty of the college.

The Metropolitan Business College was founded in 1887, by R. H. Hill and J. H. Gillespie, who retained control of the same until its sale to the firm of Darby & Ragland. The present fine building, three stories in height, was erected in 1904, and the building and its equipment represent an investment of fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first floor is utilized for the business offices, reception room, lecture hall and typewriting department; the second floor is devoted to the shorthand and English departments; and on the third floor are found the bookkeeping, penmanship and banking departments. The annual enrollment of students is about six hundred, and the student body is drawn from all parts of the southwest. In this admirable institution have been trained many young men who now stand representative in financial, industrial and commercial activities in this and other states, and no educational institution in Texas has a stronger hold upon popular confidence and appreciative supporting patronage.

Louis Blaylock. As president of the Blaylock Publishing Company, of which he was the founder and in which he owns the controlling interest, Mr. Blaylock is numbered among the representative business men and most progressive citizens of Dallas, the beautiful and thriving metropolis of northern Texas. He has been a resident of the great southwest almost from the time of his birth and has entered fully into the progressive spirit that has wrought marvelous advancement in this favored section of our great national domain, along civic, industrial and commercial lines. The Blaylock Pub-

lishing Company, with a large and well equipped plant of modern facilities in every department, does a general printing and publishing business of extensive order and from its office is issued the *Texas Christian Advocate*, one of the leading religious periodicals of the southwest.

Mr. Blaylock was born in Sevier county, Arkansas, and is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth. The date of his nativity was October 21, 1849, and he is a son of Willis and Irene (Gibbs) Blaylock, who removed from Arkansas to Texas in the year 1852 and established their home in the city of Austin, capital of the state. The father was engaged in merchandising before coming to Texas. He came here for his health, but died shortly after, or in 1856.

That Louis Blaylock should be insistently appreciative of and loyal to Texas is but a natural result, for within the gracious borders of this state he was reared and educated, his age at the time of the family removal to Texas being three years. He was reared to adult age in the city of Austin, where his early education was acquired principally under the able preceptorship of Rev. Gillette, who was at that time rector of St. David's church, Protestant Episcopal, in the capital city, and who also conducted a well ordered private school. In 1866, soon after the close of the Civil war, Mr. Blaylock, then about seventeen years of age, removed to the city of Galveston, having thoroughly mastered the printer's trade and at once took up a position with the *Texas Christian Advocate*. During the long intervening years he has been continuously identified, in one capacity or another, with the publishing of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, the interests of which have been signally forwarded by his able and zealous interposition. In 1868 Mr. Blaylock formed a partnership association with William A. Shaw, who is his half-brother, under the firm name of Shaw & Blaylock, and they became the publishers of the *Advocate*, besides conducting a general printing business, with an adequately appointed plant in the city of Galveston, where they continued their operations until 1887, when they removed their publishing business and the offices of the *Texas Christian Advocate* to the city of Dallas, which was at that time entering upon its era of splendid development and progress. In 1894 the partnership alliance was dissolved and Mr. Blaylock forthwith effected the organization of the Blaylock Publishing Company, of which he has since continued the able and enterprising executive head, while Mr. Shaw became the publisher of the *Texas Farmer*. Mr. Blaylock has continued publisher of the *Advocate*, and is closely identified with its business interests as well as with preparation and arrangement of its subject-matter. Concerning this excellent paper further mention will be made in later paragraphs.

In 1908 Mr. Blaylock, whose business had been signally prospered with the growth and upbuilding of the city, purchased his present substantial building, at 1804-6 Jackson street, and in this structure, three stories in height, have since been maintained the headquarters of his large and substantial printing and publishing business, as well as the executive offices of the *Texas Christian Advocate*. The plant includes the most modern facilities, including a battery of seven linotype machines and every accessory of a thoroughly modern and metropolitan printing and publishing establishment. The plant utilizes virtually the entire building and is one of the most complete in the entire state.

In politics Mr. Blaylock is aligned as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and while he has been at all times essentially broad-minded and public-spirited he has not been ambitious for public office, though he served with marked ability, as police commissioner of Dallas for three years—1904-5-6—and is now police and fire commissioner. He is a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas and is known and honored as one of the representative business men who have been aggressive factors in the upbuilding of the Greater Dallas. Both Mr. Blaylock and his wife are most zealous members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, South, in their home city, and are liberal in the support of the activities of its various departments of work.

In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Mr. Blaylock is one of the prominent representatives in Texas, and he has the distinction of having received the thirty-third and maximum degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He has been most active in the affairs of York and Scottish Rite bodies with which he is affiliated, as may be inferred when it is stated that he is past master of Tucker Lodge, No. 297, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in the city of Galveston, as well as past master of Dallas Lodge, No. 760; and past high priest of San Felipe Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of Galveston, of which capitular body he is a life member. His maximum York Rite affiliation is with Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; he is a member of the Knights of Constantine; is affiliated with the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of the directorate of Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral Building Association; and is president of the building committee of the York Rite Masonic temple in Dallas. He has been identified with the local organization of the Modern Order of Praetorians from the time of its inception, and is now vice president of this fraternal order, a position of which he has been the incumbent from the time of its organization.

The year 1871 gave record of the marriage of Mr. Blaylock to Miss Georgia Darton, who was born and reared in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where her father, the late Mathias W. Darton, was leading shipping merchant and a man of wealth and influence. Mr. and Mrs. Blaylock, whose attractive and hospitable home is located at 2028 Jackson street, have five children, namely: Betty, deceased, who was the wife of Louis B. Torrey; Georgia, who is the wife of King V. Bunting, of Dallas, Texas; Caroline I., who is the wife of Dr. W. D. Jones, of Dallas, Texas; and Louis Watts and Willis Darton Blaylock, who are associated with their father's printing and publishing business and are representative young business men of Dallas.

The Texas Christian Advocate has the distinction of being one of the oldest, even as it is one of the most important, of the religious publications in the state of Texas, where it was founded under the title of the *Wesleyan Banner*, in 1846, the year following the admission of the Republic of Texas as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Federal Union. The original publishing headquarters were at Brenham, the judicial center of Washington county, and the title of the publication was soon changed to its present form. The headquarters were removed to the city of Galveston, where regular publication continued until the time of the Civil war, when the disrupted state of all business compelled it to suspend, as Galveston at that time was a stage of almost constant military operations. After the war publication was resumed and continued there until its removal to Dallas in 1887.

The *Texas Christian Advocate* is issued weekly and has a large circulation throughout Texas and other states of the south and southwest, the regular edition containing an average of sixteen pages. The periodical is the official organ of the New Mexico and five of the Texas conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and the conferences which its thus represents in the Lone Star state are the Texas, the West Texas, the Northwest Texas, the North Texas and the Central Texas. The paper has wielded great influence in the

work of the church and in the promotion of civic righteousness, as its regular contributors are men of the highest standing and most benignant influence in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

JOHN P. MURPHY, in his capacity as a member of the firm of Murphy & Bolanz, well known in the business of real estate, fire insurance, loans, etc., in Dallas for some years past, has filled a place in the business activities of the city that entitle him to more or less detailed mention in a historical and biographical work of the nature of which this publication partakes. Mr. Murphy has been unmistakably identified with much of the most telling development and upbuilding of the city and surrounding community, and since 1874 his best interests have been identical with those of the city in which he has made his home.

Born at St. Charles, Missouri, on March 4, 1837, John P. Murphy is the son of Thomas C. and Margery (Boyce) Murphy. Both his parents were natives of Ireland, who came to America in their early youth, and who met and married in Cincinnati, whence they moved to St. Charles, Missouri, later locating in the lead district in Washington county, sixty miles south of St. Louis. There the father was engaged at what was known as "Old Mines" in the lead manufacturing business, until death claimed him in 1861.

The son, John P., was educated, as an aid to his earlier studies, in the St. Louis University, a Jesuit College. He went with a number of comrades in the summer of 1861 to the camp of General Hardy at Greenville, Missouri, intent upon enlisting in the Confederate army. The general advised them to return to Washington county, secure a wagon and team and all the arms they could get, and he would organize them into a scouting company and enroll them regularly into his army when the state should have seceded. During his absence on this trip Mr. Murphy's father was taken ill and died a few hours after his return home, leaving his mother and sisters without protection. His duty was plain. He took charge of his father's business and estate and the care of the family through the trying period of war in this border state, and the Confederacy lost the valiant service of a young man who would have given all to be free to take his part in the struggle.

In 1868, Mr. Murphy, who had with the *penchant* of the true Irishman for political life, become engrossed in politics to some extent, was elected to the Missouri legislature, serving therein until 1870. This experience in politics, it may be said at this point, sufficed him for the balance of his days. President Johnson sent his name to the senate for confirmation of his appointment to the post of Surveyor to the Port of St. Louis, without the solicitation of Mr. Murphy, however. A member of Congress, whom he knew very well, denounced him as a "Copperhead," and the senate accordingly declined to confirm the appointment, later confirming the appointment of Judge Breckenridge to the place. In 1871 he removed to Rapids Parish, Louisiana, and in the following year he was appointed United States Commissioner in Louisiana, he having studied law in the late fifties, but not having applied his training in the active practice of the profession. In his capacity as Commissioner he was instructed by the department at Washington to try a number of cases known as "Alabama Claims" for the destruction of cotton belonging to British subjects, by the United States army under General Banks when he made his disastrous raid up the Red River Valley in 1864. He brought these cases forward to a successful culmination for his department, and his service as Commissioner was one that reflected credit upon him in no unmistakable manner.

In July, 1873, Mr. Murphy made a trip to Dallas,—a circumstances that caused him to hesitate no longer about casting in his lot with the thriving town, as it appeared in the early seventies. In January, 1874, Mr. Murphy established himself permanently in Dallas, becoming a member of the real estate firm of W. F. Lyte & Company. Mr. Lyte died in 1876 and the firm then became known as J. P. Murphy & Company, and still later, when J. J. Jones came into partnership, the firm became Jones & Murphy. Mr. Jones died in December, 1883, and on January 1st, of the following year, Charles F. Bolanz became the business associate of Mr. Murphy, the title of Murphy & Bolanz appearing, and still later, upon the incorporation of the business under the Texas laws, it assumed the title of the Murphy-Bolanz Land & Loan Company,—an appellation which it bears today, Mr. Murphy being president and chief executive of the concern and Mr. Bolanz vice president.

The growth of the business of which Mr. Murphy has long been one of the principals, and of which he was the founder and builder, was established in 1874, on a very small scale, indeed. A small section of the grocery store of one Downs, then located on Main street near Lamar, served as an office for the new concern, in marked contrast to the magnificent Murphy-Bolanz building at No. 253 Main street, which they reared in 1885,—a building then noted throughout the state as one of the most pretentious business structures in the city of Dallas, and accounted far ahead of its time. In 1908 the company began work on the splendid new building at Commerce street, adjoining the Dorsey building, which was ready for occupancy on March 1, 1909, and there the business of the company has been centered since that time, the same necessitating at this time a force of over twenty people and half a dozen automobiles to properly carry on the business.

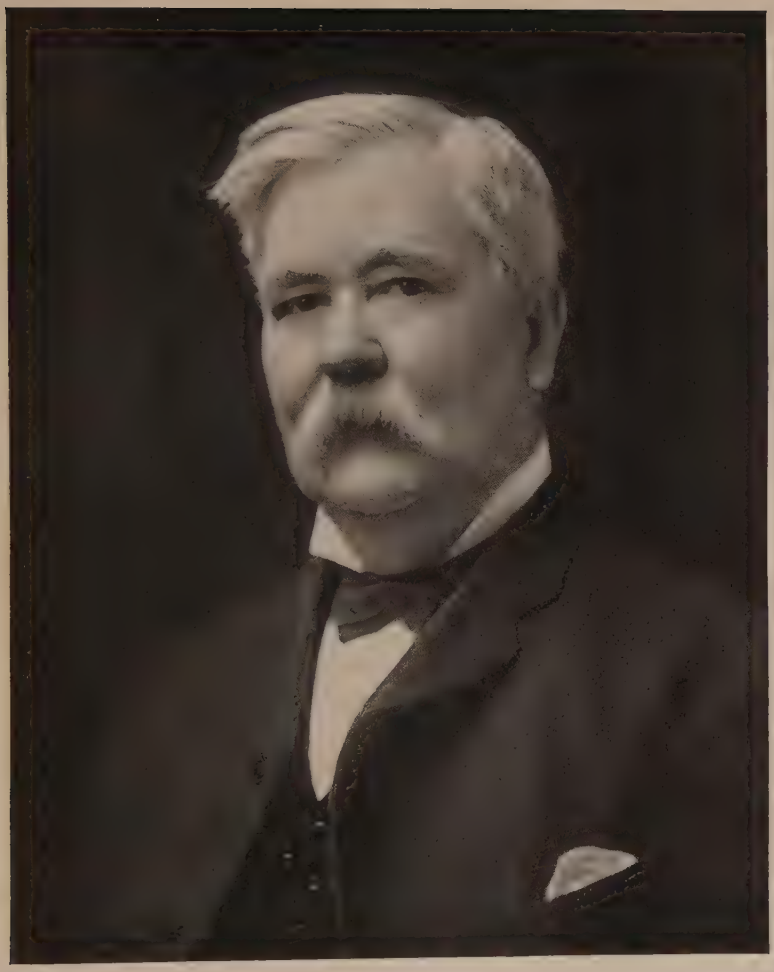
It is estimated that this firm alone has expended many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the exploiting of new city additions, building houses of the better class, in the construction of sidewalks, streets, sewers, and every variety of modern public improvement, and they have owned and promoted the building of some of the most attractive residences in Dallas. Among their later building achievements may be mentioned Monarch Place, Mount Auburn, Warren and Winchester additions, with many others. Their interest has not been confined alone to residence building, but they have been active in the business centers in a large way, and many honest and praiseworthy structures may be accredited to them.

A firm of great financial resources and one of the most unquestioned honor and integrity, its founder and associate have built up a clean and wholesome business as the result of years of patient, prudent and conservative operation. Their methods of procedure have ever been those calculated to inspire confidence, and bespoke the sturdy dependability and character of the principals at every turn, and in John F. Murphy and his associate Dallas sees men who have done much for her continued material progress and development, while Mr. Murphy himself may well view with pride the results of thirty-nine years of business activity in the community.

Mr. Murphy has twice been a director and an official of the Dallas State Fair, and was a member of the original Trinity River Navigation Company that begun the agitation for and commenced work on the improvement and canalization of this waterway.

In Dallas, on May 22, 1883, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Emma K. Martyn, daughter of Judge Martyn, of Columbia, Tennessee, where he was known for many years as a distinguished judge. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, the first and last named having died in childhood: Carrie N., Louise Boyce, Emma Marie and John Bolanz Murphy, the two last named being twins.

The pleasant home of the Murphy family is located at 2516 Maple avenue, Dallas, and is the scene of much



J. P. Murphy.

gracious hospitality, where the best people of the city are found to mingle.

WILLIAM G. BREG. Nearly all of the older commonwealths of the Union have contributed their respective quotas to the citizenship of the Lone Star state, and among the representative business men and progressive and loyal citizens of Dallas is Mr. Breg, who claims the fine old Wolverine state as the place of his nativity, who was reared to manhood in Minnesota and who has maintained his home in Texas since 1893. He has become a recognized power in the financial circles of Dallas, the beautiful and progressive metropolis of northern Texas, and his influence, fortified by integrity of purpose and marked executive ability, has been exerted along lines that have touched and aided civic and material development and progress. He has achieved large and worthy success and his precedence is measurably indicated by the mere statement that in his home city he is president of the United States Bond & Mortgage Company, vice-president of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Title & Guaranty Company. Mr. Breg has contributed to the growth and upbuilding of each of these institutions and is entitled to specific recognition in the History of Texas and Texans.

Mr. Breg was born at Flint, the judicial center of Genesee county, Michigan, on the 17th of March, 1867, and is a son of William L. M. and Caroline F. (Grobe) Breg, natives respectively of New York and Michigan. William Larned Marcy Breg was numbered among the sterling pioneers and highly honored citizens of Michigan and had the distinction of being the first teacher in the state school for deaf, at Flint, with which institution he became thus identified at the time of its organization, about the year 1855, and continued in that capacity until his death in 1876.

William Grobe Breg acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city and was a lad of ten years at the time of his removal to Minnesota, where he continued his studies in the common schools of Chicago county In 1881 he moved to St. Paul, where he entered business and gained his initial experience, and there he continued to reside until 1893, when, as an ambitious young man of twenty-six years, he came to Texas and established his residence in Dallas, where he became the secretary of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company. In 1897 he became associated with Harry A. Kahler, now of New York city, in the real-estate mortgage and loan business. In January, 1903, the Trust Company of Dallas was organized and incorporated, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and the new corporation, in which Mr. Breg became a stockholder, took over the business that had been established by Mr. Kahler. In September, 1905, the company was reorganized, in conformity with the provisions of the new banking law of the state, and its capital stock was increased to two hundred thousand dollars. In July, 1907, the title of the corporation was changed to the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, with Harry A. Kahler, of New York, as president, and Mr. Breg as vice-president. The concern has become one of the strong financial and fiduciary institutions of the state. Since June, 1911, he has been president of the United States Bond & Mortgage Company, of Dallas, of which he was one of the organizers, in February, 1910, the institution being incorporated with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. In the same month of 1911 he also assumed the office of vice-president of the Title & Guaranty Company, of Dallas.

Mr. Breg has given special attention to farm-mortgage loans during the entire period of his residence in Texas and has not only become an authority in regard to real-estate values but also in the solution of agricultural problems and the instituting of improved methods in connection with this basic line of industry. He has been a close student of agriculture from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint. Mr. Breg is enthusiastic in the promotion of industrial and civic progress, with an abiding loyalty that indicates his appreciation of and great faith in the magnificent resources of the state of his adoption. Both he and his wife are most zealous and devoted members of the Central Congregational church of Dallas, in which he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school since 1902.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Breg to Miss Martha Knowland, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have five children, namely: W. Roy, Clarence E., Bernice M., Powell, and Wilbur C. The family home is at 2808 Fairmount avenue.

W. MCCARTY MOORE. A capitalist of prominence and a man of many interests is W. McCarty Moore of Dallas. He is a Texan by birth, the son of Dr. W. T. and Katie (Keith) Moore, both natives of Mississippi. Born in 1876 he passed through the usual preliminary education period, until at an early age he entered the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, being graduated from that institution in 1895, from the department of Civil Engineering. Being a young man of much energy and enthusiasm, it was natural that he should yield to patriotic impulses at the time of the Spanish-American War. During its progress, Mr. Moore was a member of Company E, First Texas U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

In 1909 Dallas became Mr. Moore's place of residence and the center of his numerous interests. He has become conspicuous in various commercial organizations, chief among which are the Koke Company of Texas, the Southern Koke Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, La., and the Llano Gold and Rare Metal Mining Company of Dallas, Texas. The above companies owe their existence to Mr. Moore, who organized them and is president of each. The Llano Gold and Rare Metal Mining Company—with mines and mills located near Llano, Texas—is unique in having the first and only gold mine and gold reduction mill in Texas. The first bar of Texas milled gold ever produced is an achievement of this mine. The Llano Gold and Rare Metal Mining Company carries, besides its production of gold, that of platinum, and other valuable metals.

The local interests of Mr. Moore include his connection, as a director, with the Southland Life Insurance Company of Dallas; also, in the same capacity, with the Empire Drug Company of Dallas.

W. McCarty Moore is a prominent member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. Fraternal organizations also engage his attention, in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Woodmen of the World.

From McKinney, Texas, the birthplace of Mr. Moore, also came Mrs. Moore, who in her girlhood was Miss Evelyn Morton. Their marriage was solemnized in 1899. They are the parents of one child, a son who was born in 1907 and who is named Jack Terry Moore. The home of Mr. Moore and his family is at 5015 Ross avenue, in Dallas, his place of business being at 712-713 Southwestern Life Building.

JAMES H. SMART, M. D. With office headquarters in suite 803 Wilson building, Dr. Smart is to be noted as one of the able representatives of the medical fraternity in the city of Dallas, where he controls a large and important practice and has high reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, even as he has impregnable vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem. He has the highest conception of professional ethics and in the exacting work of his chosen calling he has made sympathy outreach mere emotional sentiment to become an actuating motive in the alleviation of human suffering and distress.

Dr. Smart was born in the city of Pine Bluff, the judicial center and metropolis of Jefferson county, Arkansas, and the date of his nativity was May 5, 1868.

He is a son of Felix G. and Mary E. (Hudson) Smart, and his father was for many years numbered among the representative merchants of Pine Bluff, where he was honored as a citizen of sterling character and utmost civic loyalty.

The public schools of his native city afforded Dr. Smart his earlier educational advantages, and after there completing the curriculum of the high school, he entered Howard College, at Marion, Alabama, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Having in the meanwhile determined to fit himself for the medical profession, Dr Smart finally entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, this school being the medical department of Columbia University and one of the greatest in the entire Union. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and duly received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus through both academic and technical training. as well as definite predilection, he came to the work of his chosen profession with admirable fortification—an equipment that could not but presage the distinctive success which he has since achieved in practice. After his graduation Dr. Smart passed two years as interne in St. Francis' hospital in New York city, and in this connection his work was almost exclusively in the surgical wards, so that he gained most valuable clinical experience in this department of professional endeavor, in which he has attained to marked prestige.

Upon leaving the national metropolis Dr. Smart returned to his native city, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he was engaged in active general practice until 1895, when he established his permanent residence in the city of Dallas, Texas, where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and insistent devotion to his profession. Though his practice has been of general order, with the retention of a representative clientage, his special ability and skill as a surgeon have caused him to devote much of his attention to this department of professional work, in which he is frequently called upon by his medical confreres for consultation and for the performance of delicate and critical operations. For a number of years the Doctor was one of the proprietors of the Marsalis Sanitarium, at Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, and he is associated with Dr. S. E. Milliken as physician and surgeon to St. Mary's College, one of the leading educational institutions in Dallas. From 1902 to 1906 he served as city health officer and he gave close and punctilious attention to his official duties, with an earnest desire to safeguard public health and to maintain in the city the best possible sanitary conditions. Dr. Smart is actively identified with the Dallas County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Democratic party and both he and his wife are communicants of the Presbyterian church, their pleasant home, a center of gracious hospitality, being located at 2708 Holmes street.

The year 1902 recorded the marriage of Dr. Smart to Miss Annie Oldham, who was born and reared in Stonewall county, Texas, and whose father, D. M. Oldham, a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that section of the state, has been a prominent figure in connection with agricultural and stock-growing activities in Stonewall county, where he is also influential in civic affairs, as a loyal and progressive citizen. Dr. and Mrs. Smart have two children—Annie and James H., Jr.

D. D. Crockett. Few men have had a career of better success and achievement in the field of life insurance than Daniel D. Crockett, the vice president and treasurer of the Southland Life Insurance Company of Dallas. Opportunity came to Daniel D. Crockett at Paris, Lamar county, Texas, where it found him a clerk in a dry goods house. For three years he solicited business for the New York Life Insurance Company, and the business which he wrote during that time was encouragement sufficient to keep him permanently in the field that he had then chosen. He next became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance, and still later was made district manager for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company. He resigned from the latter in order to join the promoters of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company in 1904. He was one of the men who succeeded in building up a strong Texas company in the life insurance field. His home was in Paris, from 1877 to 1905, and in the latter year he came to Dallas as agency-director for the Southwestern Life. In 1906 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the company, and also vice president.

In March, 1909, Mr. Crockett resigned from the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, and in the month of October following became identified with the group of men who were establishing upon a firm basis the Southland Life Insurance Company. His long and successful experience in the field work caused him to be appointed agency-director for the new company, and it was largely due to his energetic management of this branch of the business that such a splendid showing was made within the first few months in the aggregate of business written by the company. In the history of the company, to be found in the sketch of Mr. James A. Stephenson, may be found some mention of this rapid increase of business during the first year. In March, 1911, Mr. Crockett was elected to the board of directors, and was made treasurer of the Southland Life. Then in March, 1912, he became vice president and treasurer of the company, and it is in these positions that the present writing finds him.

Daniel D. Crockett is a native of Virginia, and was born in the famous Cumberland Gap country, in Lee county, in 1858. He belongs to a notable family in the history of this country. His grandfather was John M. Crockett, a cousin of the Davy Crockett who gained immortality for himself in the history of Texas by his gallant fight until death in the defense of the Alamo. The parents of the Dallas insurance man were Stephen Sanders and Jemima S. (Dickinson) Crockett. Col. Stephen S. Crockett, who was a native of Wythe county, Virginia, was a graduate from Emory and Henry College, practiced law for many years at Wythesville, joined the Confederate army, and attained the rank of Colonel of the Fiftieth Virginia Cavalry. He made a gallant record as a soldier, and after the war continued his practice of the law at Henderson, Kentucky, to which place he had removed with his family in 1870. In 1877 Colonel Crockett left Kentucky, and brought his family to Texas, locating in Lamar county, near Paris. This remained his home until death came to him on March 9, 1906. Just four hours after his death his wife followed him to the great beyond.

Mr. D. D. Crockett attained his early education in the schools of Crab Orchard Springs, Kentucky, and at Somerset, Kentucky, and was about nineteen years of age when the family removed to Lamar county. During his early years he occupied himself on the home farm, engaged in the raising of pigs, cotton and horses. After leaving the country he was given a clerkship in a drygoods house at Paris, and he pursued these somewhat monotonous duties of clerk until the opportunity came to him to join the life insurance business in 1891. His rapid rise in this business since then has already been noted.

On January 5, 1886, Mr. Crockett married Miss Mattie A. Huff, daughter of William Huff of Giles county, Tennessee. They are the parents of two children. Robert Lee Crockett. the older, is a graduate of the Paris high school, and for three years attended the University of Texas in the class of 1908 in civil engineering. Claudia, the daughter, is a graduate of the Paris high school, and also from the North Texas Female College and Conservatory of Music, the Sherman insti-

Geo. W. Riddle

tution, of which Mrs. Kidd Kee is president. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are active members in the Oak Cliff Methodist church. Their home is at 400 East Ninth street, Oak Cliff, Dallas.

GEORGE W. RIDDLE. As a banker and financier no name would carry greater weight, or be better known throughout Texas and the southwest than that of George W. Riddle of Dallas. Mr. Riddle some twenty-five years ago began his career as a lawyer in Granbury. His entrance into the ranks of a learned profession was in itself an achievement of more than ordinary note when it is considered that he was an orphan at the age of eight years and that throughout his youth he had to struggle not only for the means and opportunities of education, but also for the very simplest necessities of life. Few men, starting thus, at the bottom, have gone farther or accomplished more than this well known Dallas banker. Mr. Riddle during his career as a banker has founded and organized more than forty individual institutions in this state, and is now president of one of the largest banking houses of north Texas.

George W. Riddle was born in Dewitt county, Texas, in 1861, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Vice) Riddle. His parents were among the pioneer settlers in south central Texas. The father died in 1867, and the mother in 1869, and that date George W. was left a penniless orphan. By the sheer force of native ability, and a persistent struggle for the better things and accomplishments of life, has George W. Riddle reached the secure position in business and civic circles which he now enjoys. He managed to acquire a common schooling and then spent several years in the study of law at Granbury, until in 1887 he was admitted to the bar. During the next ten years he was one of the active and successful attorneys at Granbury, and during this period he served four years as Judge of Hood county and was also president of the County Judges Association of Texas.

During his residence at Granbury, Judge Riddle became interested in banking, and with his remarkable success in this field, he finally abandoned the law altogether. As previously mentioned, Mr. Riddle has founded and organized more than forty banks in this state, and at the present time has financial interests in more than thirty of these institutions. These numerous banks, although all acknowledge in this sense a common founder, are by no means related in a chain or system under any general management, but all are separate institutions.

Mr. Riddle has been a resident of Dallas since 1903, at which date he founded the Riddle Exchange Bank, of which he was the first president. In 1905, the title of this institution was changed to the First State Bank of Dallas. Mr. Riddle remained as president for one year, at the end of which time he withdrew, but in 1907 again became the president, and still fills that executive position. The First State Bank of Dallas has a capital and surplus of $200,000, its officers are some of the most substantial business men in north Texas, and in every way is an institution which promotes the substantial character of Texas finance and industry.

During the session of the State Bankers Association in Dallas in 1911, Judge Riddle was selected by the Dallas Bankers Committee to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the local bankers. He has in recent years taken a prominent part in Democratic state politics, and has been one of the most vigorous advocates of reform in the public service. In 1908 he became a leader of the anti-Bailey wing of the Democratic party in Texas. He was instrumental in calling the convention at Waco which nominated delegates to the National Democratic Convention of 1908 in opposition to Senator Bailey, and he persistently kept up the fight against the junior senator until the latter withdrew his candidacy for reelection. Judge Riddle is treasurer of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company, and has official connection with a number of other companies which operate in this state.

Judge Riddle married Miss Rosie Brandenburg, a daughter of J. M. Brandenburg of Dallas. Her brother is Benjamin F. Brandenburg, the present sheriff of Dallas county. Mr. and Mrs. Riddle are the parents of the following children: Bence, Irene, Morgan, Penn, Ruth, Georgia and Moselete. The beautiful Riddle residence is at 5103 Gaston avenue, Dallas.

HARRISON MARSH ELLISTON. The present county tax assessor of Dallas county has been identified with the official service of this county for upwards of twenty years, and in every capacity, whether subordinate or as head of the individual office, he has displayed that efficiency and fidelity which are the most dependable elements in good government.

Harrison Marsh Elliston was born at Farmen Branch, Texas, February 18, 1873, a son of Mark and Martha (Marsh) Elliston. The mother was a native of Dallas county, her family being among the old settlers of this vicinity, while the father was brought to this vicinity from Kentucky when he was an infant.

Mr. Elliston during his boyhood attended the public schools, and spent his early youth on a farm and in the wholesome occupation of the country. In 1895 he entered the office of county clerk at Dallas, and was for six years employed in that branch of the county service. He was then advanced to the duties of deputy clerk in the office of county assessor, and performed those functions for four years. At the end of that time he took the place of chief clerk in the tax collector's office under Henry H. Jacoby, who was then county tax collector. Under this chief he held the office of chief clerk for four years, and was then for four years associated with J. L. Goggans, who was the special attorney for the prosecution of delinquent taxes. In February, 1911, Mr. Elliston resigned from his subordinate connection with the county service to enter the political field as candidate for the position of tax assessor. In July of the same year he was nominated, and since the nomination in this county was equivalent to election, his choice at the polls the following November was a matter of course. He is a very popular man in his office and the county is to be congratulated upon the ability of such an official.

Mr. Elliston married Miss Annie Crump, a daughter of J. A. and Alice V. Crump, of Tennessee.

ADOLPHUS GREEN MCADAMS. The president of the A. G. McAdams Lumber Company of Dallas has been identified with this line of business for twenty years, and from a small establishment with small capital twenty years ago, he has built up one of the largest businesses of the kind in this state, and its branches are now situated in fourteen different localities. Mr. McAdams was formerly in the railroad service, advanced from one grade of responsibility to the other, and has long since been among the leading independent business characters of north Texas.

Adolphus Green McAdams was born at Pilot Point, Denton county, Texas, December 17, 1864. His parents, Green McAdams and Margaret (Cravens) McAdams, were both natives of the state of Tennessee, whence they came to Texas in 1850, locating at Pilot Point.

During his boyhood Mr. McAdams attended the common and high schools of his native county, but did not continue his studies to graduation. He early took up the practical affairs of life, and began in the railroad service with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Santa Fe Railways. He was employed as station agent at different times at different localities for these two roads, and altogether was in the railway service for ten years. On leaving this occupation he came to Dallas and established himself in the lumber trade. In 1893

the A. G. McAdams Lumber Company was incorporated and since then its growth has been that of one of the most vigorous and successful commercial enterprises in north Texas. It now has fourteen lumber yards in different towns of the state and has an immense business. Mr. McAdams is prominently identified with other business affairs in this state, and is a director in the Guarantee State Bank & Trust Company of Dallas.

Mr. McAdams married Miss Mary Chiles, a daughter of Col. W. B. and Eugenia Chiles of Grayson county, Texas. Her father, Colonel Chiles, came to Texas immediately after the close of the Civil war, and bought up quantities of land in Grayson county, and other portions of Northern Texas. These holdings in later years became exceedingly valuable, and made him one of the wealthiest men in his part of the state, and he was also a producer of wealth as a ranchman and cattle raiser.

Mr. and and Mrs. McAdams are the parents of two children: Julia Franzetta, who was born October 18, 1890; and Margaret Eugenia wso born born November 6, 1896. Mr. McAdams is a member of the Dallas Country Club and his favorite recreation is the game of golf, so that whenever his business responsibilities relax he is usually found upon the links of the local or other courses.

SAM FRESHMAN. A citizen who is regarded as a staunch advocate of every civic improvement and municipal undertaking for a larger and better city, Sam Freshman has been a resident of Dallas since 1884, and throughout that time has conducted a wholesale and family liquor establishment at the corner of Elm and Lamar streets, a location which is familiarly associated with his name among all who have known Dallas any time within the last thirty years.

Sam Freshman was born at Eydkuhnen, Prussia, on February 19, 1865. He was the son of M. and Marie (Engleman) Freshman. His father was a grain dealer and continued active in business until late in life when he died at the age of eighty-four.

Sam Freshman came to America in 1879, locating at Paducah, Kentucky, where he began work for his uncle, Joseph Engleman. While there he supplemented the deficiencies of his early education by attendance at night school. In September, 1881, he took up his residence in Texas, locating at Grand View, where he was employed in the general mercantile business. Having saved a considerable part of his earnings, he came to Dallas in the spring of 1884 and at that date set up in business at the corner which he still occupies, and has accumulated much valuable property in Dallas.

Mr. Freshman was first married June 19, 1887, to Miss Esther Saudeck of Houston. His second marriage, which occurred June 20, 1906, was with Miss Minnie Franklin, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Franklin of Dallas. The two children are as follows: Esther, a daughter of the first wife, was born April 1, 1891; Benjamin M., a child of the second marriage, was born February 19, 1908.

W. A. BOYCE, JR., M. D. The associate medical director in the Southland Life Insurance Company, is one of the ablest representatives of his profession in north Texas. Dr. Boyce has had a varied experience, both in practice and study, in his profession, and is an authority on the general work of public sanitation and public health. Dr. Boyce enjoys a large practice in Dallas, and is one of the influential and popular members of the medical fraternity.

William A. Boyce, Jr., was born at the town of Boyce in Ellis county, Texas, March 22, 1881, a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Aldredge) Boyce. The mother is now deceased. William A. Boyce, Sr., has for many years been an influential and prominent man of central Texas. He graduated before the war from La-Grand Military Academy, then served in an Alabama Regiment during the Civil war, and in 1865 came to Texas and settled in Ellis county. There he became a farmer at the time when conditions were not far removed from the pioneer period, and gained a place of prominence in the community. The town of Boyce is named after him, and that is his present residence.

Dr. Boyce attained his education in the Boyce public schools, and subsequently was a student at Braden's Military Academy of New York. He studied medicine at the Louisville Medical College and subsequently entered the medical department of Tulane University of New Orleans, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. Dr. Boyce was appointed and served as an interne in the United States Marine Hospital at New Orleans, and during his residence in that city also did special work with Dr. Protier in miscroscopy in the Pathological Department of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans.

The first two years of his active practice was at Commerce, Texas, and in 1909 he established his office for general practice at Dallas. He was formerly a professor of hygiene and climatology in the medical department in the Southern Methodist University (formerly Southwestern University) and is now associate professor of anatomy at the same school. In March, 1910, Dr. Boyce became associate medical director of the Southland Life Insurance Company, and gives a large share of his attention to the duties of that position, although he has a large practice in general medicine and surgery.

Dr Boyce is a member of the Dallas County Medical Society, is president of the Dallas City Medical and Surgical Society, is a member of the Texas State Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association. He is one of the visiting staff of the Presbyterian Mission Home. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with the Commerce Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with Commerce Chapter, R. A. M., and with Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Boyce was married in 1906 to Miss Ethel Inez Harris, a daughter of Dr. J. T. Harris of Celeste, Texas, one of the well known physicians of that place. Dr. Boyce and wife had one daughter, Elizabeth, who died in infancy. The family residence is at 4420 Ross avenue.

GEORGE H. CULP. In many respects and especially as a criminal trial lawyer, George H. Culp is regarded among the profession and laity as having no superior in the north Texas bar. He has been in practice at Gainesville for over twenty years, and the firm of Potter, Culp & Culp, of which he is second member, is probably the strongest combination of legal talent in Cooke county.

George H. Culp is a Missourian by birth, born in Pettis county, in 1856, a son of Josiah and Mildred (Coy) Culp. His father, who was a farmer, died when George H. was a child, and the mother in 1872 moved to Texas, to Cooke county, her family following the next year. There were just three children in the family, and Mr. Culp's brother, John A., was murdered by bandits after he had killed their leader in a duel. The daughter was Mrs. Elizabeth Foushee. The mother married for her second husband W. W. Hart, who died in 1883, leaving 3 children: Lee Hart, a stockman of Buena Vista, Colorado; Mrs. Mike McQuaid of Buena Vista; and Walter W. Hart, a stockman of New Mexico.

George H. Culp was sent away to school in Missouri and Kentucky, attending the common schools in those states. After his father's death, he was thrown largely on his own responsibilities, and when only twelve years old began earning his way. He worked on a farm until he was eighteen, and then began buying and shipping cattle, in which way he earned the means which finally promoted him to his position as a lawyer. After his marriage he located in Gainesville, and while working for a loan company, took up the study of law in Judge Barrett's office. Previous to his removal to Gainesville, while living on a ranch, he had studied law as oppor-

G. H. Cadyx.

tunity presented, and finally in 1892 successfully passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for one year, at the end of which time he became a partner of E. P. Hill, who is now a well known lawyer of South McAlester, Oklahoma. After the appointment of Mr. Hill as attorney general, Mr. Culp formed a partnership with Judge A. M. Greene, of Gainesville, and that association continued for three years. At the end of that time was formed the firm of Culp, Giddings and Giddings, the latter being now attorneys in Oklahoma. At the end of three years, Mr. Culp left that partnership, and became associated with Judge C. C. Potter in 1906. These well known lawyers have practiced together since that time, at first under the name of Potter & Culp, and since Mr. Culp's son was admitted to the bar, the latter has become a junior member. As a criminal lawyer, Mr. Culp has the record in Cooke county of rarely having lost any important case with which he has been identified. In the last twenty years he has probably defended more men in capital cases than any other one lawyer in North Texas, and his practice extends into Oklahoma and New Mexico. He is strictly a professional man, gives all his time to his profession, and has won his success by hard work and native ability. In politics he is executive committeeman from the Fourth Senatorial District, and has done a great deal of practical work in behalf of his friends, but has never accepted honors for himself.

M. Culp in 1882 married Lula Savage, who was born in Grayson county, Texas, a daughter of William and Ellen (Austin) Savage, her parents having been among the early settlers of that district, where the father was a merchant and miller. The Savage family was originally from Kentucky, and Mr. Savage continued in business until his death in 1881. The eight children of Mr. Culp and wife are mentioned as follows: Ora, is the wife of Edgar Blewitt, in the mill business with his father in Fort Worth, and they have two children; Iva, is the wife of Albert Thersen, in the banking business in Bowie, Texas; Georgia, is the wife of Charles Brannan, a tobacconist of San Antonio; John W., the junior member of Potter, Culp & Culp, completed his law course in the University of Texas, and married Miss Elizabeth Kennerly of Gainesville; Lee Culp, is in the cotton business at Gainesville, and is married and has one child; Grady, unmarried, is in the wholesale grocery business in Somerville; William is attending the University of Austin, Texas, and is already engaged in the study of law; Yancy is the youngest of the family, and is also in school, attending the Peacock Military School, San Antonio.

JOHN S. COLE. In early life a teacher, for many years known to the people of Sterling county, through his services in the office of county and district clerk, and now cashier of the First National Bank of Sterling City, Mr. Cole is a west Texas citizen whose career has been largely passed in this country, and has always been honorably and influentially identified with the successful welfare of his community.

John S. Cole, the third in a family of four children, was born January 27, 1871, at Jasper in Walker county, Alabama, a son of James R. and Clara Cole. The paternal ancestry is Irish. The mother's maiden name was Croft, and there was a large family of that name in Alabama. Grandfather Croft and others of the family were large planters and slave holders before the war. James R. Cole, the father, was a farmer in Alabama, and early in life volunteered for service in the Confederate army. He served from 1861 until the end of the war, and then resumed his farm activities. He still resides at the age of seventy on the old estate in Alabama, and the mother is sixty-seven years of age.

In the public schools of Alabama, Mr. Cole attained his early eduction, and then spent several years as a teacher in his native state. In 1894, he came to Texas, first locating in Johnson county, where he worked as clerk in a general department store. In 1898 he moved out to Sterling City, and was soon influentially connected with the official life of this county. He served as deputy district and county clerk until 1900, when he was elected to the office of county and district clerk, and by reelection several terms served for eight years until 1908. He then engaged in the abstract business, and still keeps the principal set of books for abstracts in Sterling county. In 1910 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Sterling City, took the position of cashier, when the bank opened for business, and has been the active executive of the institution down to the present time. Mr. Cole is also owner of a ranch in the northwestern part of Sterling county, and raises a large number of cattle.

For a number of years he has been one of the workers for Democratic success in Sterling county. On February 20, 1900, he married Stella White, of Morgan, Texas, a daughter of Loran and Ellen White of Morgan. Her father was a stock raiser in that vicinity until his death about 1889, and her mother died about 1884. The one living child of Mr. and Mrs. Cole is Thurman, born August 21, 1902, and now attending public schools in Sterling City. Mr. Cole considers himself a permanent resident of Sterling county, and none appreciate the resources and climatic advantages of this county to a greater degree than Mr. Cole. He enjoys industrial and social opportunities, and has always done his part toward making the most of the splendid resources to be found in this section of Texas.

THOMAS G. BRADFORD, D. D. S., D. M. D. To successful accomplishment as a dental practitioner Dr. Bradford has added an active interest in the affairs of the profession at large, and in the dental fraternity is one of the foremost men both of Texas and of the entire south.

Thomas G. Bradford is a native of Missouri, having been born at Arrow Rock, December 15, 1873, a son of Charles H. and Susan L. (Smith) Bradford. His father was a nephew of Claiborne F. Jackson, who was the secession Governor of Missouri, and was also a first-cousin of Governor John S. Marmaduke of Missouri.

Dr. Bradford received his literary education at the Warrensburg State Normal school, and at Pilot Grove College, in Missouri, and during his residence and at the intervals of his school attendance at Pilot Grove he was engaged in teaching school for six years. It was through the avenue of teaching that he prepared and entered the profession which he had chosen for his career. Entering the dental department of the St. Louis University, he was graduated D. D. S. in 1904, and in the following year came to Dallas and began the practice which has been so successful.

Dr. Bradford was one of the organizers of the State Dental College in Dallas, and is still professor of orthodontria and dental anatomy in this college. In 1906 the college honored him with the degree of D. M. D. (Doctor of Medical Dentistry), and in 1907 the board of directors elected him as dean of the college, a position which he held up to August, 1912. Dr. Bradford is a member of the State Dental Association and the Dallas District Dental Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Order of Praetorians and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On March 4, 1908, he married Mrs. Marie Baldwin of Dallas. Mrs. Bradford has one daughter by her former marriage, Tressie Baldwin, who was born in 1898. Their home is at 4307 San Jacinto street, while the doctor's offices are in the Sumpter building.

STEPHEN G. DAVIS. As a business builder few Texas citizens have a record that compares favorably with that of Stephen G. Davis, the president of the S. G. Davis Hat Company (Inc.), whose main offices are at 700-702 Elm street, Dallas. This company has been one of the important individual factors in making Dal-

las the wholesale center for the entire southwest, and among the wholesale houses situated in the Dallas district, there is none which has had a more stable and rapid growth than that of the S. G. Davis Hat Company.

Behind this large mercantile enterprise is the career and the character of a business man, who through sheer force of ability has come up from the ranks to a place of leadership. Stephen G. Davis was born at Franklinton, North Carolina, October 5, 1867, a son of E. H. and Martha A. Davis. He was reared on a farm in Granville county, North Carolina, had only the common school education of Franklinton, and began his business career at the age of sixteen years in 1884 as clerk in a retail store in his native town. For eight years he stuck to his post in that store, from 1884 to 1892, and although apparently making little progress financially he was actually laying the foundation of a sound business experience and preparing himself for a career in a larger sphere. From North Carolina he went to Richmond, Virginia, where he entered the wholesale hat house of T. D. Stockes & Company, and was connected with that firm from 1892 to 1900. During the last five years he was their traveling representative throughout Texas and the southwest, and it was this varied experience over the southwestern field that brought him finally into prominent relations with Dallas and Texas.

In August, 1900, Mr Davis located in Dallas, and established the wholesale hat business at 216 Commerce Street. Upon beginning he had a capital of $25,000, and the business was subsequently incorporated as the S. G. Davis Hat Company. The officers since the incorporation have been: S. G. Davis, president; F. W. Blakeney, first vice president; W. C. McCord, second vice president; M. M. Blakeney, secretary and treasurer. Soon after the incorporation the company moved to new quarters at Elm and Market Streets in the brick building still occupied by the establishment.

No citizen of Dallas has interested himself in a more public-spirited manner with the trade development and the general upbuilding of this city as a commercial center than Mr. Davis. In 1900 he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Dallas Trade League, a body which did a fine work and exercised a wholesome influence in this city. With this latter body Mr. Davis has also been a ready worker for any of the objects which it has endeavored to promote.

Mr. Davis is one of the prominent Masons of North Texas. He is affiliated with Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of Hella Temple No. 34 of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership in the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Elks, and the Y. M. C. A.

On June 8, 1903, he was united in marriage with Miss Rowena Wilson of Moody, Texas. Mrs. Davis passed away in 1909, leaving one son, Stanley Girard Davis, who was born in 1904. On January 24, 1912, Mr. Davis married his present wife, Miss Anna Hall of Magnolia, Mississippi. The Davis residence is in Highland Park, at the corner of Highland Drive and Drexel Drive.

PERRY C. BAIRD. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Baird occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the dental profession in Dallas, and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him. It is a well known fact that a great percentage of those who enter business life meet with failure or only a limited measure of success. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting a vocation for which one is not fitted. The reverse of all this has entered into the success and prominence which Dr. Baird has gained. His equipment for the profession was unusually good and he has continually extended the scope of his labors through the added efficiency that comes from keeping in touch with the marked advancement that has been made by the members of the dental fraternity in the last quarter of a century.

Dr. Baird, whose offices are at No. 636 Wilson Building, in Dallas, was born at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, in the year 1876. He is a son of James R. Baird, who removed to Texas, with his family, in the spring of 1877. Dr. Baird was educated in the Texas public schools and when ready for his collegiate course was matriculated as a student in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana). He studied dentistry in the celebrated Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Dallas, where he has continued to reside during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1912, and where he is now recognized as one of the most skilled dentists in this section. He is president of the Dallas Dental Society and is a member of the Texas State Dental Association. Socially, he is affiliated with the Dallas Club and the Idlewild Club.

In 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Baird to Miss Emma A. Smith, of Mexia, Texas, a daughter of Louis Phillip and Martha (Beeson) Smith, the father a prominent and much respected banker and land owner of that city. He died some ten years ago, and the mother still lives at Mexia, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Baird are the parents of two sons and one daughter, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Perry C. Baird, Jr., James Garitty Baird, and Martha Catherine Baird. The family home is at No. 5105 Ross avenue.

CHARLES W. HOBSON. A great man has somewhere been described as one who is so short-sighted that he cannot see the obstacles which lie between him and his goal. Whether this be true of Charles W. Hobson or not, certain it is that he has conquered all obstacles that have impeded his path to success and now ranks as one of the leading business men in Dallas and the entire state of Texas. He is connected with a number of important business concerns, chief of which is the Hobson Electric Company, now the Southern General Electric Company, which has grown to gigantic proportions under his able management. On January 1, 1913, the style of the firm name was changed to Southwest General Electric Company with the capital increased to $350,000 and in which Mr. Hobson holds the same relations. He has met with such good fortune in his various undertakings that it would verily seem as though he possesses an "open sesame" to unlock the doors to success.

A native of Missouri, Charles Walter Hobson was born at Savannah, that state, in 1867. He is a son of William J. and Julietta Ruth (Huffman) Hobson, the former of whom was born in North Carolina in 1841 and the latter of whom was a native of Illinois. The father accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1842. He grew up in that state and in the early days was engaged in bridge building and engineering and contracting work. In later life he became interested in electrical matters and in 1888 built the first complete electric street railway in the United States, the same being located at St. Joseph, Missouri, and being known as the Wyatt Park Line. He died in 1902. Mrs. Hobson was a daughter of Rev. Leonard Huffman, a prominent citizen in Illinois in the ante-bellum days, he having served as chaplain of the Illinois legislature when Abraham Lincoln was a member of that body.

Charles W. Hobson's educational training included

C. W. Hobson

a high-school course in Savannah, Missouri, and as a youth he began his active business life as an associate of his father in the electrical industry. In 1888 he was treasurer of the company that built the Wyatt Park Line, mentioned above. In 1891 he established his home in Waco, Texas, in order to assume the active management of a street railway line and electric lighting plant there located. In 1894 he organized the Waco Electric Supply Company, which was the first wholesale establishment of its kind in Texas and which represented the nucleus from which the present Hobson Electric Company has grown. This business was begun with a capital of two thousand dollars. October 1, 1903, the headquarters were removed to Dallas and the business is now under the corporate title of the Hobson Electric Company, of which the subject of this review is president and principal stockholder. The capital at present is two hundred thousand dollars and traveling salesmen cover the territory included in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico. Branch offices are maintained at Houston, Texas, and at El Paso, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This company now represents the largest electrical supply house in the entire south, doing a business of over two million dollars annually. In 1909 a fine, modern structure was erected at Dallas to house the main offices and this building is three stories in height, its lateral dimensions being one hundred feet by two hundred. It is the largest and best equipped electrical supply house in the United States, and one hundred and twenty-five people are constantly employed in it.

This electric company has been a decidedly important factor in the development of Dallas to the position of one of the leading commercial and jobbing centers of the southwest. In the matter of electrical supplies Dallas is now eclipsed in importance only by New York and Chicago, having already surpassed Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Hobson is identified with the Strickland interests, in the development of electric railways in northern Texas. He is a director of the Texas Traction Company, running from Dennison to Dallas, and is vice-president and a director of the Southern Traction Company, now building from Waco and Corsicana to Dallas. He is a valued and appreciative member of the Southwestern Electric & Gas Association, which is composed of those citizens identified with the street railway, electric light and gas companies of Texas, and was first secretary of the organization.

Mr. Hobson has been unusually active in the development of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the freight bureau and as such met with notable success in obtaining from the railroads expeditious freight service to points in the trade territory controlled by the city. In January, 1912, he was elected president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, which is the strongest organization of its kind in the United States, being composed of members from all lines of business, and was re-elected for 1913.

In the time-honored Masonic order Mr. Hobson is affiliated with Trinity Valley Lodge, No. 1048, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is senior warden; and he is present commander of Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar. He is past potentate of Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. In 1899 he founded the order of Rejuvenated Sons of Jove, a well known social organization, composed of men identified with the electrical industry. He served as first supreme head of the latter order and is charter member of the organization, which was founded at Waco, Texas. He is a member of the Traffic Club and of the executive committee of the Texas Section of the National Citizens League. He is identified with all the leading social clubs of Dallas.

At Savannah, Missouri, in 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hobson to Miss Emma J. Fosdick, a daughter of Dr. H. W. Fosdick, an old pioneer citizen of Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson have three children: Clara E., Sarah Putnam and Mary Frances.

Mr. Hobson is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally accord him the highest esteem. His life has been exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

JAMES C. DUKE. There are turning points in every man's life called opportunity. Taken advantage of they mean ultimate success. The career of James C. Duke is a striking illustration of the latter statement. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized to-day as one of the foremost business men of Dallas. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career.

As manager of the John Deere Plow Company, James C. Duke has his business headquarters at 501-7 Elm street. He was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, the year of his birth being 1857. His father, Basil Duke, was graduated in Yale University and was an early settler in St. Louis, where he gained great renown as a skilled attorney. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of St. Louis, Mr. Duke, of this notice, entered Washington University, at St. Louis, which excellent institution he attended for five years. In 1873 he initiated his active business career as an employe in a large implement concern. In 1886 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the John Deere Plow Company and in 1894 he came to Dallas, Texas, as manager for the Texas branch of that corporation. He has continued the efficient incumbent of this position to the present time, in 1913, and under his regime the business has increased from three hundred thousand dollars per annum to three million dollars. The office force in 1886 consisted of the manager and two assistants while now Mr. Duke has 100 people under his direct supervision. This phenomenal business growth is due to the greatly increased demand for agricultural implements in Texas and also to the unusual efforts of Mr. Duke. He is a director in the Home Company in Moline, Illinois, and is likewise a a director in the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company and in the City National Bank, both of Dallas.

Although not a politician in any sense of the word Mr. Duke accords a stalwart allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. Fraternallly, he is affiliated with a number of representative organizations and he is a member of the Dallas Club and of the Dallas Country Club, being president of the latter. He is vice-president of the State Fair of Texas and of the Dallas Exposition and is also vice-president of the Texas section of the National Citizens League As a citizen he is intrinsically loyal and public-spirited and does much to forward the progress and improvement of his home city. He is a man of high ideals and generous impulses, his liberality being extended to all in need.

Mr. Duke has been twice married, and had one daughter, Sarah Christy Duke, who resides with her father here. In 1898 he married Miss Mary Cormick, a daughter of J. W. Cormick, of Dallas. There have been no children born to the latter union. The Duke family reside in a beautiful home at No. 1101 South Harwood street.

JOSEPH E. COCKRELL, of Dallas, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of Texas' eminent lawyers, during more than a quarter of a century's connection with the bar of the state has won and main-

tained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry,—qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Mr. Cockrell.

A native of Missouri, Joseph E. Cockrell was born in Johnson county, that state, the date of his birth being December 27, 1859. He is a son of J. V. and Jane (Douglas) Cockrell, who located at Sherman, Texas, in 1864, and who removed thence to Abilene, this state, in 1883. The father was for many years judge of the large district lying north of Abilene and was congressman from the "Big 13th," more familiarly known as the Jumbo district. The subject of this sketch is a nephew of Hon. Francis Marion Cockrell, one of the most prominent public characters of the southwest. As a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, F. M. Cockrell rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general. He was United States senator from 1875 to 1905 and was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission from March 5, 1905, to 1911.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Joseph E. Cockrell has the blood of brilliant men in his veins. His early educational discipline was obtained in the public schools of Sherman, Texas, and under the private tutorship of Capt. LeTellier. Subsequently he entered Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Kentucky, in which well ordered institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1882 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After leaving college he taught Latin and Greek at Austin College, in Sherman, Texas, for one year and in 1883 he located at Abilene, where he was engaged in the active practice of his profession for the ensuing twelve years, at the end of which, in 1895, he came to Dallas. Here he has gained distinct renown for himself as a prominent attorney. For a time he was associated in practice with Judge E. B. Muse and subsequently he had as law partner the late Judge T. F. Nash. Since 1900 Mr. Cockrell has been a member of the firm of Cockrell, Gray, Thomas & McBride, his associates being Judge Edward Gray, Hon. Cullen F. Thomas, and Lawrence C. McBride. The above attorneys control a large general practice and have figured prominently in many important litigations in the state and federal courts.

In politics Mr. Cockrell is an uncompromising progressive Democrat but he does not take an active part in public affairs except as a good citizen. At different times he has served as special District Judge, but otherwise he never held or sought any public office. He is a member of the board of directors of the First State Bank of Dallas, of the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank and of the Title & Insurance Company. He is president of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company. In Masonic circles Judge Cockrell has reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite branch; is a member of Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is past master of Dallas Lodge No. 760, and Trinity Valley Lodge No. 1048, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, having been first master of Trinity Valley Lodge, of Dallas. Mr. Cockrell has devoted himself assiduously to his profession. As a man he is thoroughly conscientious, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner, and he has a host of friends and few, if any, enemies.

In 1885 Judge Cockrell married Miss Emma Lee Meadors, a daughter of Dr. J. E. Meadors, a Louisiana planter. This union has been prolific of four children, as follows: Mary, Jane, Josephine and Annie. The family reside at No. 4107 Gaston avenue.

ALBERT WALKER. The law firm of Walker & Williams, of Dallas, of which Albert Walker is a member, is one of the leading ones in the city, and its members represent some of the best legal talent in the city. Many noted criminal cases have been handled by this firm since its birth, and prior to that time, Mr. Walker, who was engaged in independent practice, enjoyed a similar popularity and prominence in the profession.

Born in Madison county, Tennessee, on January 7, 1870, Albert Walker is the son of E. R. and Nancy (Sewell) Walker. He came to Texas with his parents in 1880, and located with them in Wise county, where he remained until the year 1894. He received a common school education, and prepared himself to teach, which he began in 1894. This work, however, was merely a means to an end, for it was the will of the young man to prepare himself for the legal profession, and while he was carrying on his work in the schools, he was making diligent attack upon the study of law. In 1896 he was admitted to the bar, and thus ended what had been a trying struggle for him, for he had carried on his studies under many difficulties. He worked at any honest labor he could find in order to make possible the completion of his studies, even planting and picking cotton, when other employment did not present itself. His labors were rewarded, however, and it was but soon after his admission to the bar that he was made assistant county attorney at Decatur. With the expiration of his service in that capacity he came to Dallas and here established himself in independent practice, making worthy progress in his profession, and securing a place for himself among the members of the legal fraternity in the county. In 1907 the firm of Walker & Williams was established and the popularity of this firm has been an assured fact since that time. They have gained prominence for their successful handling of a number of noted criminal cases, and in other branches of the law have shown their superior knowledge and skill.

Mr. Walker married Miss Pearl Bennett, daughter of S. M. Bennett of Decatur, in 1907, and they have two children.

WILLIAM H. WRAY. The rise of William H. Wray from the position of salesman of pianos to that of president and chairman of the board of directors of the Bush & Gerts Piano and Organ Company, Incorporated, is a series of advances pleasing to contemplate, in view of the circumstances of his early life, and his lack of advantages in a material way. Individual worth and effort have been the influences that have directed his continued advancement, and he is today regarded as one of the foremost business men of Dallas, and one whose opinion is sought and valued by the leading men of the city and county. He is prominent in politics as well as in business and has had an important part in some of the recent developments along lines of civic improvement in Dallas.

Mr. Wray was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, on July 26, 1869, in a little town forty miles north of Nashville, and is the son of John P. and Permelia (Cooper) Wray. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Wray was Colonel Cooper, who in Civil war times, raised the first regiment in the state of Tennessee and served throughout the war with honor and distinction. His great-grandfather was the distinguished Judge Martin Cooper, commonly known as Judge Mart Cooper throughout the South. Up to his fifteenth year William H. Wray was denied attendance at any school, owing to the fact of the family home being maintained at a distance of forty miles from what might be termed civilization, but at that age he began his common school career and he made rapid strides in book knowledge. Mr. Wray attended Vanderbilt University but his course was cut short almost at its beginning, by reason of the fact that he was compelled to go to work for his living, and he began his independent career by taking a position with the Jesse French Piano Company of Nashville, Tennessee. He remained with that firm for some little

Harry K. Gay.

time, then in 1887 came to Texas and located in the city of Waco, where he entered the employ of Thomas Goggan & Bros., piano dealers. He was two years with them, and then accepted a position with the Cotton Belt Railway as special passenger agent. He remained with the railroad company for the short space of a year, when his services were requisitioned by the Bush & Gerts Piano Company, and Mr. Wray became their representative, in charge of the business of four counties. Later he became their representative for one half the state, and after two years he was placed in charge of the selling activities for the entire state of Texas. At the end of three years he became southwestern representative of the company, then general southwestern and southern states representative, with full charge of their wholesale and retail business. Still he continued to outgrow his position, and in 1900 he became vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the Bush & Gerts Piano & Organ Company of Texas, incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000. In 1904 the capital stock was increased to $90,000, and later it was again increased to $200,000. In 1909 the capital stock of the company was raised to $250,000 with a surplus of $147,000, at which time Mr. Wray became the president of the company. Two large branches are maintained at Houston and Fort Worth, Dallas being the general headquarters of the concern.

Mr. Wray is a man of many interests, aside from his business activities, and is shown to possess many of the qualities of the philanthropist. He is regarded as an authority on many subjects of public import, including those of political and civic variety, and he has given excellent service to the city of Dallas as a citizen of public spirit and open-mindedness. He was one of the committee of twenty-seven selected by the city to bring Dallas into the commission form of government and make the selection of its mayor, and has in many other ways evidenced his interest in the well being of the city.

Mr. Wray is a member of the Retail Piano Dealers' Association of America, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is treasurer of the Odd Fellows Home Fund, situated at Corsicana, Texas, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. In the line of his business, he is a director in the Southland Life Insurance Company of Texas.

In 1889 Mr. Wray married Miss Eula C. Mayhew, daughter of L. L. Mayhew, of Simpson county, Kentucky. Mrs. Wray was educated at Cedar Bluff College in Warren county, Kentucky, and at Howard Female College at Gallatin, Tennessee.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wray —Ophelia M., born December 18, 1892, and William H., Jr., born August 14, 1894.

HARRY L. SEAY. Ideas backed with indefatigable energy—the desire and power to accomplish big things —these qualities make of success not an accident but a logical result. The man of initiative is he who combines with a capacity for hard work an indomitable will. Such a man recognizes no such thing as failure and his final success is on a parity with his well directed efforts. Harry L. Seay, in addition to being one of the most prominent attorneys in Dallas, is financially and officially interested in a number of important business enterprises of this section of the state.

As a member of the legal firm of Seay & Seay, the subject of this review maintains his professional headquarters in the Trust Building, at Dallas. He was born November 25, 1872, at Gallatin, Tennessee, and is a son of Judge George E. and Mary (Lauderdall) Seay, both of whom are still living, in 1912, their home being at Gallatin, Tennessee. The father was a judge and chancellor in Tennessee for a period of sixteen years and during the Civil war he was captain of a company in General Forrest's cavalry. He is seventy-three years of age and during recent years has lived in virtual retirement.

Harry L. Seay received his college training in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and he was graduated in the law department of Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C., in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of 1894 he came to Dallas and here entered upon the practice of law, also prominently identifying himself with the material growth of this city. He is senior partner in the firm of Seay & Seay, his law associates being Walter and H. Blake Seay, cousins. The firm controls a large highly remunerative law practice and are local attorneys for numerous banks and corporations of note. Mr. Seay was very active in the movement which led to the commission form of government for the city of Dallas. With the help of Henry D. Lindsley, he prepared the new charter and heartily supported it until its final passage by the legislature at Austin. At the first election under the new form of government he was elected, by the Citizens Association (a strictly non-partisan body), to the office of commissioner of police and it is worthy of note here that as one of six candidates for the office he received a big majority vote. After a term of two years he was unanimously re-elected and he was the efficient incumbent of the office of commissioner of police and fire from May, 1907, to May, 1911.

He is secretary of the Trust Building Company; is vice-president and a director of the Dallas Transfer Company; and is a director in The S. G. Davis Hat Company, and vice-president and treasurer of the Southland Life Insurance Company and the Automatic Telephone Company. He is likewise a stockholder in a number of substantial and reliable banks in Dallas and is the owner of considerable city and rural real estate. He is general attorney for the companies in which he is an officer and likewise controls an extensive general practice.

For several years Mr. Seay was commandant of the camp of The Sons of Confederate Veterans and during the reunion in Dallas, in 1902, he had charge of the social affairs connected with that event. In 1908 he was elected to deliver the address from the Sons of Veterans to the old veterans at the reunion held at Birmingham, Alabama. He was active in bringing the Southwestern University to Dallas, not only devoting much time to accomplish that end but also contributing generously to the funds required for that purpose. He is secretary of the Welfare Commission of Dallas, and in politics supports the principles of the Democratic party. In a fraternal way he is a member of Coeur de Leon Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, in which he has held all the official chairs and of which he was representative to the Grand Lodge of the state and a member in the latter organization of the Grand Tribune. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of Hella Temple, No. 34, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of Dallas Lodge, No. 760, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and other fraternal orders of a local nature. Socially, he is connected with the Dallas Club, the Idlewild Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Fin & Feather Club and others. In religious faith he is a devout member of the Central Christian Church.

December 17, 1902, Mr. Seay married Miss Margaret Ballentine, a daughter of George W. Ballentine, of Sardis, Mississippi, one of the largest planters in Mississippi and a prominent business man of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Seay have a son, Harry L., Jr., whose birth occurred October 2, 1908. The family home is maintained at No. 4008 Worth street. Mr. Seay is recognized as an eterprising and public-spirited citizen and by reason of his sterling integrity and straightforward ca-

reer he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Louis Roswell Wright. As building contractors probably no firm in Texas has a better reputation nor a longer list of important achievements in construction work that that of L. R. Wright & Company of Dallas. This business has been in actual existence, though not under the same name, for upwards of forty years, and was established at Dallas only a few years after the advent of the first railroad of that town and the beginning of its modern development and enterprise. To a firm which is proud of its work and aims to do the highest type of building service, there are few lines of material efforts that are more satisfying than that of the building trade, since the accomplishments stand out for years in evidence of the thoroughness and care taken in performing the contract, and become to a large degree monuments which perpetuate the business achievement of the builders.

Louis Roswell Wright was born in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, May 31, 1858, a son of Newell K. and Mary Ellen (Hunter) Wright. His father was from Vermont state and the mother from Indiana. Mr. L. R. Wright was educated in the common and high schools of Galesburg, Illinois, where he graduated in 1876, and in the same year came to Texas and his parents, their home being located in Dallas in that year. The father was a contractor, and on coming to Dallas established himself in business in that line and was among the first large contractors, and had an important share of the early building work in this city. Mr. L. R. Wright entered the employ of his father, and in 1885 had advanced so far as to be made a partner in the firm which then took the name of N. K. Wright & Son. In 1891, occurred the death of the elder Wright, and the son then continued the business alone until 1911, at which time he formed a co-partnership with Mr. O. L. Hitchcock, making the present firm of L. R. Wright & Company. During the twenty years when Mr. Wright was doing business for himself, from 1891 to 1911, he built many large and modern structures, a number of which still stand as picturesque landmarks in the city of Dallas. They include the handsome Y. M. C. A. building, the Keating Implement Company building and the city jail, also the S. R. Munger and the A. H. Belo residences, and the Telephone Exchange buildings at Edgewood and Oak Cliff. These Telephone exchanges are models of the kind, and were built for the Southwestern Telephone Company of Texas. Mr. Wright also put up the telephone building at Texarkana, the railroad depot at Waxahachie and Corsicana for the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad Company. The finest residence in Wichita Falls, that of Mr. J. A. Kemp, was built by Mr. Wright.

Since the establishment of the firm of L. R. Wright & Company, they have built the courthouses at Aspermont in Stonewall county, at Floydada in Floyd county, at Claude in Armstrong county, at Mt. Vernon in Franklin county, at Jefferson in Marion county and other places. They have recently completed the handsomest theatre building in the entire south, the Queen's theatre at Dallas. This building has every appliance and facility known to modern theatre construction, and offers an unexcelled play-house for the greatest theatrical attractions in the country. The firm is now building for the city of Dallas a modern fire-engine house at Young street, and in this building, as in all others, the firm endeavored to give the maximum service at the minimum of business cost.

Mr. Wright's father was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. L. R. Wright is a Scottish Rite Mason, is a Deacon in the Dallas Presbyterian church, and from 1908 to 1911 served as a member of the city school board. He is a director in the Farmers & Mechanics Lumber Company, which is one of the largest, if not the largest lumber company in this state.

On June 20, 1894, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Eva Knaur, a daughter of George S. Knaur of Dennison, Texas. Three children were born to their marriage: Newell K., born December 4, 1898; Bernice W., born February 9, 1900, and Louis F., born July 6, 1906.

Jed C. Adams. It is a matter of special gratification to present within the pages of this History of Texas and Texans specific mention of so goodly a percentage of the native sons of the Lone Star state who have not faltered in allegiance there to and who have here found the best of apportunities for the achievement of success along the multifarious lines of human endeavor. Of this number Mr. Adams is one who has gained prestige as a representative member of the bar of his native state, and he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Dallas, metropolis of northern Texas and judicial center of the county of the same name.

Mr. Adams was born at Kaufman, the capital of Kaufman county, Texas, on the 14th of January, 1876, and is a son of Z. T. and Elizabeth (Ratliff) Adams, who were numbered among the sterling representatives of pioneer Texas families. The father passed the major part of his life at Kaufman and was one of the leading members of the bar of Kaufman county for many years prior to his death, his wife having survived him by a number of years. He whose name initiates this review gained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and supplemented this discipline attending the Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas, and the Bingham School, at Asheville, North Carolina. He studied law at Kaufman, and in 1895 he was there admitted to the bar. In his native place he forthwith instituted the practice of his profession, and his success and official preferment were such as to give in his case no possibility of applying the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." From 1898 until 1902 Mr. Adams served as county attorney of Kaufman county, in which position he made an admirable record as a public prosecutor. He continued in the practice of law at Kaufman until 1909 when, for the purpose of securing a broader field of professional activity, he removed to the city of Dallas, where his work in his chosen vocation has been of important order and attended with unequivocal success. Upon establishing his home in Dallas he became a member of the law firm of Lively, Nelms & Adams, and this alliance continued until August 1, 1912, since which time Mr. Adams has conducted an individual practice, with offices in the Commonwealth National Bank building. He has attained to special high rank in the criminal deparment of law work and has appeared in many important cases in this branch.

In politics Mr. Adams is an ardent and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and in the national election of 1908 he represented the same as presidential elector for the state of Texas at large. In the Masonic fraternity he is still affiliated in his native town with Kaufman Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and Kaufman Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in Dallas he is affiliated with the Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, besides which he holds membership in the local lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and is identified with the Dallas Club and the Dallas Golf and Country Club.

On the 1st of December, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Alice Nash, daughter of C. C. Nash, of Kaufman, this state, and the two children of this union are: Nash, born in 1900, and Elizabeth, born in 1904.

Jas. G. Stephenson

GARTH ARTHUR RIDDLER, M. D. A young physician who is rising rapidly into prominence as a member of the Dallas medical fraternity, Dr. Riddler is assistant city health officer, and has been engaged in practice in this city since 1911. His career has been one of fast advancement, during which he worked his own way through school and college, and by means of various occupations, such as clerical and reportorial duties paid his tuition and supported himself until he became an active member of the profession for which he had centered his ambition.

Garth Arthur Riddler was born at Jefferson City, Missouri, September 3, 1882, a son of John G. and Sophie (Sharp) Riddler. A young man of nineteen, after having received a fair amount of schooling in the public schools of his native state, Dr. Riddler came to Texas, locating at Denison, where he remained for two years, and was engaged as a clerk. In 1903 he located at Dallas, where he became a student in the Southern Methodist Medical University. While carrying on his studies, he was engaged as a reporter for a daily newspaper, and for several years clerked in a drug store. In spite of these handicaps he was third on the honor roll of his class, when he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1911. He was a very popular member of college circles, was affiliated with the Kappa Psi, and was a delegate to the national convention of this fraternity held at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1910. He was also regent for the local chapter of the Kappa Psi in 1909 and 1910.

During his senior year in college, Dr. Riddler was interne at St. Paul's Sanitarium in Dallas, subsequently he became steward of the Dallas city hospital, and is now assistant city health officer. His work in the profession has had one serious interruption. On December 10, 1911, he was struck by an incoming interurban electric car, and sustained severe injuries to his left eye, fracture of five bones of the skull and also a fracture of his collar bone in two places. For twelve days he lay unconscious in St. Paul's Sanitarium and on the fifth day was stricken with the then prevailing epidemic of spinal meninigitis, which kept him isolated and away from his duties for several weeks longer. On January 1, 1913, Dr. Riddler was appointed a member of the faculty of the Southern Methodist Medical College, his Alma Mater. With his other duties he enjoys a large practice, is a member of the advisory board of the Mothers' Council of Dallas and is rapidly coming to rank among the foremost if the younger members of the medical profession in this city.

JOHN S. OGLESBY. As a public accountant Mr. Oglesby handles a large share of the business of his profession in the city of Dallas and other sections of Texas, and has an acknowledged high rank as a public accountant. Mr. Oglesby has spent practically all his life in Texas, and was connected with the state public service for some years, and has also been prominent in the National Guard of the state. John S. Oglesby was born in Plano, Collin county, Texas, May 10, 1874. His parents were Colonel Landon W. and Martha (Fowler) Oglesby, both of whom were originally from Tennessee. During the Civil war the father entered the ranks as a private, and for efficiency as a soldier was promoted through the various grades to colonel. Mr. Oglesby's father and one brother were recognized as expert accountants, and the family were gifted in this direction.

Mr. Oglesby received his education in the high school of Plano and then entered the Marmaduke Military Academy at Sweetsprings, Missouri, a noted institution of that state. Subsequently he attended St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland. With these liberal educational advantages Mr. Oglesby returned to Texas, studied law, and entered the land office at Austin on February 1, 1898. He was connected with this department of the public service until April, 1906. Resigning, he entered business in Dallas as an accountant, and with his offices in the Wilson building now enjoys a very large practice and handles the accounts of a number of large firms.

Mr. Oglesby's connection with the militia began as captain of the Texas Volunteer Guards, and subsequently he became lieutenant colonel and aide de camp. He has also served as first lieutenant of artillery and cavalry in the Texas National Guard.

Mr. Oglesby continues to study and gives all work his personal attention and supervision. He has received high commendation as an auditor, and highly endorsed in letters from bankers, business and professional men and state, county and city officials, two of which are herewith appended:

C. A. Culberson, Dallas, Texas, United States Senator. "It affords me sincere pleasure to commend to whom this may come Mr. John S. Oglesby, of Dallas. He is a gentleman of high character, and any confidence reposed in him will not be misplaced He is a professional accountant and auditor, and is especially well qualified by education and experience to discharge any duties pertaining to such business."

Morris Sheppard, M. C. First District, Texarkana, Texas. "I desire to commend Mr. John S. Oglesby, of Dallas, Texas, for appointment as auditor of the State Departments. Mr. Oglesby was a clerk in the General Land Office for eight years, and has had extensive experience in accounting in commercial work. He is highly educated, energetic, painstaking and worthy, and I trust he may receive the appointment."

Mr. Oglesby married Miss Jackie Kindel, a daughter of R. W. and Fannie Kindel, of Weatherford, Texas. Their three children are named as follows: Francis, born September 16, 1899; John, born March 26, 1902; Whitfield, born September 15, 1907. Mr. Oglesby and his family are popular members of the social circles in the city of Dallas.

JAMES A. STEPHENSON. Among the exclusively Texas corporations engaged in the field of life insurance, there is not one with a better record for judicious financial management and business done during the years of its existence than the Southland Life Insurance Company, whose home offices are in Dallas. The Southland Life Insurance Company was chartered by the laws of Texas October 3, 1908. The signatures of the incorporators upon the charter are as follows: John T. Boone, W. H. Callaway, E. M. Turner, James A. Stephenson and W. T. Fakes, all of Dallas; H. E. Crowley and R. D. Gage of Fort Worth; and W. E. Milligan of San Antonio.

The first subscriptions for stock were made October 5, 1908, one thousand shares being subscribed by the individual incorporators, this subscription being later increased to twenty-five hundred shares. The Southland Company was formally organized on the fifteenth of March, 1909, and a permit to do business was issued from Austin on April 29th.

Policy No. 1 in the Southland Life Insurance Company, providing for insurance to the amount of $10,000, was issued to N. K. Smith of Belton, Texas, but now of Waco. Three months after the issuance of this first policy, the million dollar mark had been passed in the aggregate of insurance written by the company. The policy which brought the total amount of issued insurance up to the million dollar mark was policy No. 468, for $10,000 to H. E. Crowley of Fort Worth. From April 29, 1908, to the close of the year, the company paid business in the sum of $2,612,000. During the year 1910 the business of the company rose to the sum of $6,792,500. Few companies anywhere in America have had a more gratifying and satisfactory growth in business than the Southland Company.

The officers of the Southland Life Insurance Company in 1912 are as follows: James A. Stephenson,

president; Lloyd B. Smith, secretary; W. A. Callaway, general manager; D. D. Crockett, treasurer; J. R. Railey, vice-president; Dr. John S. Turner, medical director; Dr. W. A. Boyce, associate medical director. The offices of the Southland are on the seventh floor of the Trust building in Dallas.

The founder and president of the Southland Life Insurance Company some fifteen years ago was a successful school teacher in central Texas. A fortunate meeting with an insurance man, who himself was very successful and a stimulating man in his influence upon the young teacher, turned his talents and energies into the proper field, and in a few years he has become one of the leaders in the life-insurance fields of the southwest.

James A. Stephenson was born in Ellis county, Texas, February 7, 1876. Until reaching manhood he was reared on a farm, attained his education in the public schools and the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, Texas, and having attained a certificate, secured a position as school teacher. He realized that neither the farm nor the school-room were the proper field for his ability. Through the influence of the insurance man, previously mentioned, he became associated as solicitor with the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company of New York, and subsequently was promoted to agency manager for North Texas with that company. He held that position at the time the company withdrew from Texas. He then took service with the Protective Life Insurance Company, and it was during his connection with that company, in the spring of 1908, that he suggested to John T. Boone the advisibility of forming a life insurance company which might take up and perform the functions of the companies that had withdrawn from the state.

This led to the organization of the selling firm of Boone, Stephenson & Company, composed of James A. Stephenson, John T. Boone, W. A. Callaway, Lee Lancaster and W. B. Anderson. It was this partnership which superintended the placing of the stock for the Southland Life Insurance Company. On the organization of the Southland Company, Mr. Stephenson was made vice-president, and in December, 1910, was elected to the office of president, and by re-election in March, 1911, still holds that office.

Mr. Stephenson has been a resident of Dallas since 1905. His home is at 5010 Ross Avenue. He was married on January 5, 1904, to Miss Fannie Lee Boyce of Boyce, Texas. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He also has membership with the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., the Dallas Club, and other social organizations.

Leigh Burleson. One of the ablest and best known lawyers of west central Texas is Leigh Burleson, who was admitted to the bar in this state forty years ago, and since 1876 has had his home and professional and business relations with San Saba. While Mr. Burleson ranks as one of the pioneer residents and lawyers of San Saba county, his prestige does not consist entirely in this long security of position, but on his forceful ability in the every-day work of his profession, and out of the richness of his experience and his broad knowledge he has become one of the most successful members of the profession.

Leigh Burleson was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1847, and is a son of Richard and Sallie (Leigh) Burleson. The Burleson family in Texas is too well known to require extended comment. General Edward Burleson, a cousin of the San Saba lawyer's grandfather, succeeded Stephen Austin in command of the Texas army, at the siege of San Antonio, in 1835, and was subsequently eminent in the military and civil affairs of the Texas Republic. Burleson county was named in honor of that noted Texan. An uncle of Leigh Burleson was Dr. Rufus Burleson, famous as an educator, the founder and for many years president of Baylor University, at Waco. The present postmaster general in President Wilson's cabinet, Albert Ed. Burleson, is a grandson of the General Edward Burleson above mentioned. Richard and Sallie Burleson, parents of the San Saba lawyer, were natives of northern Alabama, settled in Texas in Washington county, during the pioneer days, and finally moved north to McLennan county.

Mr. Leigh Burleson was reared in McLennan county and from the common schools entered the old Waco University, subsequently Baylor University. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Coke, Herring, and Anderson, of Waco, one of the best known law firms of Texas, in their time. The first three years after his admission to the bar were spent in Waco, and in 1876 he moved to San Saba on account of failing health. Instead of practicing law, he lived the life of the out of doors, and owned and conducted a fine ranch at the mouth of Brady Creek, twenty miles west of San Saba. After getting fully restored in body and mind, he sold his ranch, and has since been continuously identified with his profession in San Saba.

Mr. Burleson, while devoting himself zealously to the law, has acquired numerous interests which are strictly outside his profession, and has never been known to neglect an opportunity to forward the material development of his favored section of the great Lone Star State. He took a leading part in the securing of adequate railroad facilities for San Saba county, and was attorney for the company, and otherwise instrumental in promoting the great projects undertaken by the San Saba River Irrigation Company, which was organized in 1909, succeeding a corporation which had undertaken the development of an irrigation and power plant on the San Saba River in 1892.

Mr. Burleson's wife before her marriage was Bee Moore. Her father, Woods Moore, was one of the pioneers of Bastrop county. Her brother, James Moore, is a prominent business man of Galveston, and the Moore family has long been active in business and civic affairs in this state. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Burleson are mentioned as follows: Russell Burleson, a banker at San Saba; Lieutenant Richard Burleson, a graduate of West Point, and serving with the rank of captain, in the United States army; Worth Burleson, a Waco business man; and Wade Burleson; and Mrs. Mary Leigh Price.

A. LeGory. A long and active and prosperous career has been that of Mr. A. LeGory of Crockett. He has been identified with Texas citizenship since he was a boy, or more than half a century, and in that time has experienced vicissitudes which were characteristic of the different periods represented this long time, and also of many private experiences peculiar to his own career. He began life altogether dependent upon his own ability, and had to swim against the current of circumstance for a good many years. He is a veteran of the civil war, and for many years has been one of the most respected and highly esteemed citizens of Houston county.

Mr. LeGory was born at Vicksburg, Mississippi, October 10, 1840, a son of John B. and Margaret (Conley) LeGory. His father was a native of Genoa, Italy, and his mother of Ireland. The parents were little more than children when they came to Mississippi and were married at Vicksburg. The father after coming to America was engaged in the fuel business at Vicksburg, subsequently entering the general merchandise business and also had a grocery and supply house in a wharfboat on the river. He was also interested in transportation up and down the Mississippi. For his day and generation he accumulated what was considered a fortune. With private success he was also a useful member of the community and enjoyed a large and stable friendship. His death occurred during the great yellow fever epi-

demic which swept up the Mississippi Valley, and his wife passed away two years later.

After the death of his father Mr. A. LeGory made his home for a time with an aunt, but became dissatisfied and ran away. He fell in with a gang of race-horse men, and for several years rode races as a jockey all over Louisiana and Texas. It was in this way that he first became familiar with Texas, and in 1855 he located at Crockett. With the exception of the period spent as a soldier in the Civil war he has considered this place his home ever since, for more than fifty-five years.

On February 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company B of the Lubbock Guards, a cavalry regiment which was afterwards dismounted. As a part of Walker's Division he went with his regiment into Arkansas and saw a good deal of the hard service which occupied Texas troops in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. His chief engagements during this time were at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Carrion Crow, Lake Providence, Yellow Bayou, and he subsequently took part in the campaign that was known as the Red River Expedition. About fifteen days before the final surrender he returned to Crockett. As a soldier he had never missed a day from the ranks on account of sickness and the only thing resembling a wound was being struck on the leg by a spent ball, which did not incapacitate him. On his return to Crockett began his actual battle with the world of business. Renting land, he farmed on the shares for a time, and then engaged in the operation of a boat on the Trinity river. In those days the commerce up the Trinity river was a very important element in the economy of southeast Texas, and Mr. LeGory is one of the survivors from that period when this river was a flourishing route of trade and traffic. He was engaged in buying cotton for some time, and invested his money in speculations of different sorts. He recalls that the first boat on which he was engaged was known as Indian No. 2, plying up the river from Galveston as far north as Magnolia. Subsequently he was on the boat called Roofborn, and also did some flat-boating. From the river trade he transferred his attention to overland traffic and operated a line of freight wagons from Houston to Crockett and subsequently from Crockett to Navasota.

After leaving the carrying trade he opened a barroom and family grocery at Crockett in partnership with Gus Aldrich. Ten months later their establishment was burned out, and Mr. LeGory had saved practically nothing from the fire. Then buying lumber on credit, he engaged in the same line of business for five years. He rebuilt the wooden structure which had served as his first store, and this in turn later gave place to the brick building on the square at present occupied by Bynum's grocery, Mr. LeGory being still the owner of the building. For a great many years his interests have extended to farming, and he is one of the large land owners and considered to be one of the wealthiest men in Houston county. He has never gone into horticulture on a commercial basis exactly, but by his experiments as a fruit grower, has probably done as much in advancing the status of horticulture and general articulture as any other man in Houston county. It was Mr. LeGory who introduced the culture in this section of the famous Stewart paper-shell pecan. He has also been a raiser of fine stock. Just at the edge of Crockett is situated his beautiful and attractive residence, one of the finest in the county, and back of that is a tract of one hundred acres of land, where the visitor may see growing a wonderful variety of fruits, flowers and plants. He makes a specialty of Jersey cattle.

On January 7, 1875, Mr. LeGory married Miss Eliza Hortense Wortham of Houston county, a daughter of John and Cary Ann Wortham. Her father was a native of Tennessee and her mother of Alabama. Mrs. LeGory, who is now deceased, was the mother of six children, namely: John, who is one of the progressive young business men of Crockett, and associated with the Houston County Coal Company, of which he was one of the original promoters; A. LeGory, Jr., who lives at home in Crockett; C. W., who is present city marshal of Crockett; Lipscomb, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Crockett; Cary Ann, wife of W. P. Bishop, a druggist of Crockett; Hortense, wife of I. W. Sweet, a druggist of Crockett.

Mr. LeGory is a popular member of Crockett Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. As a public spirited citizen he has served upon the Board of Aldermen of Crockett, and has given a generous share of his time and energy to the welfare of this community. Mr. LeGory was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and of the Houston County Oil Mills, of which he was president at one time. He is now almost entirely freed from active business, and has reached that time in life when it is pleasant to regard the retrospect of long years of successful accomplishment and honored citizenship. His influence and helpfulness have often gone out to the young men of his acquaintance and there are a number of substantial and successful business men who credit assistance from Mr. LeGory at a critical point in their careers as the beginning of progress to better things.

Will J. Scott. For the past seven years postmaster of Denison, Will J. Scott is one of the citizens of that community whose long residence, success in business, and high personal character entitle them to the best distinctions in public life, and the position to which he has been called he has rendered faithful and intelligent service in the public interest.

Will J. Scott, who is Scotch-Irish descent, was born February 14, 1853, at Lexington, Kentucky. He has an uncle, Rev. Robinson Scott, who for twenty-five years was president of the Belfast Methodist College in Ireland, and who left one child. Mr. Scott's parents were William and Elizabeth C. Scott. His father was born in Belfast, Ireland, and his mother in Norfolk, Virginia. They were married and came to Kentucky in 1850, the father being a lawyer by profession, also a farmer and stock raiser, and had a home near Lexington, Kentucky. Later he retired and lived in the city of Lexington until his death in 1860. The mother died in 1898 while living at Denison with her son. There were only two children, and the older, Robert Scott was born in 1851, and died in 1856.

Will J. Scott is a man of superior education, and is a graduate of Kentucky University at Lexington. He is a pioneer of Denison, having lived here since 1873, at which time the town comprised only a collection of business and residence houses grouped about the railroad terminal. Mr. Scott was one of the early pioneer postmasters of Denison having been appointed to the office in 1877 by President Hays, and filling the place for four years. Roosevelt in 1907 appointed him to the office, and by reappointment under President Taft in 1911, he is now in his second consecutive term, which will expire in 1915. He has always been a Republican, and has given much effective aid to his party in Texas and the south. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belongs to the Denison Commercial Club, and is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Scott was married October 9, 1875, at Denison to Miss Ella J. Jennings, a daughter of J. W. Jennings of St. Louis, Missouri. Her father was a successful flour manufacturer and lumber man in Denison for several years and later was engaged in railroad brokerage business at No. 1 Broadway in New York City, and his death occurred in that city in 1909. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

As a Denison pioneer Mr. Scott is familiar with every phase in the growth and development of this city, and is one of the most enthusiastic boosters of not only Deni-

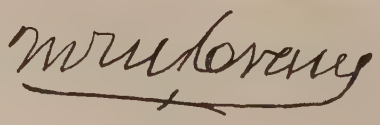
son, but of all north Texas. He is a man of wide acquaintance of much travel. He served as presiding judge of the Racing department of the Texas State Fair for fifteen years, and during that time traveled all over the United States, visiting other fairs and race meetings in the interest of the great Dallas attraction. Mr. Scott spends his vacations chiefly at Asbury Park, Atlantic City, and other eastern resorts. He takes great pride in the Denison of the present day with its twenty thousand people, with its good banks, schools and churches, the largest federal building in the South used exclusively for post office purposes, with various modern office buildings, a one hundred thousand dollar high school, nine ward school buildings, and many other improvements which mark the progressive character of the citizenship. A distinction which could not be forgotten is that Denison had the first graded public school in Texas. Mr. Scott speaks of various other features which are patent in a consideration of Denison's position in the list of Texas cities. The M. K. & T. Railroad shops have a payroll of $250,000 a month, and the post office payroll will average about $110,000 a year. One hundred and fifty postal clerks have their headquarters in Denison which is the division point in the railway mail service, and for that reason the post office has special importance in the Southwest.

Joseph G. Matlock. In his native county, amidst environments and associations of ideal order, Mr. Matlock has the status of the country gentleman of the best possible American type, the while his gigantic plantation, modern in its facilities and equipped with the best of improvements, is one of the model places of the Lone Star state,—a demesne that invariably attracts the admiring attention of all who visit it and one that can scarcely fail to beget objective covetousness on the part of those appreciative of the most independent and idyllic conditions under which man may "live and move and have his being." Mr. Matlock has done much to foster the advancement of agricultural and stock-growing industry in Houston county, even as had his honored father in earlier days, and he is a representative of one of the best known and most distinguished pioneer families of this county,—in fact, is the only surviving member of the immediate family circle.

Joseph Graham Matlock was born at Crockett, the judicial center of Houston county, Texas, on the 16th of October, 1860, and in this county he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, which have been marked by definite and worthy achievement on his part. He is the only survivor of the five children of William R. and Mary A. (King) Matlock, both of whom were born in Perry county, Alabama, and both of whom were representatives of patrician old families of the fair southland. Of the other four children two died in infancy; Willie King, the one daughter who attained to years of maturity, became the wife of Judge E. Winfree and passed the closing years of her life at Crockett, Texas; and Thomas died at the age of fifty-nine years. The lineage of the Matlock family is traced back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin and the ancestral record is one of distinction and honor. The original American progenitors came to this country prior to the War of the Revolution and established a home in the South, where the name became one of prominence in connection with civic and industrial development and progress. Thomas Henry Matlock, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, took a specially active part in the various conflicts with the Creek Indians in Tennessee and Alabama, and his residence and other buildings were on two occasions destroyed by fire, the Indians having been the incendiaries, the while he also encountered many other perils as the result of the depredations and belligerancy of the aboriginees. He first lived in Tennessee, then in Alabama and moved to Texas in the early fifties. He developed a fine plantation in Texas where both he and his noble wife passed the residue of their lives.

William R. Matlock was born in Alabama, July 24, 1823, and passed the days of his boyhood and youth in that state. In addition to receiving excellent educational advantages of a preliminary order he attended one of the leading colleges in the state of Ohio. He became a man of fine intellectual attainments and stood as an exponent of the ideal old social regime of the South, whose patriarchal system and ideal associations constitute the most romantic chapter in the annals of American history. He never wavered in his allegiance to the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, of which he became a prominent representative in Alabama, where also he owned a considerable number of slaves. About the beginning of the second half of the nineteenth century William R. Matlock came to Texas and numbered himself among the pioneers of Houston county, whose capital city, Crockett, at that time was a center of culture and social activity in the Lone Star State, its bar being composed of men who were acknowledged leaders in the legal profession in the Southwest. Of distinguished bearing, kindly, genial and of unfailing courtesy and consideration, Mr. Matlock represented the true gentleman of the old southern school, and in addition to his eminent qualities of mind and heart he was of singularly attractive personal appearance,—a virile, polished gentleman. At the time when he came to Houston county his choice of a home was influenced largely and primarily by the fact that here he could commingle with men and women of distinctive culture and refinement,—the finest blood and fibre of the South, so that he and his gracious wife found in the new home most congenial surroundings and associations. The social status of the embryonic city of Crockett at that period moved him to establish his residence in proximity to the town, rather than being animated by mere financial ambition. He brought to the new home considerable wealth, and through thrift and industry and wise administration of his affairs he soon became one of the leading exponents of agricultural and stock-growing operations in eastern Texas, his landed estate in Houston county having been one of the two largest in this integral division of the state and his original holdings having comprised more than four thousand acres. At the time of his death he still retained nearly twenty-three hundred acres,—one of the finest plantations of this section of the state.

Chivalrous and generous to a fault and intrinsically loyal to the old southland, under whose institutions and influences he had been reared, he became a most zealous and ardent supporter of the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated upon the nation. He contributed in large measure through financial support in furthering the interests of the cause and finally he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Texas Cavalry, this being the first regiment in Sibley's famous and gallant brigade. He participated in the battles of Yellow Bayou and Donaldsonville, Louisiana, in 1864, besides many spirited skirmishes, and for many days he remained with his command in the miasmatic swamps, where exposure finally brought to him an attack of severe fever, which compelled him to return to his home, where his death occurred within a short time thereafter, on February 8, 1864. He was familiarly and effectionately known as "Billy" Matlock, and few men in Houston county had a wider circle of friends and admirers than this noble and gracious gentleman, so that when he was summoned to the life eternal the entire community manifested a sense of deep personal loss and bereavement. Although at all times zealous in the support of measures and enterprises tending to conserve social, moral, educational and material well-being, he had naught of ambition for public office or for the bauble of personal fame. He was importuned to become a candidate for representative in the state legislature,



but refused the overture, as he preferred the quiet and peaceful life of his fine old plantation and the communion with friends who were tried and true. He lived a godly, righteous and sober life, was great of heart and great of mind, and his name and memory are cherished and revered by all who came within the sphere of his gracious influence. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he served as master of the Crockett lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife were devout communicants of the Methodist church.

The life of William Matlock was signally enriched and illumined through the loving companionship of his cherished and devoted wife, whose gentle nature and gracious personality effectively complemented his own and who was loved by all who knew her. She went through life trailing the beatitudes, and a purer and more kindly spirit never had indwelling in mortal tenement. Courageous, of rare discernment and vital sympathy, she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact, and the great loss and sorrow in the life of her only surviving child was that entailed when she passed forward to the "land of the leal," on the 21st of April, 1907. She was born in 1829 being thus seventy-eight years of age when she died. The son accorded to her the utmost filial love and solicitude and was never so happy as when doing something for her comfort and pleasure. At her death the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held a special meeting, and on this occasion was read a most touching and appreciative memorial, which was made a part of the records of the chapter.

Joseph Graham Matlock gained his early educational discipline in the public and private schools of Crockett, and was signally favored in the relations and atmosphere of a home of significant culture and refinement. With the exception of two years passed in the city of Crockett he has resided continuously on the magnificent old homestead plantation, which is situated about 6 miles east of Crockett, the thriving capital of the county, and since the death of his honored father he has added to the area of his landed estate until it now comprises nearly three thousand acres of the finest land in Houston county and with the best of improvements. He finds great satisfaction in giving his personal supervision to the various operations of his plantation, and he is known as one of the most progressive and successful representatives of the agricultural industry in this section of the state, as he avails himself of the most approved and scientific methods and the latest improved mechanical accessories, with the result that thrift and prosperity of unequivocal order have attended his well ordered efforts. In all of the relations of life he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears and in his home county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

In politics Mr. Matlock gives unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and though, like his father, he is emphatically loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, he has never been imbued with desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. In 1906 Mr. Matlock removed from his plantation to the city of Crockett, where he remained two years and where he was associated with J. W. Hale in the real estate business, besides which he became one of the organizers of the Crockett State Bank, of which he served as a director during the first year after its incorporation. Since that time he has given his undivided allegiance to the great elemental industry under the benign influence of which he was reared.

HON. MARTIN M. CRANE. During the last quarter of a century Texas has had no more positive influence for good government and wholesome politics than in the person and career of the Hon. Martin M. Crane at Dallas. Mr. Crane has been a fighter in politics for years, and to the people of the present generation he needs no introduction to distinguish him among the forceful citizenship of the state.

Martin M. Crane was born at Grafton, West Virginia, November 17, 1853, a son of Martin and Mary (McNulty) Crane. When he was five years old the mother died and his father subsequently moved into Tennessee, dying there in 1860. In 1870 the subject of this sketch came to Texas, locating at Cleburne. At Cleburne Martin M. Crane grew up to manhood and received his education in the private schools, and took up the study of law in one of the local law offices, where he continued his preparation until he successfully passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar on Christmas Day of 1877.

For a number of years Mr. Crane was one of the most successful members of the Johnson county bar. From November, 1878, to August, 1882, he served as prosecuting attorney of the county, finally resigning from the office in order to devote all of his time to his growing general practice. In 1884 he was elected a member of the state legislature, serving through the session of 1885-1886, and his services in the legislature were such that he was offered reelection again in 1886 and in 1888, having declined the nomination which meant election both times.

In 1890 Mr. Crane was elected a member of the state senate. The session of the Texas legislature of 1891-92 was a notable one. Mr. Crane was a member of the Committee of Internal Improvements, which included railroad affairs, and he had a very important part in drawing up the law which created the Texas Railroad Commission in that session. His attitude toward large and monopolistic corporations in their relations with the common welfare, is indicated by his active support of that first great public commission of Texas. During his term in the state senate, he was also associated with Judge Tom Brown of Sherman and others in formulating the judiciary articles which composed the state code.

His career in the legislature and his growing prominence throughout the state caused him to be nominated on the state ticket of 1892 for the office of lieutenant-governor, the governor on the same ticket being the late James S. Hogg. As lieutenant-governor he served during 1893-94 and in 1894 was nominated and elected to the office of attorney-general of the state, for the two-year term of 1895-96. He was reelected to the same office in 1896, and his four years as legal adviser and prosecutor for the state of Texas set a high standard in the official records of this office and it is generally agreed that Texas has had no abler official in the attorney-general office than Mr. Crane. On completing his terms as attorney-general Mr. Crane moved to Dallas in 1899 and has since engaged in the general practice of law. He now has associated with him as partners, his sons Edward and Martin M. Crane, Jr., under the firm name of Crane & Crane, with offices in the Commonwealth Bank Building.

The position taken consistently and steadily by Mr. Crane throughout his own political career with regard to official duties and larger government questions is one of the interesting facts in Texas political history. He has always insisted on the proposition that congressional representatives to both houses should devote their energies to the public service and that under no circumstances should they be permitted to engaged in any parallel activity or interest which in any way would be adverse to, or conflict with, the welfare of the people whom they represent. As an example of one of the finest characters produced during the modern political terms, Mr. Crane has been an ardent admirer of President Woodrow Wilson, and that candidate had no more enthusiastic supporter at the national Democratic convention in Baltimore in 1912, or during the

subsequent campaign by which the college president and statesman triumphed by an overwhelming majority in his race for the office of President of the United States. The feature of the Democratic convention of this year which more than anything else pleased Mr. Crane, and to which he assigns special significance in the political life of this era, was the clause in the platform which declared "that no man should be nominated, even to the high office of president, who was under any obligation to the special interests."

In 1879 Mr. Crane married Miss Eula Taylor, a daughter of Rev. W. H. Taylor of Mississippi, a notable Baptist minister and educator. The eight children of Mr. Crane and wife are: Erin, Olatia, Abbie, Nora, Martin M. Jr., Carrie and Emmett. The Crane residence in Dallas is at 4005 Gaston Avenue.

HON. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR. In choosing for perpetuation in this work of Texas history, the names and careers of families which have been conspicuous in the state, certainly no choice could be more apposite than that of the career and the relationship of the late Willam M. Taylor of Crockett. Judge Taylor easily has rank among the foremost lawyers of the Texas bar from the decade of the forties until the time of his death. He was a brilliant lawyer, one whose name was connected with litigation in all the courts of the state during the early days, and he was equally well known for his public service.

He was one of the judges who were removed by military edict during the Reconstruction days, and through the influence of his private and public position he gave fine service for the welfare of his state. Judge Taylor married a niece of General Sam Houston, and Mrs. Taylor, who now resides at Crockett, is one of the most remarkable and venerable of Texas women.

William M. Taylor was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1817, and received his collegiate education in Miami University of Ohio, being a graduate of that institution. He came to Texas in 1844 and after some time of travel and observation located at Houston. During the first months of his residence he had been a student of law at Galveston.

The late Mr. Taylor was one of the most prominent Masons in the history of that craft in this state. He had the honor of compiling the first Masonic Monitor for Texas. For a year he was a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge, filling all of its offices and for two years traveled over Texas as lecturer and inspector. It was during his attendance at the General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar in Baltimore that his death occurred.

In 1848 Judge Taylor formed a partnership for the practice of law at Huntsville with Henderson Yoakum a name which in later generations is probably less known for its association with the early bar than as a historian, for Henderson Yoakum was the greatest of early Texas historians, and in his profession he ranked among the leadings lawyers of the state. This partnership continued until the death of Col. Yoakum. In 1850 Mr. Taylor moved to Crockett where he opened a law office, although still continuing his partnership with Col. Yoakum, and continued in practice and made Crockett his home until his death in 1871.

His active prominence in public life began in 1854 with his election to the state senate, where he served four years. He was also a delegate to the Reconstruction convention at Austin, under the supervision of the Military Governor Hamilton. During the war he was appointed brigadier-general and recruited a brigade for service, although other duties kept him away from the front. In 1862 he was elected district judge, and continued to perform the functions of that office until the state was placed under military government, at which time all the civil judges were removed.

Judge Taylor in 1850 married Miss Isabella A. Moore, a daughter of S. A. and Eliza (Houston) Moore. Her mother was the youngest sister of General Sam Houston. For her relationship with this greatest character of Texas history, and also for her own remarkable personality, Mrs. Taylor is honored among all citizens of the state who respect and revere the wisdom and valor of the past and who admire the venerable character of one who has lived for eighty-seven years and who still possesses a clear mind and lovable character of a noble-woman. Mrs. Taylor bears a striking resemblance to the great Houston, and when a girl was nicknamed "Little Sam." She well remembers the leader of the Texas army and the founder of the Republic, and from her actual observation and experience and early association among the great men of Texas, can recount much that long ago was written in the enduring pages.

Mrs. Taylor's father was a native of Virginia, but reared in Kentucky. Her mother was also a Virginian, and was reared in Tennessee, and in that latter state her parents were married. Mrs. Taylor was born in Tennessee, October 28, 1826. Her family owned slaves and when the slavery question began to be agitated came to Huntsville, Texas, in 1846. It was in Huntsville that Miss Moore met and married Judge Taylor, and a few years later they moved to their present home at Crockett. The two children that were born during their married life are now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Taylor were members of the Episcopal church, Judge Taylor at one time being a lay-delegate to the House of Bishops and lay-delegates in convention at Baltimore. Mrs. Taylor has now but one near relative living, Major Sam M. Penland, a nephew, of Galveston. From the large estate accumulated by her husband, she retains a generous portion and has abundance and all the comforts for her final years. She now makes her home with what she lovingly calls her "adopted family," that of Mr. J. W. Hail of Crockett, with whom she has lived for thirty-five years.

EDGAR B. STOKES, M. D. A scion of the third generation of the Stokes family in Houston county, Dr. Stokes has here worthily maintained the honors of a name that has been closely identified with the history of the county since the early pioneer days, and he has attained to marked distinction as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county, with residence and professional headquarters in the city of Crockett, the metropolis and judicial center of Houston county. Known as a physician of high attainments and unequivocal devotion to his humane vocation and as a citizen loyal in all relations, he is not like the prophet who is "not without honor save in his own country," for his staunchest friends are those among whom he has lived from the time of his nativity.

Dr. Edgar Bacon Stokes was born in Houston county, Texas, on the 9th of August, 1866, and is a son of Charles and Lucy (Hancock) Stokes, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in Houston county, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer era of the history of this favored section of the state. The lineage of the Stokes family is traced to staunch Scotch-Irish origin, with a strain of English, and the original American progenitors settled in the southern part of our great national domain in the colonial epoch. William Benson Stokes, grandfather of the Doctor, became one of the leading members of the Texas bar in the early days and was for a term of years actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Crockett, Houston county, at a time when the bar of this city was known as one of the most brilliant and distinguished in the Lone Star commonwealth. Both he and his wife continued to maintain their home in Crockett until their death, and their names merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of this section of the state.

Charles Stokes, a man of broad mental ken and ex-

alted integrity of purpose, became one of the most honored factors in connection with civic and industrial development and progress in Houston county, and at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1910, he was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county in which he had long maintained his residence and in which both he and his noble wife held the affectionate regard of all who knew them. For ten years Charles Stokes held the office of county surveyor, a position in which he did a large amount of important work, and later he operated a saw mill and conducted agricultural operations upon a somewhat extensive scale, his old homestead having been situated about seven miles northwest of the city of Crockett. Commanding the unqualified confidence of the people of the county, he was again called to public office, and for eighteen years he was the efficient and valued incumbent of the position of county assessor, his labors in this capacity giving a broad and intimate knowledge of the resources and real-estate values of the county, so that his dictum concerning both was considered authoritative. A broad-gauged, upright and progressive citizen, he was ever earnest in his support of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of his home county and state, the while his interest in his fellow men was manifested in consideration, sympathy and helpfulness. Few have done more than he for the advancement of agricultural interests in this part of the state. At a time when the tilling of Texas soil was conducted in a somewhat crude and primitive manner he saw the advantage of applying improved machinery and scientific methods, and his confidence led him to put into requisition on his own farm the latest approved machinery and implements in all lines and to demonstrate and exploit the value of the same. He likewise made careful experiments with soil production and general systems of propagation, and thus his farm and its management became models altogether worthy of consideration on the part of others who desired to secure the best returns from the labors put forth. His progressive policies attracted wide attention and his broad and authoritative knowledge of scientific agriculture as applied under conditions existing in eastern Texas caused many to seek his advice and successfully to emulate his example. To-day many of the theories and policies which he worked out and zealously advocated in connection with agricultural operations are followed by the representative farmers of the state. He took an advanced position, and his success demonstrated the wisdom of his plans and policies.

The life of Charles Stokes was guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor, and his abiding Christian faith was shown forth, without ostentation, in his daily walk and conversation. Both he and his wife early became most zealous and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Crockett, and in the same he faithfully served in the office of steward for nearly forty years. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and maintained active membership in the lodge at Crockett until the organization lapsed. Thoroughly in harmony with the tenets representing the basic principles and policies of the Democratic party and taking a broad and comprehensive interest in the questions and issues of the day, he exerted no little influence as a director of popular sentiment and action in public affairs, and his civic loyalty was of the highest type.

Shortly after the Civil war had been precipitated on the nation Mr. Stokes showed his inviolable love for and loyalty to the South by tendering his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, and he continued with his command, a faithful and gallant soldier, until the close of the great fratracidal conflict, his service having been principally in Texas and Arkansas. The home life of Mr. Stokes was one of ideal associations and his wife, who ever proved a devoted companion and helpmeet, survives him and resides in Crockett, where she maintains her home with her eldest daughter, Mrs. J. W. Young. Mrs. Stokes has been a resident of Houston county from her girlhood days, is a woman of most gracious personality and has the affectionate esteem of all who have come within the compass of her gentle influence. Her father, Major J. R. Hancock, was an honored and influential pioneer of Houston county, was one of the largest landed proprietors and slaveholders of the county in the ante-bellum days and served with distinction as a soldier and officer of the Confederacy in the war between the states. Charles and Lucy (Hancock) Stokes became the parents of eight children, of whom six attained to years of maturity and of whom five are now living, Charles C., who had become one of the representative members of the Crockett bar, was serving as a member of the state senate at the time of his death; Hattie E. is the wife of James W. Young, a representative attorney of Crockett; Anne is the wife of Rev. George W. Davis, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Texarkana; Lucy is the wife of T. R. Dupree, who is engaged in the furniture business in this city; Robert C. resides in Crockett and is one of the representative agriculturists of Houston county; and Dr. Edgar B. is the immediate subject of this review.

To the district schools in the vicinity of the old home farm and to the public schools of the city of Crockett Dr. Stokes is indebted for his early educational discipline, and his ambition and alert mentality caused him to make the best possible use of the advantages thus accorded him. Upon the twenty-first anniversary of his birth he initiated his independent career as a wage-earner by becoming assistant to his father, who was at the time serving as tax assessor of the county. He aided in the preparation of the tax rolls and continued his labors along this line for one year, after which he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a period of two years, within which he formulated definite plans for a career of broader usefulness and responsibility. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he abandoned the work of the farm and was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in the metropolis of the state of Kentucky. In this excellent institution he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith entered upon his practical novitiate by establishing his home in the village of Elkhart, Anderson county, Texas, where his ability and close application soon gained to him an appreciable support and where he built up a substantial and profitable practice. He continued to reside at Elkhart for six years and then returned to his alma mater, the University of Louisville, in the medical department of which he completed an effective post-graduate course, his desire at that time as in all subsequent years having been to keep himself up to the highest possible standard in theoretical and practical knowledge of the sciences of medicine and surgery. Upon returning to Texas Dr. Stokes established his home and professional headquarters in the city of Crockett, the judicial center of his native county, and about one year later he formed a partnership with Dr. John S. Wootters, with whom he has since continued to be most pleasantly associated, under the firm name of Drs. Stokes & Wootters. The most emphatic voucher for his large and definite success and his unqualified popularity is that given in the exceptionally broad and representative practice which he now controls, and in which his honored and valued coadjutor is Dr. Wootters. These representative physicians have finely appointed offices, with special facilities for surgical work, in which both have gained high reputation, as both avail themselves of the most modern and approved facilities and methods in both branches of their successful professional work. Dr. Stokes has served as president and also as secretary of the Houston County Medical Society, of which he continues an active and ap-

preciative member, as does he also of the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Loyally interested in all that touches the social and material welfare of the community, Dr. Stokes has been specially interested in the furtherance of the cause of education and has served with signal efficiency and acceptability as a member of the board of education of his home city. Both he and his wife are most earnest and devoted members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Crockett, and the Doctor is a valued member of its board of trustees as well as the incumbent of the office of steward—a capacity in which his honored father served for many years, as previously noted in this context. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees. In addition to his attractive residence property in Crockett the Doctor is the owner of a landed estate of about 1,200 acres in his native county, and he takes much interest in the supervision of his farms, through the medium of which he manifests his continued allegiance to the great basic industry under whose influence he was reared. Mrs. Stokes presides most graciously over the hospitable home and is a popular figure in the leading church and social activities of the community, she being an active member of the Mothers' Club and other representative organizations.

On the 27th of March, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stokes to Miss Cora Davis, of Elkhart, Texas, her parents having established their home in Anderson county upon their removal from Illinois to Texas, and her father, Thomas S. Davis, being now a successful real-estate dealer at Palestine, the capital of Anderson county. Dr. and Mrs. Stokes became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except Robbie, who died in infancy. The surviving children are all at the parental home, and their names are here entered in respective order of birth: Paul, Hattie, Alta, and Cora Charles.

Jerome Daniel Stocking, M. D. A successmul physician of Clarendon, and a member of the medical profession since 1876, Dr. Jerome D. Stocking was born at Lisbon, New York, December 24, 1849. His father, Daniel C. Stocking, was also a native of New York, was a farmer by occupation, and died at Lisbon, in 1882, at the age of seventy-two. He married Mary Hanna, who was born in New York, and died in 1886, at the age of seventy-two. Dr. Stocking, the youngest of four children, received his education in the public schools of Lisbon, in the State Normal of New York, and was graduated M. D. from the University of Michigan, in 1876. He choose as his field for professional effort the state of Texas, and located in Dallas, in May, 1876, but after a short time moved to Lawrence, where he remained for nine years, and not only succeeded as a physician, but was a public spirited citizen as well, and gained a reputation which brought him out to northwest Texas and made him one of the pioneer physicians of this section. Doctors were not numerous on the cattle range during the early days, and a number of the old cattlemen of the time, desiring the services of a physician, offered Dr. Stocking a guarantee of one thousand dollars a year for two years, as a sort of subsidy, if he would come and locate at Old Clarendon. He accepted the offer, and established himself there on May 15, 1885. He continued in practice there two years, and was one of the organizers and chief factors in the establishment of the present town of Clarendon on the railroad. He was not only one of the first citizens, but also one of the first physicians in Donley county, and since locating there has been in continuous and active practice of medicine, and has served practically all the old pioneer families as well as many of those of the recent settlers. He owns and operates a drug store, which he established in 1885, as an indispensable part of his medical practice at that time.

At the present time Dr. Stocking has the unique distinction of being the oldest living business man of the panhandle country, he has served his city of Clarendon as alderman, as school trustee, and is now chairman of the board of trustees of Clarendon College, having served in that capacity since the establishment of the college in 1899. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and during the campaign of 1910 was nominated by the party as candidate for state comptroller without his knowledge or consent. He is a member of the District and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association, belongs to the Masonic Order, the Clarendon Commercial Club, and is active in the Methodist Church, South.

In 1878, at Altona, Illinois, Dr. Stocking married Miss Emma A. Hubbell, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Jonathan Hubbell. Mrs. Stocking died at the town of Old Clarendon in 1887 at the age of twenty-eight. Her two children were Fred F. and Roy M. The former is a practicing physician at Sikeston, Missouri, and the latter is a druggist at Hereford.

By his second marriage at Clarendon, in 1889, Dr. Stocking was united with Miss Sarah M. Ward, a native of southern Illinois, born in Alton, and a daughter of Robert Ward. The nine children of their marriage are named as follows: Jerome D., Jr., Ruth E., George W., Homer G., Collis A., Frank A., Mary A., Hobert E., and Ralph M., the last named having died in infancy.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Stocking came to Texas as an invalid, supposedly a victim of tuberculosis. Prior to his taking up the practice of medicine he taught school near Waco, having followed the same occupation in New York State. He taught two terms near Waco, and then conducted a private school at Springfield, that institution having been under his charge until a school was established under the new state law for the free or public school system. He then took a regular teacher's license, and continued his work in the public schools.

Tom F. Connally. The present mayor of Clarendon, Mr. Connally, has resided in this city only a few years, but has made himself a very prominent and useful factor in business and civic affairs.

He was born in McLennan county, Texas, December 31, 1872, a son of Tom G. and Mary Samantha (Christin) Connally, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The paternal ancestors came from Ireland before the Revolutionary war, settling first in Virginia and then in North Carolina. The founder of the American family was Tom Connally, and during succeeding generations the name Tom has appeared in every one except in one instance, and in that generation the name was adopted as a cognomen. The maternal grandfather was of Irish descent, and his wife belonged to the Quaker stock of Pennsylvania. Tom G. Connally, father of the Clarendon mayor, came to Texas in 1869, and is now living at McGregor, retired, after many years of successful industry as a farmer and stockman. He served in the Confederate army under Hood and Johnston, and in the battle of Murphreesboro, Tennessee, was wounded. He went through from the beginning to the end of the war as a private. In politics he is Democratic, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Connally reside in McGregor. Ten children were born of this union, seven of whom are still living.

Tom F. Connally was educated in the grammar and high schools of McGregor, and completed his course at Trinity University at the age of twenty. His early life was spent on the farm and was reared in a good home and under the influence of Christian parents, and he owes much of his success to the inspiration and kindly counsel of his mother. At the age of twenty-one he started out on his own account, and his work was first as a teacher in the schools of his home district. After one term in that occupation he became employed in a local store, and ten years as a salaried employe gave

Eamon de Valera

him a thorough insight into business affairs. He next became identified with fire insurance and real estate at McGregor, and remained in that city until 1908. He then moved out to Clarendon in Donley county, arriving in July, and opened an office in the wholesale grain business. He has since built up a large trade in this line, and is a member of the Texas Grain Dealers Association. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Clarendon, owns and deals in farm lands and city realty, and his enterprise makes him one of the leaders both as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Connally has recently served as school trustee and was chairman of the board for a number of years. To his influence must be largely ascribed the erection of the new twenty-five thousand dollar high school building at Clarendon. In April, 1913, he was elected mayor and is now head of the municipal government. In politics he is a Democrat, and has interested himself in political and civic questions since he cast his first vote. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic Order through the Chapter degrees, belongs to the Business League and the Commercial Club of Clarendon, and is steward in the Methodist Church, South.

At McGregor, on September 6, 1893, Mr. Connally married Miss Maggie Duke, who was born in Alabama, a daughter of L. S. Duke. The four children born to their marriage are: Flora, born September 7, 1894, at McGregor; Duke, born December 23, 1896, at Moody; Fred, born at McGregor, January 17, 1899; and Tom Coke, born at McGregor, September 14, 1903.

Edward T. Moore. The transportation industry in its various departments in this country has been the training ground for some of the ablest business leaders which America has produced. No doubt the reason for this has been, in large part at least, because the industry has been so completely classified and graded, so that opportunities are presented for service from the lowest points of responsibility and work up through successive gradations in promotion to the very highest office.

In the city of Dallas there is no more important public utility than that of the street railway interests. During the last quarter of a century or more, the various lines have become consolidated and unified into an effective and exceedingly efficient service for the use and benefit of the people of this city. It was in the early stages of the old traction service in Dallas that Edward T. Moore began his career. Born in White county, Tennessee, September 4, 1866, reared on a farm, at the age of twenty-one he came to Dallas, without any money, and on the lookout for promotion by means of the industry of his hands, or the intelligence of a fine mind, and found his first employment as the driver of one of the old mule cars which twenty-five years ago used to travel slowly up and down Commerce and Ervay streets. From driver he was promoted to foreman of the car barns, which was situated where the Park Hotel now stands. His next promotion took him to the position of time-keeper, and subsequently he became cashier.

Realizing that his promotion to the higher grade of service depended upon an equipment of which he was not yet possessed, owing to the disadvantage of his early education due to conditions of the community in which he was raised, during the latter part of 1889 he resigned his place of cashier, and with the savings from his wages entered Burrett College at Spencer, Tennessee, and from there went to the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. Two years were spent in study, and he returned from college to Dallas to resume work in the office of the street railway company which had been holding open a place for him.

In 1892 the various lines then operating in this city were equipped with electric power. He was then bookkeeper and secretary of the old Dallas Consolidated Railway Company. From this position in 1896 he was made superintendent, from superintendent he rose to the place of manager, and was thus the executive head of the oldest and most important of the city's traction companies. In the meantime other lines had been built in the city, by the Rapid Transit Railway Company, and by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In 1902 these three street railway companies, together with the Dallas Electric Light & Power Company, were all acquired by the Stone & Webster Snydicate of Boston, and the entire local system was reorgainzed. The companies have retained their nominal identity, although the ownership and practical management is now concentrated under one control. In this way Mr. Moore became manager for five different companies, namely: The Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Rapid Transit Railway Company, The Dallas Electric Light & Power Company, and of the Dallas Southern Traction Company, the last named being a new traction organization which is engaged in the suburban business. That the Dallas Street Railway System has an acknowledged rank among the best equipped and most efficient in service of local transportation systems is to no unimportant degree, as the people and his own associates acknowledge, due to the skillful management of Mr. Moore. He has been with the Dallas Railway System since its beginning as a modern and efficient public utility, and he has had due regard, not only for the interests of the corporation which he serves, but also for the public use and welfare, as related to local transportation.

Mr. Moore is also prominently connected with general business affairs of this city. He is a director in the American Exchange National Bank, a director in the Southland Life Insurance Company, a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of the active members and workers of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. In the campaign a few years ago for the construction of the new Y. M. C. A. Building at Dallas, Mr. Moore was not only a generous contributor, but also one of the vigorous leaders of the movement for the raising of the fund, and the successful completion of the enterprise. He is also a member of the Dallas Club, and the Dallas Country Club, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks.

Mr. Moore was married on February 11, 1901, to Miss Ella Frances Spears of Dallas. Mrs. Moore is a native of Texas, and was reared in this state. Their residence is at 5003 Ross avenue.

Daniel H. Brook, M. D. Now successfully established in medical practice at Claude, Dr. Brook began his practical career as a court reporter, and with his aspirations always directed toward a permanent position of opportunity and service in the world he eventually secured the means and completed preparation for his present work.

Daniel H. Brook was born in Butler county, Alabama, August 26, 1878, a son of J. I. and Susan (Shine) Brook. His father, a native of Alabama, and now one of the best known residents of Claude, Texas, came to this state in 1880, and was for many years a stock farmer until he retired. He served in an Alabama regiment during the Civil war, and has always been a loyal Democratic voter, and a member of the Methodist church. The mother was born in Alabama in 1844, and died in Collin county, Texas, in 1902, at the age of fifty-eight. She was married in her native state. Of the four children, two sons and two daughters, Dr. Brook was the third. He spent his boyhood chiefly in Collin county, receiving an education in the public schools there, and graduating from the high school in 1898. He then took up stenography, became a reporter in Fort Worth, the county seat of Tarrant county, and in that way acquired

the funds to get him through his medical course. He was for two years a student in the Southwestern Medical College at Dallas, and completed his studies in the Tulane University at New Orleans, graduating in the year 1906. His first practice was in Collin county, where he remained until 1909, in which year he established his office at Claude, in Armstrong county. He has a large private practice, and is also acting as county health officer.

In politics he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in practical party affairs. He is a member of the Potter County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is one of the prominent Masons, having taken all the degrees of the Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second, and having his membership in Dallas Consistory, No. 2, Texas. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, is an interested worker in the Commercial Club organization at Claude. On December 5, 1903, Dr. Brook married Miss Pierce Young, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young, of Arkansas, old residents of that vicinity. Her mother still resides in that county. Dr. Brook and wife have three children: Winston, born in Collin county, October 4, 1904; Glidewell, born in Collin county, May 20, 1907; and J. E., born at Claude, June 24, 1909.

James Montgomery Brown. One of the retail institutions which has done much to give Fort Worth standing as one of the best trading centers of Texas is the Fair Dry Goods Company, located in Fifth Street, with frontage on both Main and Houston Streets, and one of the largest department dry goods establishments in the state. The store occupies a ground space of one hundred by two hundred feet. The Fair store does a general dry goods business, amounting in the aggregate to more than a million dollars per annum. There are more than two hundred employes connected with the establishment in all departments and capacities, and the stock of goods and display rooms occupy the entire three-story and basement building with frontage on three of the thoroughfares in the business center of the city. The Fair Dry Goods Company is incorporated under the laws of Texas, its charter dated in 1910, and has a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The store does a tremendous business. The popularity of the Fair is very evident if one will go that way they can see the crowds in their store almost any time of the day. It has a reputation for fair dealing, good goods, and fair prices, and these principles were the factors which have been most potent in building up the enormous trade.

Every institution of this kind largely represents the spirit, the energy and the ideals of its proprietors. Through every department of the Fair store is felt the influence and commercial ability of the secretary and manager of the company, James Montgomery Brown. Mr. Brown is a most popular man in civic and business circles, and his successful career is the result of the most scrupulous integrity and a reputation for square dealing in every transaction.

James Montgomery Brown was born in Louisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, September 30, 1879, and he is still very young in years, although with a broad and thorough experience in business. His parents were Frank C. and Mary (Montgomery) Brown. Mr. Brown is particularly popular among his employes, and is admired and respected by the entire staff of clerks and others who work with and under him in making the Fair store a success. Mr. Brown, outside of the Fair, to which he devotes nearly all the hours of his working day and his best energies, is well known in commercial and social organizations. He is a Mason and member of Cella Temple, Mystic Shrine, and was founder of the Temple Masonic Club, of which he is now president. This club has a membership of over three hundred. Mr. Brown is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is a director and past president of the Ad Club, and past president and a director in the Fort Worth Merchants' Credit Association. He has a host of friends in Fort Worth.

Mr. Brown, on January 14, 1903, married Miss Lulu Woods Taylor, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Taylor of Forth Worth.

Roy R. Patton. The largest business of its kind in the city of Fort Worth is the Panther City Printing Company, located at 711 Throckmorton Street, and representing in its facilities and trade the business enterprise of Roy R. Patton, president of the company. Mr. Patton took up the trade of printer soon after leaving the public schools, and through his skill and knowledge of the printing art, combined with exceptional ability as a business man, has developed an establishment second to none in his home city. Roy R. Patton was born at Roanoke, Denton county, Texas, November 2, 1885. His parents are L. W. and Roxie (Foster) Patton, both of whom were natives of Texas. His boyhood days were spent at Denton and at Wichita Falls, in which places he attended the public schools and was graduated in 1904. Immediately on leaving school he started a small printing business at Fort Worth, and that little establishment was the nucleus of the present large business, developed entirely through his individual efforts and close attention to details. The Panther City Printing Company now does not only a large general printing business, but also has many of the largest printing contracts offered by the city, and also a large portion of the work originating at the stock yards. Mr. Patton has complete facilities for both printing and engraving in every department.

Mr. Patton is a hustling citizen of Fort Worth, a member of the Ad Club, of the Chamber of Commerce, and has a host of friends in the city and state. He married Lillian Killinger, daughter of A. D. Killinger of Fort Worth. They have one son, Roy Louis Patton.

Marshal R. Sanguinet. Over one thousand office and resident blocks, thirty-five handsome churches, fifteen opera houses, of all degrees of size and beauty, and the magnificent court houses at Paris, Galveston and Cooper, Texas, constitute the aggregate of building that has been carried on under the direction of the well known firm of architects, Sanguinet and Staats, during the past ten or twelve years—surely a most praiseworthy record, and undeniably one that entitles them to consideration as the premier architects and builders in southeastern Texas. There is perhaps no field of enterprise that offers a more inviting work to the man who has the best interests of his community at heart than the realm of architecture. It is the province of the architect to largely decide whether the character of the building done in his city shall reflect the art in architecture, or whether the more crude and less beautiful elements shall find their place in the building that is carried on, and it has been the good fortune of this section of the state to find in this firm men who well know how to combine the beauty and serviceability of the older schools with the more modern phases of the present day, combining the whole successfully and beautifully in the finished product. With offices at Fort Worth, which represents the headquarters of the firm, and at Dallas, Houston, Waco and San Antonio, Sanguinet & Staats have made their influence felt in practicaly all the leading cities of this section of the state, and they are recognized widely as among the most capable and dependable architects in Texas.

Marshal R. Sanguinet, senior member of the firm of Sanguinet & Staats, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 18, 1859. He is a son of Marshal P. and Annie E. (Betts) Sanguinet, of St. Louis, where the father died at the age of eighty-three. The mother, however, is still living and enjoys excellent health. Charles

Landon C. Moore

Sanguinet, the grandfather of the subject, was one of the pioneers of St. Louis, and is distinguished as having been one of the signers of the articles of incorporation which transformed St. Louis from a village into a city. He lived to reach the fine old age of ninety-five years and died in his home city in 1875, esteemed and respected of all who knew him.

In St. Louis, Missouri, Marshal Sanguinet received his early education, and he supplemented his public school training with attendance at the St. Louis University and Chatawa College, in Chatawa, Mississippi, although he did not regularly graduate from either. After his schooling in these institutions he entered the office of Thomas Walsh, architect, of St. Louis, and there he took up the study of architecture in all earnestness, continuing with Mr. Walsh for four years. He learned much there under the able tutelage of his preceptor, but recognized the desirability of technical training in a suitable school, and he accordingly took a course of training at the Washington University in 1881. His schooling thus completed, the young man went to Deming, New Mexico, remaining for six months. He located there in January, 1883, and in August of the same year he came to Texas, locating at Fort Worth and starting in business for himself as an architect. For two years he continued in single harness, then realizing the advantages to be gathered from a suitable partnership, began to cast about for a business associate. One Dawson eventually joined him in business, and the firm of Sanguinet & Dawson came into being, and continued for three years. He then dissolved the partnership and joined forces with the well known Major S. B. Haggart, and the firm became Haggart & Sanguinet. For another three year period the firm continued thus, after which Mr. Sanguinet became the associate of Arthur and Howard Messer, the firm becoming known under the appelation of Messer, Sanguinet & Messer. After two years of more or less successful association in this connection, the firm was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Sanguinet, for various reasons, started in business alone, maintaining his position as an independent operator for six years. He then became the senior member of the firm of Sanguinet & Staats and the firm has continued for fourteen years under that name. Success has attended their united efforts, and no firm of architects and builders in the state has a better reputation or standing among the public than they.

During the years of Mr. Sanguinet's activity in his professional character in this part of the state he has drawn plans for and superintended the construction of many of the finest buildings in the state of Texas, notable among which may be mentioned the following: the City National Bank building; the Joe Brown building; many handsome structures for Walter Huffman; the Hendricks building; the Fort Worth High School building; the Eighth Ward School Building; the Arlington Inn; the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank building (six stories); the First National Bank building a ten-story structure; the State National Bank building, of twelve stories; the Elks Club; the Thomas Waggoner residence, built at a cost of $135,000; the Westbrook Hotel, recognized as one of the handsomest hotel buildings in the state, if not, indeed, the handsomest; all of these are Fort Worth structures. In Dallas, the more important of his efforts are the original Wilson office building, of eight stories; the Carnegie Public Library; the Wilson office building, of twelve stories; the original Sanger building, eight stories in height. At Houston may be mentioned the First National Bank building, an eight story structure; the Carter Office building, seventeen stories in height; the Y. M. C. A. building, and the Rosinian Apartments, one of the finest apartment buildings in the entire south. At Austin may be mentioned the Scarborough office building, an eight story structure, as a specific instance of their work in this city, while many another equally handsome structure has been reared in Austin by this firm. At Waco their principle effort is the Amicable Life Insurance building, twenty-two stories in height, and the finest office building to be found outside of New York City, bar none. At San Antonio the Gibbs Office building of eight stories, the Frost office building, six stories, and the Rand Department Store building, another eight floor structure, comprise their main work, while numerous smaller structures have been reared under their supervision and planning.

In Fort Worth alone Mr. Sanguinet has built for Winfield Scott more than $1,500,0000 worth of buildings, and reaching out into Oklahoma and Kansas, they have built the Carnegie Library at Oklahoma City and at Leavenworth, Kansas. The record of achievement of this firm is one of the fine things of Fort Worth, and any community may well be proud of the possession of a firm that has added so much of beauty and solid development to the country as has the firm of Sanguinet & Staats.

On February 6, 1886, Mr. Sanguinet was married to Miss Edna Robinson, daughter of Dr. W. R. Robinson, and they have three children: Mary Imogen Sanguinet, born December 16, 1886; Annie Elizabeth Sanguinet, born September 5, 1888; and Edna Louise Sanguinet, born February 18, 1891. Mr. Sanguinet himself is the eldest son of a family of nine sons and two daughters, most of whom are yet living. Mr. Sanguinet is a member of the Catholic church and holds membership in local council 759 Knights of Columbus and B. P. O. E. No. 124 (local lodge). Has just retired after serving two years as President of Texas State Association of Architects and he holds membership in American Institute of Architects and is the president of the Texas chapter of the same.

LANDON C. MOORE. In the field of applied science one of the ablest men in the south is Landon C. Moore, analytical, consulting and pathological chemist and bacteriologist, with offices and laboratories in Dallas. Mr. Moore has the largest and best equipped commercial laboratories anywhere in the south, and the services of his expert staff of chemists are required over a wide range of modern industries requiring the skill and knowledge of the modern chemist.

Landon C. Moore is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born March 10, 1875. He comes of a notable family, and his parents were Rev. W. T. and Mary (Bishop) Moore. His father has for many years been one of the most notable figures in the religious denomination of Disciples of Christ, and has also made a name in general literary work. Rev. W. T. Moore, who was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1832, attained the greater part of his education in Bethany College, the school which was founded by Alexander Campbell, in the panhandle of what is now West Virginia during the early years of that noted divine's ministry. The Rev. Moore has had a large career of service as a writer, minister, and theologian, and for many years has been one of the leading authorities in the Christian church both in America and England. During his earlier life he was an intimate associate of the revered Alexander Campbell, and Rev. Moore's history of Alexander Campbell's life is considered the best authority on the career, work and character of the founder of the Disciples of Christ in America. W. T. Moore after his ordination as a Christian minister began work at Frankfort, Kentucky, going from there to Cincinnati, and in 1878 to London, England. His home was in London for eighteen years, and during that time he was pastor of the West London Tabernacle, the third largest non-conformist church in the metropolis. During his London residence he was also editor of the Christian Commonwealth, and later was editor of the Christian Quarterly. After returning to his native country, he was engaged in ministerial and literary work in various cities, and

finally located at Columbia, Missouri, until 1909, when he moved to Eustis, Florida. His wife, who was the daughter of Governor Bishop of Ohio, died during her early life.

All three sons of Reverend Moore have gained distinction and success in their respective vocations. Paul Moore was editor of the Christian Evangelist of St. Louis and now is on the Washington *Times*. Professor R. B. Moore, another son, was formerly a member of the faculty of Butler College in Indianapolis, and is one of America's best known specialists in the science and general occupation of radio-activity. In 1908 he did considerable research work along this line in the city of London, and at the present time is interested in the same branch of physical and chemical sciences in connection with the United States Bureau of Mines, at Denver, Colorado.

When Landon C. Moore was three years of age, the family moved to London and he was practically reared and spent all his youth in England. He studied in London and in 1900 was graduated from the University of London, having taken special post-graduate work in chemistry in that institution. On returning to America in 1900 he entered Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1902. At Harvard he was one of the three under graduates who gave service as members of the faculty, his position being as assistant in chemistry.

After attaining his degree at Harvard, Mr. Moore became research chemist for Proctor & Gamble Company at Cincinnati. In 1903 as chief chemist for the Texas Refining Company he located at Greenville, Texas, which was his home up to 1907. In that year he established a chemical laboratory for general chemical work in Dallas, and starting on a small scale, his work has increased to large proportions and now requires the services of a large staff of chemical assistants. This is the largest commercial laboratory in the south, and its services cover the entire general field of chemistry in relation to commerce and industry. However, the business is specialized in regard to cotton seed products, and the services of the laboratory are afforded to more than 175 cotton seed oil mills in this state and in Oklahoma.

Mr. Moore is not only one of the foremost chemists in America but has also approved ability as a metallurgist and assayer. Up to June, 1911, Mr. Moore served as city chemist for Dallas. He has membership in the American Chemical Society, the Chemists Club of New York, the Association of Harvard Chemists, and with the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association and the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association.

Outside of his profession Mr. Moore gives a large amount of his enthusiasm and energy to the welfare of boys. He probably possesses a greater amount of practical and definite information about the "boy" and his capabilities both for good and evil, and the necessities and requirements of his proper training and education, than any other citizen of Dallas. Mr. Moore is president of the National Newsboys' Association of Dallas; is chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of the Council of Churches of Dallas; is president of the Sunday School Council of Dallas. He is also a director of the National Temperance Life Insurance Company. On April 24, 1897, at Whitewright, Texas, Mr. Moore married Miss Effie Sears, a daughter of Henry Sears of Grayson county, where he was one of the prominent pioneers. The Moore residence is at Vickery Place, in Dallas.

GEORGE T. REYNOLDS. One of the wealthiest and most enterprising men of Texas, the career of George T. Reynolds is typical of much that is best and most praiseworthy in the activities of Texas during the last generation. He is an old-time cattle man who has continued and developed his enterprise into the modern era of livestock industry, and among the stock men and business men of the present day has few peers. Mr. Reynolds is president of the Reynolds Cattle Company, with offices in the New Reynolds Building, at the corner of Ninth and Maine Streets in Fort Worth.

Born in Montgomery, Alabama, February 14, 1844, when he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Texas. He had enjoyed the limited advantages of the public school up to that time, and had a little schooling in Shelby county, Texas, but he believed that he had neither the time nor the opportunity to get what would be regarded as a thorough education. Instead he entered into the practical affairs which have always given him a large field for his energies. He assisted his father on the ranch in Stephens county, and at the same time was looking out for the opportunity to make his independent start in life. His first money he made in carrying the mail for the government from Palo Pinto to Weatherford. In 1862 at the age of eighteen, he joined the Confederate forces in Company E of the Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, and in the spring of 1863 was wounded in one of the engagements of this regiment and received his discharge. When he returned home he possessed three hundred dollars in Confederate money, worth ten cents on the dollar, and this represented every cent of capital which he could call his own at the time.

In the following January he went out to west Texas seeking land where he would be free from Indian raids, with the purpose of raising cattle. He followed the Concho river along its course to Kickapoo Creek, his intention being to locate a ranch near Kickapoo Springs. In 1865 he made his first business venture in cattle speculation, purchasing one hundred head of steers and in 1866 he rented the old Stone Ranch, situated in Throckmorton county. During June of the same year the Indians drove away all of his cattle and horses, and left him practically as at the beginning. Mr. Reynolds is one of the old Texans who has had their full share of frontier service, battling with the Indians, and with outlaws, enduring all the vicissitudes of the old range life and still carrying the scars of that period which has long since completely passed from the experience of Texas and Texans. In 1867 Mr. Reynolds and his brother Will D. had a sharp fight with the Indians, in which George was severely wounded. It will not decrease the interest of this brief sketch to introduce a copy of a doctor's certificate, signed by W. M. Lewis, M. D. and dated at Kansas City, Missouri, August 1, 1882, the certificate reading as follows: "This is to certify that on Tuesday, July 17, 1882, at the St. James Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, with the assistance of Dr. Griffith of Kansas City, and Dr. Powell of New York City, I successfully removed a steel or iron arrow head from the back of G. T. Reynolds of Fort Griffin, Texas, and that the said arrow head entered his body in front and passed directly through his abdominal cavity and lodged in the muscles of his back, on the third of April, 1867."

After his recovery from this wound, although the arrow was still in his body, as the above certificate indicates, in July, 1868, Mr. Reynolds started to Mexico with a herd of cattle and on the way was again attacked by the Indians. His horse and cattle were stolen, but he finally managed to recover them after a long pursuit and continued on to his destination, which he reached in safety. He disposed of his cattle at a good price and with the proceeds started out for Colorado, locating in Bent county, where he started a ranch. His brother Will, bought some cattle in Texas and drove them up to this ranch, and both brothers then continued with the drove to Salt Lake City as the market. The buyers in that city were somewhat skeptical, believing that the Reynolds boys, being so young, might have stolen the cattle rather than have acquired them by legitimate enterprise. However, they succeeded in allaying the

GEORGE T. REYNOLDS

suspicions and sold the cattle at this place for twenty-five dollars a head for each of the nine hundred in the herd. From Salt Lake City the Reynolds boys went on to California, and bought a lot of horses which they brought back to Colorado, and disposed of at good profit.

After an absence in Colorado of four years, George T. Reynolds returned to Texas and bought a large bunch of cattle at Weatherford, this bunch being driven into Utah and Nevada, where they were sold and in return they brought back a large bunch of horses into Colorado. This was the last drive in which the Reynolds personally participated, but by no means ended their extensive activities as cattlemen. Mr. George C. Reynolds is now sixty-nine years of age, and still retains his taste for adventure and the stirring life in which he was for so many years one of the keenest participants.

Mr. Reynolds has been an extensive traveler, and knows not only the life of the west, but is a well informed observer of national affairs. He is the owner of several large stock ranches in Throckmorton and Shackelford counties, also a large ranch in North Dakota. For a number of years he has been interested in the cotton seed oil mill through the state and Mexico. He was the organizer of the First National Bank of Albany, Texas, being its president, and is also president of the First National Bank of Oklahoma City. In building his fortunes he has at the same time built a reputation for legitimate enterprise, for integrity in all his relations and for a remarkable ability of which he may well be proud. Along with the power to construct large business concerns he possesses the faculty of making strong and true friendships and enjoys the friendship and respect of business men and citizens all over the southwest.

Mr. Reynolds married Miss E. L. Mathews, a daughter of J. B. Mathews.

Robert F. Milam. It cannot be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work, the varying conditons that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw well-focused light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages. And the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered. The bar of the State of Texas has ever maintained a high standing, and among the able young members of the same is he whose name introduces this paragraph. With a natural predilection for the law, and endowed with an analytical mind and ready faculty of assimilation, Mr. Milam was led to adopt the profession, and he has exemplified in a significant way the value of concentration, while the future of such a career cannot fail to be gratifying. He established in the practice at Fort Worth, retaining a representative clientage and holding the esteem of his professional confreres, at the same time leading such a life as to gain the confidence and respect of all classes.

Robert F. Milam was born at Weatherford, Texas, June 8, 1873. He is a son of Benjamin R. and Amazonia F. (Fain) Milam. He is a grand nephew of the renowned Benjamin R. Milam who was killed at the battle of San Antonio. Mr. Milam's grandmother, on his father's side, was a sister of Collin McKinney, for whom Collin county, Texas was named as was also the [illegible] of McKinney.

Mr. Milam was educated in the common schools of his native city and at the Georgetown University, but did not remain to graduate. After his college career he returned to Weatherford and went into the office of Governor Lanham, studying law, remaining one year with the firm of Lanham & Stephens, and he made rapid progress, being admitted to the bar in 1894. In the same year he came to Fort Worth, associating himself with Hyde Jennings with whom he remained for two years when he was elected justice of the peace, he being then only twenty-three years of age, and he filled this office in a most creditable manner for two terms or for four years, then returned to the practice of law and was thus engaged two years when he made the race for county judge of Tarrant county and was duly elected. His first term was so eminently satisfactory to his constituents that they returned him to the office a second time and he served four years in that office.

As judge Mr. Milam more than met the expectations of his friends and the public, and so discharged the duties of the office as to receive the hearty approval and warm commendation of the bar without regard to party. He brought to the bench a dignity becoming the position, and in the line of duty, was industrious, careful and singularly painstaking, which, combined with his sterling honesty and fearlessness of purpose, made him one of the most popular and efficient men ever called to the bench in Tarrant county. His opinions and decisions were always unbiased by any political or other prejudice, and were lucid and fair to all concerned.

Upon retiring from the bench Judge Milam formed a partnership with C. K. Bell, the firm name being Bell and Milam, with offices in the Wheat Building, Fort Worth, and they have built up a very extensive and lucrative business, confining themselves to civil and corporation law only.

No one knows better than Judge Milam the necessity of thorough preparation for the trial of cases, and no one more industriously applies himself to meet the issue than he, and in the trial of cases he is rarely not at his best, being uniformly courteous and differential toward the court, and forbearing toward his adversaries. As a speaker he is direct, logical and forceful.

On November 5, 1912, Mr. Milan was nominated for mayor of the City of Fort Worth, by the Democrats at the primary election, and at the general election held on April 8, 1913, he was elected, his nomination having been regarded from the start as a very fortunate one and his election was assured, men of all parties pledging their support. Upon taking office Mayor Milam at once started a most active campaign to drive graft in all forms out of this city. He caused the arrest and prosecution of several contractors who were engaged in the building of the new reservoir, on the grounds they were paying fees to city employees to be lax in their inspection, etc. He also had printed in red ink on the back of every city warrant a standing offer of a reward of $100 for information that would lead to conviction of any city employee accepting graft in any form. Those who know him best predict that his forthcoming administration will mean great things for Fort Worth, and no doubt the wisdom of his selection for mayor will soon be apparent to all.

Mr. Milam is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has remained unmarried. He was always very much devoted to his mother, sparing no pains in contributing to her comforts and pleasures. This is a most commendable trait in any man. Noted for his genial address, philanthropy and obliging nature his popularity is well merited.

Samuel Lafayette Hassell. A leader in business circles in Fort Worth, Samuel Lafayette Hassell has been a resident of this city for a considerable period, and is identified with numerous enterprises of importance in the place. He is president of the Hassell Drug Company,

Incorporated, that industry occupying his chief attention. Mr. Hassell is a native son of Alabama, born in Tuscaloosa, that state, on May 1, 1872, and his parents are S. L. and Nannie Winn (Powell) Hassell, both of Alabama.

Mr. Hassell as a boy attended the schools of Tuscaloosa, and when he had finished his high school there he entered the employ of a drug firm at Atlanta, Georgia, where he remained five years. He came to Fort Worth in 1893 and followed ranching for five years. He then took the examination of pharmacy at Dallas, which he successfully passed, and coming to Fort Worth, entered the employ of D. C. Weaver and remained until the death of Mr. Weaver, a period of about nine years. He then formed the Hassell Drug Company and purchased the store, and he is president and manager of same. The concern is well established, thriving and prosperous, and in his connection therewith Mr. Hassell has proven his business capacity to be one of good order.

Mr. Hassell is a man who stands well in his community, both from a social standpoint as well as in business circles. He is president of the Fort Worth Gun Club and is one of its best trap shooters. He is also a member of the Ad Club and of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of Fort Worth Lodge, No. 124, B. P. O. E.

In 1895 Mr. Hassell was married to Miss Alice Pylant, the daughter of W. J. Pylant of Auburn, Texas, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Samuel Lomax Hassell; Thelma Hassell; Myra Gains Hassell, and Affie Hassell.

Frank Douglas Boyd, M. D. Among the professional men of Fort Worth who are undeniably worthy of mention in a historical and biographical work of the nature of this publication, few there are more prominent and successful than Dr. Frank Douglas Boyd, of the firm of Drs. Boyd & Head, specialists in treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Boyd has been engaged in practice in Fort Worth since 1896, and his success has been of the highest order, and of which he may well be proud. His achievements have brought him a high place in local and state medical circles, and he is on the whole one of the prominent men of the city.

Born at Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, on December 24, 1867, Dr. Boyd is the son of John A. and Amy E. (Harrison) Boyd, both natives of Texas. The mother, it may be stated here, was a close relative of the late President William Henry Harrison. Dr. Boyd received his education in the public schools of Rusk and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Bryan, Texas, followed by a course of training in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D. Dr. Boyd is also a post-graduate student of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and of the Chicago Medical College, at the latter named place being associated with Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, the well known specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and chest. Following this special training, Dr. Boyd went to San Antonio, where he carried on a practice for five years, limiting himself to treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and then coming to Fort Worth, where he joined forces with Dr. Head, another specialist along similar lines, and today this firm stands at the head of their profession in the entire Southwest, deriving patients from all over the same and Mexico.

Dr. Boyd has taken post-graduate courses at Vienna, Berlin and London, and goes abroad for study on an average every four years. He is a member of the American Medical Association and an honorable member of many medical societies throughout the Southwest. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology. He is chairman of the Board of Council of the State Medical Association and will be president of same with the year 1914, there being no opposition to him for that honor. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and further fraternizes with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He also has membership in the Fort Worth Country Club, and with his family has a most excellent social standing. He is a member of the Baptist church and deacon in same for over twenty years.

Dr. Boyd was married April 21, 1892, to Miss Mattie E. Callahan, the daughter of James E. Callahan, of Louisville, Kentucky, long prominent as a grain merchant of that place, where he owns the largest grain elevators in the state of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of three children, two of whom are deceased. Frank Douglas Boyd died in 1903, and John A. Boyd passed away in 1909. The one child surviving is Miss Amy Boyd.

Joel Hughes Synnott. The firm of Synnott & Underwood is one of the best known law firms in Amarillo, and Joel Hughes Synnott is recognized as an attorney of unusual ability. He has only been in Amarillo a few years, but during that time has won a reputation for thorough, painstaking work, and the rapid increase of the firm's business shows most clearly that he is a successful lawyer. Mr. Synnott's life has been one of continual progress, for he started out as a poor boy, and he not only secured a broad education, but attained a high place in the educational world before he entered the legal field. Courage and hard work have been the secret of his success, and although it has been a struggle he has rejoiced in it, for he is of fighting stock.

The father of Joel H. Synnott, F. M. Synnott, was born in the state of Mississippi in 1850. He was only a child of ten when the Civil war broke out, but even then, when he saw the older men marching off to the front, he longed to go too. When the last call to arms was issued, that call that brought forth the last pitiful strength of the South, the young boys and old men, weak in physical strength but strong in courage and in the determination to fight for their beloved land to the last gasp, F. M. Synnott was among those who answered. Only a child, he nevertheless became a member of the Confederate army and served until the surrender. He was never wounded, but the experience made a man of him at sixteen. After the war he became a farmer in his native state and he also taught school. It was in 1897 that he came to Texas and located in Cherokee county. Here he continued as a farmer and is still interested in education. He is a well known resident of that part of Texas, where he and his wife have made their home ever since. Mrs. Synnott, who was Miss Unity A. McGuire before her marriage, was also born in Mississippi, being a daughter of Major McGuire, of Confederate fame. She is now living, at the age of sixty-three. Six sons and one daughter were born of this union, Joel Synnott being the second in order of birth.

Joel Hughes Synnott was born in Webster county, Mississippi, on the 12th of July, 1872. He attended the public schools of Mississippi until he was old enough to go away to school, when he was sent to the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He graduated from that institution in 1895, with the degree of B. S., and in 1896 took the degree of B. O. and a pedagogical degree. He then went to Reedsville, North Carolina, where he became principal of the city schools. He remained there for some time and then came to Texas to take the presidency of the Southeast Texas College, at Jasper, Texas. While holding this executive position he completed the legal studies upon which he had been engaged for some time and was admitted to the bar.

The first experience of Mr. Synnott as a lawyer was in Hemphill, Sabine county, Texas. Here he was engaged in the practice of law until June, 1909, in partnership with W. F. Goodrich. He then removed to El Paso, but in less than a year moved again and this time to Amarillo. It was in June, 1910, that he opened his

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fice in Amarillo, and he has succeeded in building up a rge practice. He was in partnership with Sherman E. sh, but is now associated with R. E. Underwood.

Mr. Synnott is a member of the Potter County Bar ssociation, and of the American Bar Association. He blongs to a number of secret societies, the Ancient Free id Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Wood-en of the World. He is also a member of the Cham-r of Commerce. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Synnott was married to Miss Ura A. Wrinklee, at cKenzie, Tennessee, in November, 1901. Mrs. Synnott a daughter of I. M. and Mrs. Clemmie J. Wrinklee, ho were well known citizens of McKenzie, Tennessee. r. Wrinklee is deceased, and his widow makes her home ith her daughter. Mrs. Synnott is a most accomplished oman. She is a graduate of Belmont College in Nash-lle and of the New England Conservatory of Music in oston. She came to Texas as an instructor in the usical department of the Southeast Texas College. Two ildren have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Synnott: elen Synnott, who was born April 3, 1904, and is now ttending school in Amarillo, and Ruth, who was born n the 18th of April, 1907. Both of the children were orn in Hemphill, Texas.

Sherman E. Fish. Among the men whom Amarillo as long since learned to value and to like is Sherman . Fish, who has been a lawyer in this city for a number f years. He has built up a good practice and the firm f which he is a member has a high reputation for the uccessful results of many important cases which have assed through their hands. Mr. Fish does not spare imself in preparing his cases and the opposing counsel nds it difficult to entrap him in the technicalities of the aw, for he is extremely thorough in his work. He is ne of the most popular men in Amarillo, both among he members of his own profession and in the outside orld.

Sherman E. Fish was born in Bear Grove, Guthrie ounty, Iowa, on the 27th of August, 1876, the son of Henry and Julia A. (Jobes) Fish. His father, who was orn in Pennsylvania, removed to Wisconsin before the ivil war. During this period he went on a western rip, which terminated at Pike's Peak, Colorado, in those ays a frontier country. With the outbreak of the Civil war he became a soldier, enlisting in a Wisconsin regi-nent, in which he served during three years of the great truggle. After the close of the war he removed to owa, this being in 1866. He settled in Guthrie county, ut later removed to Nebraska, and later to Missouri, here he remained for ten years. He was a merchant during the earlier days of his career, but later took up arming. He has now retired from active life and lives n Des Moines, Iowa, being seventy-seven years of age. His wife, who is also living, was born in 1844 in Illinois. Six children were born to Henry Fish and his wife.

Of these children, Sherman E. Fish was the next to the eldest. He obtained his elementary education in the ublic schools of Nebraska, and when he entered college, outh West Baptist College of Missouri was his first hoice. He next attended Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, and finally completed his education in the Mis-souri State University, graduating from the law depart-nent of this institution in 1905.

Immediately after his graduation he came to Amarillo, Texas, where he was made principal of the high school, nd for three years was very successful as a teacher and executive. Previous to coming to Texas he was principal of Bolivar High School, Bolivar, Missouri, for two years. He then resigned his position to take up the practice of law. This was in 1909, and he has followed this pro-fession since that time and has built up a good practice.

Mr. Fish is a member of the County Bar Association. He was a member of the State Board of Examiners for the State of Missouri. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Fish was married in September, 1910, to Miss Mabel Law of Neenah, Wisconsin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Law, of Neenah, both of whom are de-ceased. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Whitman Fish, his birth having taken place in Amarillo in September, 1911.

Amos C. Walker, M. D. In forty years of practice in Texas, twenty of which have been spent in Fort Worth, Dr. Walker has made a distinguished name, especially in the field of surgery. For many years he has been at the head of a large hospital, and the fame of that institution as well as that of his skill in surgery have penetrated to probably every section of the south-western country.

Dr. Walker, in the opinion of people best qualified to judge and according to the popular reputation in which he is held, has no superiors in the Southwest as a skillful and scientific operator, and it may also be said that he has few peers.

Amos C. Walker, who is the son of one of the ablest lawyers who ever graced the bench and bar of Texas, was born at Nacogdoches, Texas, in 1852. His father was Judge Richard Sheckel Walker, who made a brilliant career in the early history of Texas. Born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1824, of good family stock and in a prosperous home, he was given educational advantages of exceptional order both in the literary arts and in the law. In 1842 he graduated at Centenary College, in Jackson, Louisiana. In 1844, at the age of twenty years, he was granted his diploma from the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. Re-turning to Jackson, Louisiana, which had become his home, he spent a year in further study for practice in the Louisiana courts.

Texas had recently been admitted to the Union, and Richard S. Walker choose the new state as the field of his professional career. In February, 1846, locating at San Augustine, he began his long and distinguished career as a member of the Texas bar. In the summer of 1848 he married Miss Eliza J. Clark, a daughter of Judge Amos Clark of Nacogdoches, and in the fall of the same year he took up his residence at Nacogdoches, forming a law partnership with his father-in-law. From that time forward his rise to distinction was rapid. In 1847 came his appointment as district attorney, and he was elected to that office at each successive term for a period of about eight years. In 1857 was formed his partnership with Judge George F. Moore, afterwards chief justice of the state, and the partners were ap-pointed to report the decisions of the supreme court of Texas, and their joint authorship is found in the prepara-tion of the twenty-second, the twenty-third and the twenty-fourth volumes of the Texas reports. The high standards in these volumes caused them to be accepted as the models for all subsequent issues. In 1866 Judge Walker alone reported the twenty-fifth volume. In the same year he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention and his services were very important in fram-ing a constitution which might comply with the exigen-cies of the situation immediately following the war, and at the same time might assert the rights and the dignity of the state. In 1873 Governor Coke appointed him judge of the judicial district in which he lived, and by election he served on the bench until 1879. He was then made a member of the court of the commission of appeals, to which honor he was twice re-elected. His high position in the legal profession of Texas has many permanent evidences, but Judge Walker was more than a lawyer or a judge. He had literary ability of excep-tional character, and his address to the Texas Bar Asso-ciation in 1883, published in the proceedings of the Association, is regarded as a model of didactic composi-tion, sparkling with refined phraseology and verbal ele-

gance. Judge Walker was a man of broad and fine accomplishments, and left a name which is still entitled to the esteem and respect of the entire state. His death occurred in Cincinnati, to which city he had gone for the purpose of recuperating his failing health in 1901.

Dr. A. C. Walker was reared and has spent nearly all his life in Texas. After passing beyond the lower schools, he was given his college education in the University of Virginia, and after graduating there entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, where he was graduated M. D. in 1873. Returning to his native state, he began practice at Rockdale, in Milam county, where he soon took rank as a leader in his profession. From the early years of his practice, his natural and well trained ability as a surgeon gave him prominence. In 1893, when he had already done much to insure his success as a physician and surgeon, he came to Fort Worth, and entered into partnership with Dr. E. J. Beall, one of the noted old-time physicians of the city. Subsequently he was associated with Dr. Adams, another prominent name in Fort Worth medicine. In 1901 Dr. Walker and Dr. Adams founded the Protestant Sanitarium, of which Dr. Walker was president and chief surgeon. On the death of Dr. Adams, Dr. Walker became sole owner of that model institution. The original Protestant Sanitarium was burned in the great Fort Worth fire of 1908.

After the destruction of the institution on South Main Street, so familiar to the older residents of Fort Worth, Dr. Walker established the present sanitarium, known as Walker's Sanitarium, an institution of the highest class, patronized by the best people, and looked upon as one of the most modern of its kind in the country. The sanitarium is situated at 419-421 Broadway. The buildings comprise the main portion of the hospital proper, of two stories, with the surgical wing on the north and the convalescent wing on the south. The ground floor of the main building contains the parlor, the reception room, the treatment room, offices, matrons' headquarters, dining room and culinary department. The second floor is fitted with eight apartments for the sick or convalescent, and these rooms have been made as cheerful and homelike as is possible by the generous expenditure of money. The north wing of the sanitarium has a dozen or more private rooms for the accommodation of the sick. The surgical department of the sanitarium is a model of its kind, fitted out with all the most perfect appliances and equipments, regarded as necessary for successful surgery in this age. The modern surgeon no longer carries his tools in his pocket case, and treats his patients wherever they may chance to be, but for successful work the high skill of the surgeon must cooperate with elaborate equipment of operating rooms and appliances of all kinds, together with numerous assistants and all conditions which insure antiseptic and aseptic handling of the patient. Dr. Walker's sanitarium has complete sanitary furnishings, including sterilizers of the latest type, X-ray apparatus, etc. Cases of contagious diseases, consumption, delirium tremens, insanity are not received in the sanitarium. The attendance and care of patients and the cusine and general service are unsurpassed.

Dr. Walker was professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the Texas Christina University from its establishment in this city until his business grew to such proportion that he was compelled to resign. He is a member of the Tarrant Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and past master of the Blue Lodge at Rockdale.

In 1900 Dr. Walker married Miss Lelene Wright, a daughter of Captain David Wright. They are the parents of six children, namely: Jennie May, Walter Wright, Richard S., Hazel, Margaret and John C. Walker. In the cemetery at Austin, Texas, where so many notable figures of the Texas past now rest, is the body of Dr. Walker's grandfather, Amos Clark, and rests side by side with that of Albert Sidney Johnston, whose brilliant military exploits made his name a household word in Texas

THOMAS F. WEST. A Fort Worth attorney whose practice has been largely a general corporation law business, Mr. West first came to Fort Worth and northwest Texas in the centennial year of 1876. The old timer and all familiar with the history of this portion of Texas do not need to be reminded that the centennial year in Fort Worth and all the country to the west of it was a year of pioneer beginnings in this vicinity. In that year the railroad first came to Fort Worth, and several years passed before it was extended farther west than Weatherford. These facts are mentioned to indicate Mr. West's title to being one of the pioneer citizens and lawyers of north Texas.

Thomas F. West is a Virginian, born in Louisa county July 22, 1852, a son of Francis T. and Addie M. (Childs) West, of an old Virginia family, lineal descendants of Sir Thomas West, who was Lord Delaware, and landed in Virginia in 1654. His first education was acquired in the country schools, after which he attended Randolph-Macon College and later the Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1873. He practiced law in his native state for three years, and in 1876 came to Fort Worth, and after a few months moved out to Jacksboro, which was then truly on the Texas frontier, and civilization hardly extending beyond that point except in the isolated cattle camps. After residing in Jacksboro for about a year he was elected mayor, and still has some reason to be regarded as mayor of the town, since he never resigned, and left before his term really expired, coming to Fort Worth, which has been his home for thirty-five years.

Mr. West is attorney for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and has a number of other connections with corporation practice. Fraternally he belongs to the Delta Psi of the Washington and Lee University, and is also a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Mr. West married Miss Mabel Creel, a daughter of Robert Creel of Kentucky. They have one daughter, Allie Taylor, born in 1892, the wife of Robert Douglas Loose of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. West's law offices are in the Wheat building in Fort Worth.

ALFRED G. HANSEN, secretary-treasurer of Fishburn's Steam Dye House (Inc.), corner Fourth and Commerce streets, Fort Worth, Texas, is one of the enterprising young men of this city. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, January 29, 1891, son of Robert and Antonia (Hansen) Hansen, and received a good English education in the common and high schools. Although now only twenty-two years of age, he has made bigger strides in a business way than have many of his seniors; indeed, his success has been remarkable. As touching on his achievements and the concern with which he is connected, Fishburn's Steam Dye House, Inc., we quote from a published interview with its president, Mr. W. B. Fishburn. The following is from the Star Telegram of Forth Worth:

"'I told the boy I'd make a man of him, if he'd just stay with me, and you see he actually had sense enough to do it,' said W. B. Fishburn, as he laid a big hand on the shoulder of a tall, fair-skinned young fellow who busied himself about the office of the Fishburn Dye Works on Commerce street.

"From delivery boy to secretary-treasurer of a company capitalized at more than $70,000 is something of a rise for a youngster not yet turned twenty-one. Mr. Fishburn is proud of him, and since he recently had his disabilities removed so that he could legally become an officer and stockholder in an incorporated business, big, bluff Mr. Fishburn talks of nothing else.

"'Alph, over there—his name is Alfred Hansen—is just like my own boy,' said Mr. Fishburn. 'I have no

Jno. S. Turner

son of my own, and I just about raised that young fellow. His mother used to call up when he was still a little tad in short trousers and find out why he hadn't gotten home on time. And I'd always tell her that I was taking good care of him.'

"Young Alfred Hansen, recently elected secretary-treasurer of the Fishburn Steam Dye Works, is an American born Dane, gifted with Teutonic persistence and the aptitude for hard, steady work which makes such successful citizens of the Scandinavians. His mother and father came over from Denmark when they were young people and all their children were born in America, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. The Hansens lived in Brenham for eight or ten years, and then moved to Fort Worth. Alfred started to do a man's work delivering packages for the Fishburn cleaning and dying establishment when he was barely fourteen years old, and with the exception of a short interim, he has worked in the Fishburn business ever since.

"'I have always trusted him with my money and with the management of my business, and he has made my collections for the past two years and handled all the cash coming and going in the office,' said Mr. Fishburn, laughing at the red cheeks of the rather shy young man who has so recently become his business associate.

"Alfred Hansen has watched the Fishburn Steam Dye Works grow from a small establishment employing in all not more than five workers, who from lack of machinery were forced to do their tasks all by hand, to the largest dying, cleaning and pressing establishment in the city. When he started to deliver finished jobs for the Fishburn house he ran the only delivery wagon the business maintained.

"Now four automobiles are kept in constant use to meet the demands of the trade, and the management will soon be forced to increase the number of its delivery machines to accommodate their customers.

"In the three-story building now occupied by the Fishburn Dye Works is equipment for the work of renovating garments of every character, from the heaviest woolens to the most delicate laces and embroideries, that will compare favorably with the paraphernalia of any similar establishment in the Southwest.

"The big zinc and copper-lined machines with the hollow perforated rollers in which garments for dry cleaning are placed and a current of hot air forced through the fabrics at the rate of 1,000 cubic feet a minute without injury to a single thread in the cloth are wonderful, and put the old methods of scrubbling clothes with brushes and cleaning fluids to shame. The dying machines are also highly interesting, and are operated solely by Mr. Fishburn himself.

"Mr. Hansen, though lacking in the mechanical skill of the dye room, knows the office business from beginning to end, and is allowed to control completely the desk work of the establishment."

William H. Slay. Senior member of the firm of Slay & Simon, attorneys, with offices in the Wheat Building of Fort Worth, Mr. Slay was born in Ellis county, Texas, on a farm, November 23, 1875. His parents were T. E. and Carrie (Slay) Slay. The common schools of the home district gave him his first start, and he finished in the University of Texas, where he was graduated in the law department with the degree of LL. B. in 1902. In the same year he came to Fort Worth and began the practice of law by himself. He remained alone from 1905 to 1907 and served as assistant county attorney, resigning that position to become assistant attorney of Fort Worth in 1907. After one year in that office, he was elected corporation counsel, and at the present writing is just completing his term in that office. It is noteworthy that during his services as corporation counsel the city of Fort Worth bonded itself for more than $3,000,000.00, which stands as the largest bond issue within so brief a period of time in the history of the city. The law firm of Slay, Simons & Wynn, of which Mr. Slay is the senior member, has a very large general practice and represents as attorneys and counsel several of the large corporations in Tarrant county.

Mr. Slay married Miss Ruby Nored, a daughter of Mrs. Martha Nored of Fort Worth. They are the parents of one son, William H. Slay, Jr., born July 7, 1912.

John S. Turner, M. D. The president of the Texas State Medical Society and medical director of the Southland Life Insurance Company, Dr. Turner of Dallas is the leading authority in Texas today as a student and practitioner in mental and nervous diseases and is one of the foremost men of his profession in all its branches and interests.

Probably no physician in Texas in recent years has done more to further the object of organization in the medical profession than Dr. Turner. His own ability has brought him numerous distinctions and he has contributed valuable and varied service both as a physician and as a citizen, to the advancement of many causes and movements in Texas. At the present time Dr. Turner is president of the Texas Insurance Medical Directors Association; is president of the Dallas City Medical & Surgical Society; chairman of the Board of Censors of the Dallas County Medical Society; member of the Board of Health of the city of Dallas; member of the Board of Councillors of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation and of Scientific Instruction in Schools and Colleges for the World's and National Organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; a member of the American Medical Association and official diagnostician of city of Dallas in meningitis epidemic of 1911-12. Dr. John S. Turner was born February 16, 1866, in Sumpter, Georgia, a son of Green B. and Mattie J. (Scott) Turner. His parents moved to Texas in 1867, locating in Johnson county, where the father was for many years a farmer, but has now retired.

Dr. Turner had the best advantages of education and professional training. From the public schools he entered Professor Long's Academy at Cleburne, and took his medical courses in the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He at once took up active practice at Stephenville, Texas, and in 1891 located at Granbury. During the next five or six years, Dr. Turner rose to a position of the successful practitioner, and also as a man of more than ordinary reputation in his special studies. In January, 1897, he was made assistant superintendent of the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio, and at that time removed from Granbury to San Antonio, which was his home until June, 1900. At the latter date he became superintendent of North Texas Hospital for the Insane at Terrell. In 1907, having resigned from the service of the state, Dr. Turner established at Fort Worth the Arlington Heights Sanitarium, and is still connected with this institution being consulting physician. With the organization, during the fall of 1908 and spring of 1909, of the Southland Life Insurance Company, Dr. Turner became one of the active promoters of the organization and in March, 1909, took the office of medical director of the company, a position which he has filled to the present time. Along the lines of his professional business, he now gives all of his time to office consultation and practice in mental and nervous diseases, and to the duties of his position with the insurance company. At the same time he holds the chair of mental and nervous diseases in the medical department of Baylor University, and the same chair in the medical department of the Southern Methodist University both of Dallas.

His career of activity in promoting the organized work of the medical profession in this state began with his term of secretary of the Hood county medical society. Subsequently he was president of the Kaufman county

medical society; a member of the House of Delegates from Kaufman county; president of the Tri-State Medical Association (now the Southwestern Medical Association); member of the Board of Councillors in the American Medico-Psychological Association; member of the Legislative Committee and the Committee on the care and treatment of the insane of the State Medical Association. Among his other interests, Dr. Turner is vice president of the O. F. Walton Lumber Company of Terrell, and is a director of the Mount Auburn Realty Company of Dallas.

Dr. Turner has a prominent place in Masonry in north Texas. He is a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is affiliated with Artesia Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Terrell and with Robert Terrell Chapter R. A. M. at Terrell. He also has membership in other fraternal orders. On March 12, 1885, Dr. Turner married Miss Mattie R. Hightower, a daughter of Isaac Hightower, who was a farmer and one of the leading citizens of Johnson county. Two sons and three daughters were born to this marriage, the sons being both deceased, dying in infancy. The Turner residence in Dallas is at 917 N. Marsalis avenue.

William Reeves was born in Caldwell, Texas, October 12, 1858. His parents were Tolbert and Eliza Jane (Miller) Reeves, who died when he was a small boy. He attended the schools in Caldwell, and later attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas. On leaving college, he began his business career as a clerk for his cousin, Edward Reeves. At the age of twenty-one, he resigned his position and purchased on a credit a half interest in a store owned by his two cousins, Edward and J. T. Reeves, and did business under the name of Reeves & Reeves for something over a year, when his cousins sold out and the firm was succeeded by Reeves, Thornton & Company, composed of William Reeves, S. J. Thornton and J. M. Fagan. His old friend, J. M. Fagan, is still doing business in Caldwell. After five years' continued business in the mercantile line, he sold out to his partners, and began the money lending business, there being no bank in Caldwell at that time.

William Reeves, two years later, entered the banking business under the firm name of William Reeves & Co., his cousin, Edward Reeves, who raised him, being his partner. This partnership continued for about five years, when William Reeves bought out his partner, paying him back his money with 300% profit, and continued the banking business under the firm name of William Reeves & Co., and had the only bank in that county for fifteen years. He later organized the First National Bank at Caldwell, and became its president. Mr. Reeves helped to organize the Caldwell Oil Mill Company and was its president, treasurer and general manager for over ten years, which was one of the most successful enterprises in that country.

In 1904 Mr. Reeves moved to Fort Worth, Texas, and began the lending of money for himself and the First National Bank at Caldwell, of which he was still president. In 1906 he sold out his interest in the First National Bank at Caldwell, and in February, 1908, organized the First State Bank & Trust Company of Fort Worth, and continued as its president something over three years, when he concluded to dissolve the bank which, at that time, had the largest business of any State Bank in Fort Worth.

Since that time he has been at the head of the firm of William Reeves & Co., Bankers and Brokers, and is known throughout Texas as one of the leading financiers of the State. This firm's business extends over a large part of Texas and part of Oklahoma, and perhaps does more business in their line than any other private firm of bankers and brokers in Texas.

Mr. Reeves has large financial investments in Texas and Arizona. He was at one time president of the First State Bank & Trust Company of Abilene, Texas, and is still largely interested in that institution, as well as other banks in Texas.

Mr. Reeves married Miss Mattie Hosea, a daughter of S. S. Hosea, of Brenham, Texas. He has two sons, William Reeves, Jr., born October 4, 1889, and Frank M. Reeves, born July 20, 1893. Mr. Reeves also has one of the handsomest homes in Texas.

J. W. Woodard was for a number of years a prominent factor in affairs in the Southwest. He was born in Yell county, Arkansas, September 3, 1861. The finishing touches of his education were received at the Fayettville University, Fayettville, Arkansas, where he worked his way through a course of study without assistance from anybody. Subsequently he took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon a general practice in the lower courts of Arkansas, where he gained considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer. Later, while a resident of Fort Smith, Arkansas, he gained still more notoriety on account of the prominence of some of the cases handled in the Federal courts. Still later he retired from the practice of law and turned his attention to real estate and development work, this being after he had toured Texas and looked around considerably in Oklahoma, which was at that time principally an Indian reservation. He served as Deputy United States Marshall in Arkansas, and succeeded in breaking up quite a bunch of "Wildcat Distilleries" in the mountains, which were numerous at that time. This naturally made him enemies among a certain class of people and was partly the cause of his beginning operations in the Oklahoma country. Later he established himself at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and began advertising Oklahoma lands exclusively. During the tourist season at Hot Springs he found his work very satisfactory and, in connection with others who became associated with him, he succeeded in establishing several towns in Oklahoma, and induced a great amount of speculation, and emigration to that section of the country. Later he became interested in Texas, and, after having identified himself with the T. & P. Ry., began operations along the line of their road. He succeeded in selling thousands of acres of land to speculators and actual settlers along the line of this road, and has established the towns of Loraine, Westbrook and Pyote, Texas, along the line of the T. & P. Ry. These towns were opened between the years 1905 and 1908, and the panic at that time interfered with his operations. Up until the time of his death he had only attempted to establish one more town along the line of the T. & P. Ry., having died before completing the work. His death, which occurred August 24, 1911, was caused from a sunstroke received while looking over some mining properties in the mountains near Hot Springs. He left a widow and three sons, J. H., A. H., and O. H., all of whom are now residents of Fort Worth, Texas.

J. H. Woodard was interested in his father's development business and has succeeded to its management. It is his intention to open up the town of Warfield, Midland county, which was platted by his father and which consists of 4,000 acres of land. The town was formally opened on November 21 and 22, 1913, and the 4,000 acres were entirely sold as town lots, there being 2,800 actual buyers at that date.

Mrs. J. W. Woodard was before her marriage Miss Malissa A. Black and is a daughter of John Black of Dalton, Georgia.

David Terry Bomar. Among the members of the Texas bar, the man whose brief memoir is here given, has attained an acknowledged position as a careful, painstaking, conscientious and profound lawyer, a thorough scholar and a dignified, accomplished gentleman. Retained at one time and another as general or special

ounsel for some of the great corporations of the South-est, he has become more or less a familiar figure in the ourts of many of the principal cities, as well as the ighest federal tribunal—the United States Supreme ourt. For more than a quarter of a century he has een a resident of Fort Worth, and during this time as not only gained and maintained his high position in is profession, but has also shown himself a capable an of business and a citizen who has at all times had he welfare of his adopted city at heart. David Terry omar, junior member of the firm of Broad & Bomar, as born in Henry county, Tennessee, March 28, 1861, nd is a son of David T. and Susan (Colwell) Bomar.

Mr. Bomar's early education was secured in the public chools of his native county, following which he became student in Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Ten-essee. He began the study of law in the offices of Cole Sweeney, at Paris, that State, and in 1881, the year f his admission to the bar, came to Texas and began he practice of his profession at Henrietta, Clay county. or five years he was in partnership with Judge Swan, nder the firm style of Swan & Bomar, and at the end f that period, seeking wider fields for his activities, ame to Fort Worth, here forming a professional associa-ion with Mr. G. P. Meade, under the name of Meade Bomar, a connection that continued until 1893. That ear the law firm of Bomar & Bomar entered the legal ield, Mr. Bomar's partner being J. E. Bomar, his rother, which firm continued until the death of the latter n 1907. Shortly afterward the present firm was formed, he offices of the concern being in Rooms 911 and 912, First National Bank Building. In 1904 Mr. Bomar or-anized the Continental Bank and Trust Company, of Fort Worth, which was incorporated with a capital of 500,000, and was organized for the purpose of doing general banking business. Mr. Bomar continued with his institution as its vice-president for five years, and hen severed his connection with financial matters in rder to give his whole attention to his law business The firm of Broad and Bomar are large money and real state loaners, and have an extensive corporation busi-ess. Mr. Bomar is general counsel for the Abiline & Southern Railway, of Texas, is a director in a number f the large business enterprises of the Southwest, and as the founder of the Country Club of Fort Worth, eing now a member of the directing board. His pro-essional success has not been accidental, but well earned nd well deserved. Of strong, vigorous intellect, he has rought to legal practice the reinforcement of a wide nd varied culture. His love of the law and devotion o the profession have led him to a mastery of its learn-ng which busy lawyers rarely acquire. An earnest, onscientious citizen, he has at all times manifested a ommendable willingness to assist in movements making or progress, and has established himself firmly in a osition among the men who are adding, by their ener-ies, to Fort Worth's prestige.

Mr. Bomar was married to Miss Anna E. Purinton, daughter of W. W. Purinton, of Henrietta, Texas, and hey have had one son: William P. Bomar, who was orn August 9, 1886, the famous Yale football player f the 'varsity squad of 1908.

Hon. Martin Mullins White. A member of the Lampasas bar for more than fifteen years, and for nine ears of this period the incumbent of an honored posi-ion on the Lampasas county bench, Judge Martin Mul-ins White ranks high among the distinguished jurists who have maintained the prestige of the profession in his part of the Lone Star State. Judge White has the distinction of being a native son of Lampasas county, nd was born February 7, 1875, a son of Martin and Mary White. His paternal grandparents were John S. White of South Carolina and Elizabeth (Barrier) White f Kentucky, and his maternal grand father was a promi-nent Tennessean for whom White county in that state was named.

Martin White was born in Jackson county, Alabama, and as a youth went to Tennessee, where he attended Burritt College. Subsequently, he followed the voca-tion of schoolteacher and studied law, and in 1859 was admitted to the Tennessee bar, at that time forming a professional partnership with D. M. Key, who later be-came Postmaster General under President Hayes. On April 25, 1861, Martin White enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Tennessee Infantry, with which he served until the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, and was then detached and placed on duty with the cavalry as a scout and topographer. He took part in all the battles in which the Army of Tennessee was engaged, with the exception of Shiloh, when he was on detached duty in Eastern Tennessee, and continued in the service until receiving his discharge, August 25, 1865. On his re-turn to the pursuits of peace, Mr. White resumed his legal practice, and continued therein until coming to Lampasas, Texas, his present residence, in July, 1869, at which time he opened a school, which subsequently became Lampasas College. He continued as its presi-dent until 1872, and under his direction it became a splendidly equipped institution, but on account of ill health he was compelled to give up his work in this direction, and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, in connection with which he still carries on the practice of law. His family, consisting at that time of his wife and four daughters, joined him in Texas in January, 1871.

Martin Mullins White received his early education in the public schools, following which he became a student in Centenary College, a Methodist institution, and gradu-ated therefrom in 1895, with the degree of Master of Arts. During the session of 1896-7 he attended the law department of the State University, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar, being elected county attorney of Lampasas county in the following November. After serving two terms in that office, in November, 1904, he was elected county judge of Lampasas county, and in this office has continued to the present time. Judge White's service on the bench has been characterized by the same qualities which have always commended him to the peo-ple—fearlessness in the doing of that which he has deemed right, industry and ability of the highest rank. His work on the bench has been such as to win him the enthusiastic friendship of the bar, for his decisions have been uniformly impartial and have always evidenced his profound knowledge of the law.

On June 26, 1899, Judge White was married at Kyle, Hays county, Texas, to Miss Jean Carpenter, daughter of Dr. J. C. and Maggie (Rector) Carpenter. Six chil-dren have been born to this union: Todd Rector, Flor-ence E., John Carpenter, Martin Marshall, Forest Wood-son and Bon-Jeannette. Judge and Mrs. White are con-sistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has been prominent in fraternal circles, and in June, 1912, was elected Worshipful Master of Saratoga Lodge No. 546, A. F. & A. M., and in 1913 made H. P. of Lampasas Chapter, R. A. M.

Isaac W. Stephens. Senior member of the firm of Stephens & Miller, attorneys with offices in the Western National Bank Building at Fort Worth, Judge Stephens has been a member of the bar of north Texas for nearly forty years, being one of the oldest active lawyers in this section of the state. He has served with distinction on the bench, and during his career has been associated with many of the ablest and best known men in the law and in public affairs in Texas.

Isaac W. Stephens was born in Bledsoe county, Ten-nessee, November 15, 1850, a son of Mark and Eliza-beth (Greer) Stephens, of Tennessee. He was educated at Washington & Lee University, where in 1872 he was

graduated with the degree of A. B., and won the debater's gold medal of the Washington Literary Society. After graduation he taught school for about a year in Tennessee and then read law in the office of Judge E. L. Gardenhire at Sparta, Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1874.

The same year he came to Texas, locating at Weatherford, where he again taught school for six months and then obtained license to practice law in Texas and opened an office there. In 1876 he was appointed county attorney of Parker county, and at the next election was chosen regularly for this position, in which he served four years. He then returned to his private practice, practicing first alone, then with H. M. Chapman, and later with S. W. T. Lanham, afterwards governor of Texas, and with Judge A. J. Hood, who was District Judge at Weatherford when he came to Texas. Judge Stephens continued in that association until 1892. He was then elevated to the bench by election to the court of Civil appeals for the second supreme judicial district. This was the first election of judges for this court and he was accordingly a charter member of the court along with Judge H. O. Head and with B. D. Tarlton. He was several times reelected, and finally resigned in April, 1908 with more than five years yet to serve on that term. In 1906 he took up his residence in Fort Worth, and after retiring from the bench, entered the present law firm of Stephens and Miller.

Judge Stephens married Miss Jennie Martin, daughter of J. H. Martin of Georgia. They are the parents of six daughters. Mrs. Stephens is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, and prominent in social and club circles at Fort Worth and in the state.

JOHN R. RAILEY. Seventeen years ago in 1896 John J. Railey began his career in the life insurance business as a solicitor with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Railey has since come to rank among the most successful men in the life insurance field of Texas, and is now vice president of the Southland Life Insurance Company, one of the largest and most successful insurance organizations in the southwest or any where in the country for that matter.

John R. Railey is a native Texan, having been born in 1867 in Bastrop county. His parents were John Daniel and Ellen (Miller) Railey. His father was a native of Virginia, and for many years was a prominent citizen in Hill county at that state, where he was the holder of several county offices, and otherwise influential in civic matters.

John R. Railey received his education in the public schools of Texas, and began his active business career when he was sixteen years of age. At that time he became a clerk with the Hawkins Hardware Company at Hillsboro, and subsequently for a number of years was connected with the hardware establishment of Ed. S. Hughes & Co. at Abilene.

It was from a mercantile career that he was drawn into the field of life insurance by his connection with the Penn Mutual as solicitor. In 1897 Mr. Railey became head of the local agency for the National Life of Chicago, with offices at Waco. The National Life was one of the outside companies which withdrew from Texas in consequence of the burdens imposed by the state in 1908, and for several years before its withdrawal Mr. Railey had been state manager. In February, 1910, he associated himself with the Southland Life, a company whose rise in the insurance field, he had watched with interest. He began as a solicitor in the field, and in March, 1911, a little more than a year after entering the service of the company, was elected a director and made vice president of the company. By reelection in March, 1913, he holds these offices at the present time.

Mr. Railey was married in October, 1890, to Miss Minnie Collins of Albany, Texas. Her father, John F. Collins was for many years one of the leading merchants of Albany, but subsequently moved to San Angelo county, where he became very prominent in the cattle business. He also served as an officer in Forrest's Cavalry during the Civil war, and during his service with that gallant cavalry leader he had two horses shot from under him, but otherwise escaped without injury. Mr. and Mrs. Railey are the parents of one son Collins Daniel Railey who was born September 22, 1891. The Railey home is at 3920 Rawlins street in Dallas.

E. H. CARTER. In his present positon as president of the Carter Grocer Company, E. H. Carter finds a wide field for his business aggressiveness and his splendid talent in the commercial line. Mr. Carter has been engaged in the grocery busines in one capacity or another since 1874, when he came to Longview, Texas, and there established himself in business in a small way. His talents were not of the order that would permit of his remaining buried in a country place for long, and his present position in the grocery world is the logical outcome of his early connection with the business.

Born in Shreveport, Louisiana, on April 16, 1851, Mr. Carter is the son of L. E. and Bettie (Rainey) Carter, of that city, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother from Tennessee. Mr. Carter was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, though his training was somewhat limited and he was not permitted to graduate from the high school of the city, and when his school days were over he returned to Shreveport and entered a clerking position with William Mansell, a cotton buyer of that place, with whom he continued for two years. He then became manager in charge of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Agency and so continued for three years, during which time he lived carefully and frugally, and managed to save some money from his salary. Thus it was that in 1874, when he was twenty-three years old, at an age when the average young man has no thought for the morrow, he was ready to enter into some independent venture that would yield him some adequate return for his labors. The Carter Grocer Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, is the direct result of that determination, although it did not come into existence until ten years later. In 1874 he located in Longview, Texas and engaged in the retail grocery business. His ability soon made itself felt there and it was not long ere he came to be ranked as the leading grocer of the place. He continued to carry on a thriving business in a retail way at that place until 1884, when the continuous expansion of his business caused him to move to Fort Worth, where he would have more room to grow in. When he first came to Fort Worth he entered the Fort Worth Grocer Company as manager, presumably to fortify himself further in the details of the wholesale end of the business. At that time the concern had a capital stock of $20,000. Under the management of Mr. Carter it soon began to branch out, keeping four traveling salesmen busy in season and out. In 1895 the business was sold and the Carter-Battle Grocery Company was organized with a capital stock of $75,000, with Mr. Carter as president. This concern was succeeded by the Carter-Hunt Grocery Company, and in April, 1910, it in turn gave place to the Carter Grocer Company, the capital stock at that time being increased to the quarter million mark.

The official personnel of this large and ever increasing house is as follows: E. H. Carter, president; Ed. H. Lysaght, vice-president; J. B. Craddock, secretary and sales manager; and H. E. Gardner, treasurer and credit man. It has in recent years been necessary for them to add two stories to their building, which is located at Fifteenth and Throckmorton streets, in order to properly handle the immense volume of business that has been pouring into the house, so that they now have a warehouse of four stories and a basement, every atom

J. T. Railey

f space available being pressed into service in the accommodation of their trade, and twelve of the most successful grocery salesmen in the south are constantly upon the road looking after the demands of the patrons. Two of the items especialy featured by their representatives are the Snowdrift Hogless Lard and Wesson Snowdrift Oil, the leading products of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and commodities that are finding continued favor with the people of the south. The concern is, on the whole, one of the most successful of its kind in the state, or indeed, anywhere in the south, and the great success and prosperity it has achieved is directly due to the ability of the chief executive of the firm in the person of Mr. Carter, who very early in his career demonstrated his ultimate fitness for just such a position as he now holds.

Mr. Carter has been twice married. In December, 1874, at Jefferson, Texas he was married to Mrs. Belle Scisson, of Louisiana, who died on June 1, 1911, leaving two children, Lotta Carter and Donnie Lee Carter. His daughters married as follows: Lotta is wife of H. E. Gardner, treasurer of the Carter Grocer Co., and Donnie became Mrs. J. B. Craddock, secretary and sales manager of same concern. Mr. Carter was later married to Mrs. Maggie Kerr of Fort Worth, on January 4, 1913.

Mr. Carter is a director of Greater Fort Worth Realty Company of which he was treasurer, but resigned the office, and for years was president of board of deacons of Broadway Presbyterian Church.

Claude C. Hayes. Vice-president and general manager of the Texas Cooperative Investment Company, a company incorporated with a capital of two million dollars and with offices in the Flat Iron Building at Fort Worth, and identified with a number of land, real estate and financial concerns, Mr. Hayes is one of the vigorous young business builders of the state, and probably no man of equal years has more prominent connection with commercial affairs in this state than Claude C. Hayes.

Claude C. Hayes was born in Hogansville, Georgia, February 8, 1877, a son of J. H. and Amanda Viola (Hogan) Hayes. The maternal grandfather, William Hogan was the founder of Hogansville. Educated in the common schools of Georgia, Claude C. Hayes entered Valparaiso University in Indiana, where he was graduated A. B. in 1898. He has earned on the strength of his ability and accomplishment his present position in affairs, since he started out fifteen years ago as a school teacher in western Texas. After teaching for some time he recognized the possibility of the land business, and with him recognition of an opportunity means stirring all his energies to utilizing it to the best advantage. He therefore established himself in the land business in 1903, and all his success has been made in the past ten years. In 1909 he was one of the organizers of the Texas Fidelity and Bonding Company of Waco, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, since which time it has been increased to one-half million dollars and is one of the largest corporations of the kind in the state. Mr. Hayes is himself a large land owner, and interested in many enterprises connected with land development. He is president of the Fairview Land & Cattle Company, having large holdings in land in the Plains country. He is also president of the Southwestern Land Corporation, and president of the Hurley Townsite Company, and president of the Texas Organization Company. Mr. Hayes is a man of striking personality, with splendid business qualifications and has a host of friends in all parts of the state.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the world.

R. E. L. Roy. One of the best known attorneys of Fort Worth, and for many years more or less socially connected with political affairs, Mr. Roy is now senior member of the firm of Roy, Royland & Young, whose offices are in the Dundee building.

Mr. Roy was born at Johnson Station, in Tarrant county, Texas, August 27, 1869, a son of John C. and Amanda Catherine (Elliot) Roy. His father was one of the oldest settlers of Tarrant county. He had come to Texas when but six years of age, served through the Civil war under General Hood in the famous Hood's brigade, and after the war returned to his farm between what is now Fort Worth and Texas. Later he served some time as postmaster of Fort Worth.

R. E. L. Roy was educated at Marvin College and in the Southwestern University, where he was given the degree of A. B. Later he entered the University of Texas in the law department, and was graduated in 1893, with the degree of LL. B. At the beginning of his practice, twenty years ago, he located in Fort Worth, and his first partnership was with O. S. Lattimore, under the firm name of Roy & Lattimore. Soon afterwards Mr. Roy was drawn into politics by election in 1894 to the legislature. He had the distinction of being the youngest member of the lower house at that time and he served with credit to himself and to his county. The firm of Roy & Lattimore was dissolved after three years and Mr. Roy was then appointed assistant county attorney of Tarrant county under James W. Swayne. Three years in that office was followed with his appointment as assistant to city attorney, and he had charge of much important litigation, connected with the city's corporation during the next four years. At the end of that time he determined to retire from politics, and he joined forces with W. R. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Roy, for private practice of law. He was prosperous in this association for three years, at the end of which time he was once more attracted to politics and was appointed first assistant county attorney, under Jeff D. McLean. On the death of Mr. McLean, Mr. Roy was elected county attorney to fill out the unexpired term, was re-elected, and served two consecutive terms in this important office. When he retired from office he left a record of exceptional efficiency, and has since been closely identified with private practice. He formed the present firm of Roy, Rowland & Young on leaving the county attorney's office, and they carry on a large general practice.

Mr. Roy married Miss Susie Murphy, daughter of Arch Murphy at Tyler, Texas. They are the parents of one daughter, Margarette Louise Roy. Mr. Roy is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World.

Hanford E. Finney. Fort Worth from its earliest day to the present has owed much of its prosperity and permanent resources to the livestock industry. Probably the railroads should be placed first in importance in the development of a city around the old county seat and fort, but certainly next in importance in conferring prosperity and substantial greatness on this center was the creation of a livestock market through the instrumentality of stock yards and packing houses. It was through the enterprise of local citizens that the first packing company was organized in the year 1890, but that enterprise endured many vicissitudes during the succeeding decade, which was one of financial panic and general hard times. Towards the close of the decade the property got into the hands of outside parties, and was finally purchased in March, 1902, by Armour and Company. The Armour Company has chosen to make Fort Worth one of its chief centers of manufacture and distribution, and deserves credit which belongs to a pioneer undertaking.

For the reasons suggested by the preceding paragraph, the Armour industry of Fort Worth has always been regarded with particular pride by the citizens, and as the Armour plant in this city is the second largest of its kind in the world it will be appropriate in a general history

of Texas to describe as briefly and concisely as possible the general features of the Armour business in this city.

The Fort Worth plant of Armour and Company covers a space of twenty-three acres, and experts in the packing business regard it as the most modern plant in existence today. The central portion of the plant was built in 1904, being finished and put in operation on March 5, 1905. The capacity of the killing and packing department is twenty-five hundred beeves, five thousand hogs, and two thousand sheep and calves per day, and the plant is generally run at its full capacity. This of course is the central feature of the business, but it should not be overlooked that a large proportion of the business consists in the manufacture of byproducts. Armour and Company of Fort Worth have on their pay-roll sixteen hundred persons, on the average, with an annual pay-roll of more than one million dollars.

In 1912, eighteen thousand cars of beeves, hogs, sheep and calves were killed and packed in this plant, and during the same year eight thousand five hundred cars of dressed beef and other meat products left the warehouses and refrigerating plant of the company for distribution in the markets of the world, not to speak of five hundred cars of byproducts. The power for all departments of the industry is supplied from fuel oil, and five hundred and fifty barrels of this fuel are burned under the boilers every day for six days, and three hundred and fifty barrels on Sunday. The ice plant has a capacity of one thousand tons per day, and all of it is used in caring for the products. Artesian wells, with more than one million five hundred thousand gallons capacity supply water for all purposes.

The grounds about the plant are much more attractive than popular estimation would believe possible in such an industry. A landscape gardener laid out the grounds in such a way that they are really one of the show places of the city. Another feature of the plant is its perfect system of fire fighting, regarded as the equal of any in the world. The company maintains its own fire force, with fifteen firemen and its chief, and a complete equipment of apparatus. There is also a police system, with its chief and subordinates. The employes of Armour and Company always speak with pride and satisfaction concerning the facilities for the comforts supplied to the great working force employed in the offices and about the plant. There are restaurants and dining rooms, rest rooms and a room equipped with lockers and other facilities for the female employes, who themselves number over one hundred. The Armour plants of Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere are none of them the equal of the Fort Worth establishment.

Probably the great majority of people are fairly well informed as to the primary business and products of such an establishment as conducted by Armour and Company at Fort Worth. However, even one who has informed himself at some time as to the great diversity of byproducts manufactured in the modern packing industry will be surprised and instructed by a perusal of the chief classes of products of such an industry. For the information, therefore, of all who read this article, there is appended a list of the products and byproducts manufactured by Armour and Company at Fort Worth. These include the following: dressed beef, dressed sheep, dressed hogs, dressed calves, canned meats, smoked meats, sweet pickled meats, dry salt meats, lard and oils of all kinds, grease and tallow for all purposes, beef casings, sheep casings, hog casings, gut strings for all musical instruments, vinegar pickled beef, fresh sausage, dry sausage, cured hides and leather, butterine, soap, talcum powder and toilet articles, glue, gelatine and isinglass, sandpaper, glycerine, fertilizer, all grades poultry and stock food, oleo and butter fats, curled hair and bristles, fresh beef and pork cuts, beef extract, pepsin and laboratory supplies, wool, ammonia, bone and horn novelties and albumen, soda fountain supplies, full line cocoa, concentrated syrups, fruit and nut specialties, grape juice and vin fiz, preserves and pie stock, butter, eggs, cheese, and poultry, canned vegetables, fish, etc.

Hanford E. Finney, who has been general manager of the Fort Worth establishment of Armour & Company since 1910, is not only general manager in the common acceptance of that term, but is one of the most practical men in the packing industry, having had experience all the way from the bottom up and possesses the ability to fill any position from killing the animals to the sales department.

Hanford E. Finney was born at Clearfield, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1867. When still a boy in 1886, he entered the service of Armour & Company as a telephone boy. He has thus spent more than twenty-seven years with this corporation, and though a man only in middle age is yet one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of the Armour men. His promotion was rapid. In six months from the time of entering the office, he was made assistant manager of the hotel department, a department in which the fine beef is cut up, and in a short time afterwards he became manager of the cut beef and sausage department of the Kansas City plant. He remained there until 1904 when he was called to Chicago, and made manager of the cut beef and sausage department of all the plants of Armour & Company. In that position he was kept for five years, and was then given the general management of the Omaha plant. After seven months there he was again promoted to the more responsible place of general manager of the second largest of the Armour plants, at Fort Worth.

From sources of information discovered in Fort Worth, it is possible to state a fact which Mr. Finney himself might modestly deprecate that he is the finest manager the local plant has ever had. He is a man of sound and ripened judgment, is quick to work as an executive, and while firm in all his rulings, he is governed by the utmost kindness and consideration in his treatment of his subordinates and employes. In the meetings of the Fort Worth Commercial Club he is always sought after as one of the most effective and inspiring speakers, and he also has membership in the Saddle and Sirloin Club, composed of men in the cattle business. He is an ardent lover of the sports, but gives his attention strictly to business.

Mr. Finney married Miss Annie Morris, daughter of Captain E. S. Morris of Biddeford, Maine. Their three children are Edson M. Finney, Dorothy Finney and Nancy Finney. The home of Mr. Finney and family is at 1633 West Magnolia Avenue.

RALPH B. STICHTER. One of the progressive young business men and popular citizens of the city of Dallas is he whose name initiates this paragraph, and he is a representative of that alert spirit which has been the potent influence in fostering the upbuilding of the "Greater Dallas." His loyalty to his home city is one of both sentiment and action and he is a young man of high technical attainments and marked executive ability. He is incumbent of the responsible position of general manager of the J. F. Strickland Company, controlling electrical and gas systems in various Texas cities; is a director and also manager of the Texas Traction Company; is manager of the Southern Traction Company; and is identified with other important corporations. He has been specially prominent and influential in the promotion and developing of important public-utility enterprises and has shown splendid initiative and administrative powers, so that he may consistently be designated as one of the veritable captains of industry in the Lone Star state, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Stichter was born at Louisiana, the judicial center of Pike county, Missouri, on the 18th of April, 1876, and is a son of Franklin G. and Emma (Wilson)

P. W. Stickler

Stichter. In the public schools of his native town Ralph B. Stichter gained his preliminary educational discipline, and in pursuit of his technical education as a mechanical and electrical engineer, he entered the celebrated Drexel Institute, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897 and from which he received the degree of Electrical Engineer. For some time after his graduation Mr. Stichter was engaged in the work of his profession in various cities of western Missouri, where he was actively concerned with the construction of a number of electrical plants and systems, besides doing effective work as a consulting engineer.

In 1901 Mr. Stichter came to Texas and located at Cleburne, the capital of Johnson county, where he had charge of the installation and initial operation of an excellent electric-lighting plant, the business of which has since developed into a large and profitable enterprise. At Cleburne he also had charge of the construction and equipping of a coal-gas plant, and while giving his attention to this work he became associated in a business way with J. F. Strickland, the two having since been effective coadjutors in the development of numerous important enterprises along the line of public-utility service.

At the instance of Mr. Strickland, in 1903, Mr. Stichter went to the city of Sherman, the thriving metropolis of Grayson county, where he had charge of the constructing of a modern electric-light and power plant, which was operated for some time under the title of Sherman Electric & Gas Company, a later reorganization of the corporation resulting in the adoption of the present title, the Texas Power & Light Company. Mr. Stichter continued in active charge of the plant at Sherman until 1906. In November of which year he removed to Dallas, where he has since maintained his home and business headquarters, though his productive activities have far transcended mere local limitations.

Upon establishing his residence at Dallas Mr. Stichter assumed the position of general manager of the J. F. Strickland Company, a corporation controlling the following named subsidiary companies, with secure status as one of the most important of its kind in the state: Bonham Electric & Gas Company, of Bonham, Fannin county; Cleburne Electric & Gas Company, of Cleburne, Johnson county; Dublin Electric & Gas Company, of Dublin, Grath county; Hillsboro Electric & Gas Company, of Hillsboro, Hill county; Texas Power & Light Company, of Sherman; Waxahatchie Electric & Gas Company, of Waxahatchie, Ellis county; and the Waco Electric & Gas Company, in the city of Waco.

Though still the official incumbent of the office of general manager of the Strickland Company, Mr. Stichter has found it expedient to relegate to others the active supervision of its interests, in order to devote his time and attention to other important enterprises in which he is an interested principal. He is manager of the Texas Traction Company, of which he is also a director, and is also manager of the Southern Traction Company. The first named corporation controls street-railway lines in McKinney, Sherman & Denison and interurban lines, from Denison to Dallas, a distance of 76½ miles. The Southern Traction Company controls and operates the street-railway system in the city of Waco, the interurban railway between Dallas and Waxahachie, and in the summer of 1913 were completed and placed in commission extensions of its interurban lines from Waxahatchie to Waco and from Dallas to Corsicana, embracing a total mileage of about 143 miles of interurban line.

In his chosen line of professional endeavor and promotive enterprise Mr. Stichter is an acknowledged leader in the Lone Star state, and his sterling integrity, his ability and his genial personality have combined to gain to him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in both business and social relations. In May, 1908, at El Paso, this state, he was elected president of the Southwestern Electrical & Gas Association, for the year 1908-9, this important organization having as its primary object the effective development of the electrical and gas interests of the southwest. Mr. Stichter is vice-president of the Guaranty State Bank & Trust Company, one of the substantial and representative financial institutions of the city of Dallas.

Essentially broad-minded and progressive in his civic attitude, Mr. Stichter takes a lively interest in all that touches the social and material welfare of his home city and state, and though imbued with naught of ambition for political preferment he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Dallas, where he is identified with various social organizations of representative order, including the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Lakewood Golf Club, of which latter he is a director. He is likewise affiliated with Dallas Lodge, No. 760, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are popular factors in the social activities of the community, their pleasant home being located at 261 Ross avenue.

In his native town of Louisiana, Missouri, in the year 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stichter to Miss Lulu Maude Lake, daughter of John A. Lake, who was a representative merchant in that place, where he is long engaged in the furniture business and where he is an honored and influential citizen,—prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Stichter have one child, Ralph B., Jr., who was born in May, 1901.

Hon. Benjamin M. Baker, a resident of Canadian, Texas, is a citizen who has for years figured prominently in state affairs, in educational matters and as legislator, lawyer and judge. To write his history in detail would be not to touch lightly on legislative, educational, civic and judicial affairs, but individually to go into them deeply. A volume might be filled in a portrayal of his life in the "Lone Star State," and yet many interesting incidents be omitted. But the following brief *resume* will suffice to show his day and place and the part he played.

Benjamin M. Baker was born in Russell county, Alabama, January 20, 1850, seventh of a family of ten children of Benjamin H. and Eliza (Greer) Baker, and one of the four of that number who are now living. Benjamin H. Baker was an influential lawyer. He was a native of Georgia, as was his wife Eliza Greer, and was for many years identified with the practice of law in Alabama, in which state he served as a state senator several terms. He was a member of the "Secession Convention" that took Alabama out of the Union in 1861. During the war between the states he served in the army of the Confederacy as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Alabama Infantry until his health was lost. His death occurred in 1864. His widow, Eliza (Greer) Baker, lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Her death occurred in 1899 near Columbus, Georgia.

Benjamin M. Baker, the subject of this sketch, received such education as he ever got in the "old field schools" of Russell county, Alabama. At the age of nineteen, he came to Texas, and soon thereafter took up the study of law in the office of Col. A. W. DeBerry, at Carthage, Panola county, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon practice. He practiced law at Carthage till the end of the year 1882 when he removed to Decatur, and from thence to Austin in January, 1883, to enter upon the duties of Secretary of the State Board of Education to which position he was at that time elected. While living at Carthage he was thrice elected to the House of Representatives, serving

in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth legislatures, representing Rusk, Panola and Shelby counties. In the sixteenth legislature he was chairman of the committee on penitentiaries and in the seventeenth legislature was chairman of the important committee on finance.

When Mr. Baker took charge of educational matters as secretary to the state board, public school affairs were indeed chaotic. He framed a bill organizing the present system and creating an independent department for public school affairs with a state superintendent, and influenced its passage, and thus secured for the people the beginning of the present very efficient system of free schools. Mr. Baker was appointed the first state superintendent, and when the office became elective he was elected to it in the Fall of 1884 for a term of two years. At the expiration of that term he voluntarily retired feeling that his school system would be successful. The years that have followed prove his wisdom.

In 1887 Mr. Baker moved to the Panhandle, and became one of the first settlers of Canadian. He practiced law till the Fall of the year 1890 when he was elected Judge of the 31st Judicial District. He was elected to the same position three other times in succession, serving in that capacity sixteen years. In January, 1907, he again opened a law office in Canadian, and is now practicing his profession in that city.

Judge Baker was married at Carthage, Texas, in December, 1872, to Miss Emily Hull, a native of North Carolina, who was reared in Texas. Their children are Mrs. Annie Daniels, Mrs. Maude Johnson and Mrs. Nellie Willis, all residing with their husbands at Canadian. The two grandchildren are B. M. Daniels and Maurine Willis; the first twelve years and the second seven years of age.

Politically Judge Baker is and has always been a Democrat. He has been a Free Mason many years, but he does not belong to any other orgnization.

Oscar R. McMordie, County and District Clerk of Hemphill county, has occupied his present official position for eighteen successive years and is well known throughout the Panhandle. A *resumé* of his life is therefore of specific interest in this work, and is as follows:

Oscar R. McMordie was born in Williamson county, Texas, April 1, 1866. On the paternal side he is descended from Scotch ancestry. Four generations of the family, however, have lived in America. Frank McMordie, his father. was a native of Tennessee, who, in the early 50's, came to Texas and settled in Williamson county, then a frontier abounding in Indians. He selected a location at Round Rock, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, and was fairly successful, considering the conditions of the country at that time. In 1885 he moved to Coryell county, where he resided until November, 1892, when he moved to Hardeman county. Of this last named county he served as County Commissioner. He was a plain man, without political aspirations, but he acted well his part in life and lived to the ripe age of seventy-four years. He died in Hamilton county, Texas, at the home of his son, Dr. W. E. McMordie, in 1906, and was buried at Gatesville, the Masonic Order, of which he was a member, performing their solemn ceremony at the grave. During the Civil war he had served as a member of Captain Armstrong's company, and his soldier life covered the greater part of the war.

Mr. McMordie's mother, Mary (McGuire) McMordie, was born in Tennessee in February, 1839, and is still living, a resident of Hardeman county. As the name indicates, she is of Irish descent. She came to Texas at the age of fifteen, in company with her father's sister, Mrs. Mat Blair, and at the age of eighteen married Mr. McMordie. She is the mother of eleven children, Oscar R. being the fifth in order of birth and one of the nine now living.

Oscar R. McMordie spent his boyhood in his native county. He attended the common and high school at Round Rock, and when not in school was out on the range as a cowboy in Stonewall and Fisher counties. His school days ended in his nineteenth year. He followed the range in Texas and later in Wyoming, and was in Wyoming until April, 1887, when he returned to Texas. From that year until 1896 he worked for others in different parts of the Panhandle, and at the same time branched out as a cattle man on his own account, raising and owning a number of cattle.

In November, 1896, Mr. McMordie was elected County and District Clerk of Hemphill county, and this office he has filled continuously ever since, maintaining his home at Canadian. Meantime he has continued his stock interests, and now owns and operates a stock farm of 1280 acres.

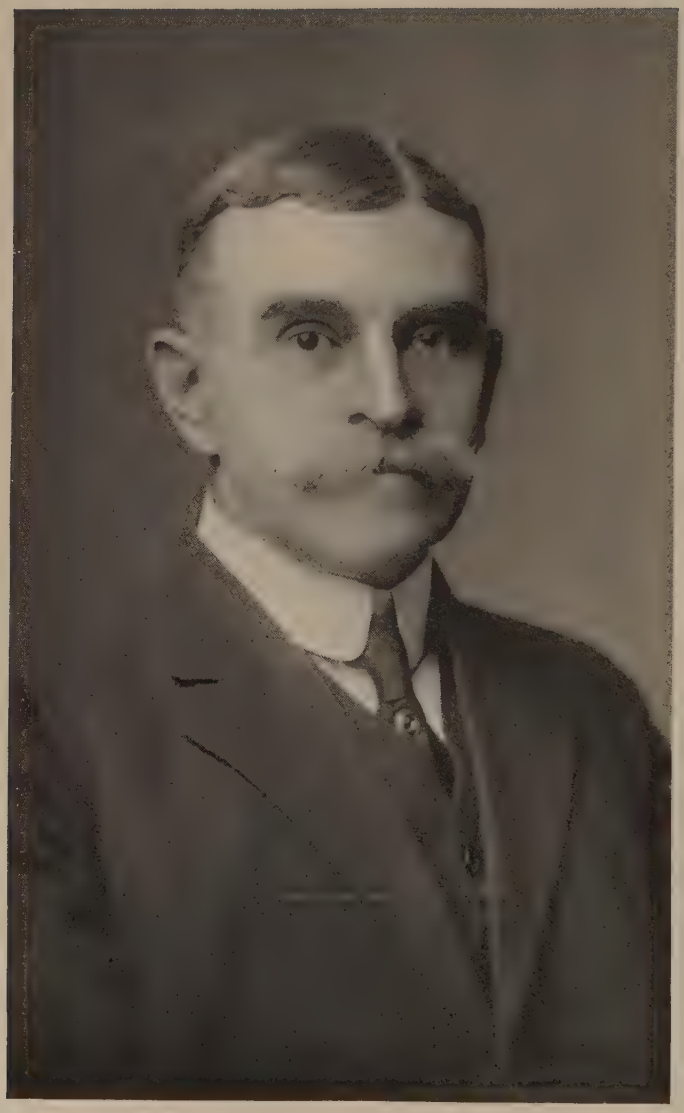
November 14, 1892, at Canadian, Oscar R. McMordie and Miss Kathleen Montgomery were united in marriage, and to them have been given two children: Hobert B., born August 22, 1901, and Frank F., February 27, 1903. Mrs. McMordie is a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montgomery.

Politically, Mr. McMordie is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in local party affairs. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Canadian, and he is both an Odd Fellow and a Mason. His religious creed is that of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has long been an active worker, at one time having served as Steward. When a man starts out on his own responsibility and without financial aid accumulates a competency and gains and holds the high respect of the people among whom he lives and whom he serves officially for years, it is not necessary to ask or to state what sort of man he is. It is a combination of sterling qualities and right living that bring about these results. Mr. McMordie is no exception to this rule.

Arthur D. Breyfogle, proprietor of the A. D. Breyfogle Dry Goods Store, Canadian, Texas, is one of the leading citizens of Hemphill county. A review of his life gives the following facts:

Mr. Breyfogle is a native of Kansas. He was born in Johnson County, that State, January 29, 1871, son of Israel and Mary (Devanney) Breyfogle, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Ireland. Israel Breyfogle pioneered in Kansas in 1865, spent one year in Kansas City, and in 1866 removed to Johnson county and became a frontier farmer. Here he spent the rest of his life, and died in 1908, at the age of sixty-three years. He lived a well-ordered life and was moderately successful. Religiously, was a Methodist; politically, a Republican. During the Civil war he served a year and a half as a member of an Ohio company, with the rank of Sergeant. Mrs. Mary (Devanney) Breyfogle came alone at the age of fourteen from Ireland to America and found a home in Ohio, where she and Mr. Breyfogle became acquainted and married. She bore him seven children, five of whom are living; two died in infancy.

Arthur D., the third born in his father's family, received his education in the public schools of Johnson county, and the Kansas City High School where he spent two years, his school days ending with the seventeenth year. He was engaged in farming in Kansas until he reached the age of twenty-six years, when he married and came to Texas. It was in January, 1897, that he and his wife landed in the "Lone Star State" and took up their residence on a ranch in Hemphill county, twenty miles from Canadian. After eight years spent in ranching, he came to Canadian and turned his attention to mercantile business. To-day he has one of the leading stores of the town and in addition to conducting it is serving as County Commissioner, having been elected to this office in November, 1912. He, however, is not now and has never been a politician. His interest in the development of the county and town dates from his iden-



y with them, and he is a substantial and enthusiastic mber of the Commercial Club of Canadian. He and family worship with the Methodist Episcopal Church, uth, of which he is not only a member but also an tive worker, at this writing serving as Steward.

Mr. Breyfogle's family consists of wife and five chil-en. He was married in Johnson County, Kansas, arch 10, 1896, to Miss May Goode, a native of that unty and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. ode. Their children, all natives of Canadian, are: Eva, rn December 12, 1897; Louise, March 17, 1899; Mar-ret, August 18, 1901; Arthur Goode, January 10, 1905, d Grace, April 18, 1908.

Mr. Breyfogle stands as a typical American citizen io has to a great extent made his own way in the rld. He started out in life with only a small capital, t later received an inheritance which helped him gain s success. While his material inheritance and assist-ce has greatly aided him there also came to him from s ancestry a mixture of good blood, including Hol-nd, French, Scotch and Irish. His original paternal ncestor in America was one of three brothers who came this country from Holland prior to 1700 and settled Pennsylvania. His mother's mother was of French id Scotch descent; her father of Irish.

Hon. J. L. Jennings. Among the men who have con-ibuted to the dignity and maintained the best tradi-ons of the Hemphill county bench, none have been held higher esteem or has enjoyed greater general popu-rity than the Hon. J. L. Jennings, judge of the county urt. He entered upon the duties of the judicial office 1908, and his record since that time has been one hich has thoroughly justified the confidence placed in im by his fellow-citizens and marks him as a faithful, npartial and conscientious public official. Judge Jen-ings was born in Hill county, Texas, March 5, 1875, nd is a son of G. W. and Ella (Yarboro) Jennings, atives of Tennessee. His father came to the Lone Star tate during the early 'seventies, and located in Hill ounty, where he took up carpentering and eventually ontracting, and he still makes his home in that local-y, having reached the age of sixty-six years. He served is apprenticeship to his trade in his native State, and here, at the outbreak of the war between the States, nlisted in the Confederate army, serving as a private n the commands of Generals Hood and Thomas, and articipating in numerous hard-fought engagements, in-luding that at Nashville. He was a gallant soldier and lways to be found in the thickest of the battle, but ame through the war unscathed. He was married in Texas to Miss Ella Yarboro, and she also survives, being ixty years of age. To them there were born six chil-ren, the first two twins, of whom J. L. was one.

J. L. Jennings first attended the public schools of Hill ounty, Texas, following which he became a student at Central College, Walnut Springs. During this time he vas forced to work during vacations and whenever he ould spare the time from attendance at school in order o earn the means wherewith to continue his studies. His ducation was completed at Buffalo Gap, under the utorship of Prof. John Collier, and he was graduated here in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Literature. Instead of pursuing his law studies, Mr. Jennings turned his attention to commercial lines, establishing himself n a drug business in Shackelford county and there con-inuing until 1902. In that year he transferred his busi-ness to Canadian, and here succeeded in building up an excellent trade, but in January, 1910, disposed of his in-terests in order to give his undivided attention to the duties of his official position. He has become the can-didate of the democratic party for the office of county judge in 1908, and in 1910 was re-elected, as he was again in 1912. His service on the bench has been char-acterized by the same qualities which have always com-mended him to the people—fearlessness in the doing of that which he has deemed right, great industry, and abil-ity of the highest rank. His work has been such as to win him the friendship of the bar throughout the county. In his fraternal connections, Judge Jennings is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all the chairs, and the Masonic order, where he is past master of the Blue Lodge and a charter member of the Royal Arch Chapter. With his family he is connected with the Presbyterian church.

On October 29, 1900, Judge Jennings was married in Shackelford county, Texas, to Miss Seleta Johnson, daugh-ter of George W. and Anna (Russel) Johnson, well-known pioneers of Texas, who are still living at Snyder, Scurry county. Mrs. Johnson is a relative of the fa-mous scout, Russel, who was captured and held prisoner by the Apache Indians for many years. Judge and Mrs. Jennings have one son: George, born in August, 1901, in Shackelford county, and now attending Canadian high school.

Alvin V. Lane. In according due recognition in this publication to the representative men who are ad-mirably conserving the civic and material prestige and progress of the beautiful city of Dallas, there is spe-cial consistency in offering such consideration to Mr. Lane, who is one of the city's prominent business men and most loyal and public-spirited citizens. He is vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, to which substantial and popular institution he gives much of his time and attention, and he has other important capitalistic interests in his home city, where he is serv-ing as treasurer of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce with whose high civic deals and progressive policies he is in full accord. Mr. Lane is a man of high intel-lectual attainments and was formerly a prominent and valued factor in educational work, as a popular repre-sentative of the pedagogic profession. He has achieved success through his own ability and efforts, has secure vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem and is essentially one of the representative citizens of north-eastern Texas.

Alvin V. Lane was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 14th of February, 1860, and is a son of John J. and Susan Alice (Hubbard) Lane. John J. Lane was a man of fine mentality and sterling char-acter and prior to the Civil war he was a prominent figure in the field of newspaper enterprise in the metro-polis of Louisiana, where he gained high reputation as a journalist. He continued his residence in Louisiana until 1883, when he came to Texas and established his home in the city of Austin, capital of the state, where he continued his journalistic work until his death, which occurred in 1899, his widow now maintaining her home in Dallas; of the children one son and two daughters survive the honored father. While a resident of Austin John J. Lane was correspondent for the San Antonio Express and for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and he had a broad conception of public affairs and govern-mental policies, so that his editorial work was specially effective. He was most zealous in promoting the inter-ests of the University of Texas, and his numerous pub-lished articles concerning the institution did much to awaken Texas citizens to its importance and its needs, the while he further showed his interest by writing a most excellent history of the university. He was a stal-wart and able advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, South, of which his widow has long been a devoted member.

The public schools of New Orleans afforded Alvin V. Lane his early educational advantages, and he finally entered Vanderbilt University, in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the classes of 1881 and 1882 and from which he received the degrees of Civil Engineer and

Doctor of Philosophy. His excellent record as a student gained for him distinctive recognition on the part of his alma mater, as he was retained at the university as an instructor in mathematics and engineering until 1884, in which year he went to Austin, Texas, where for four years he taught the engineering classes in the University of Texas, assisting also in the School of Mathematics and the interval from 1882 to 1884 having been devoted to similar work in the University of Arkansas.

In 1888 Mr. Lane established his residence in the city of Dallas, and associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Huey, in a private banking business, later nationalized and in 1897 merged with the National Exchange Bank, of which he became cashier. He was closely identified with the development of the substantial business of this institution, and continued to serve as its cashier until 1903, when he was elected vice-president. In June, 1905, when it absorbed the American National Bank, with consolidation under the title of The American Exchange National Bank, he was continued as one of its vice-presidents, in which position he is actively engaged with the other officers in directing the policies and general administration of its business, the bank basing its operations upon a capital stock of $1,500,000 with surplus of $1,000,000 and holding precedence as one of the strongest and most ably managed financial institutions in the state. Mr. Lane has had the distinction of serving as president of the Texas State Bankers' Association, and of holding for two terms of three years each the office of member of the Executive Council in the American Bankers' Association. He is known as a discriminating and conservative financier and is one of the valued men of affairs in the state of his adoption,—a commonwealth which he has honored by his character and services, the while he has gained for himself substantial and worthy success as one of the world's productive workers. He is one of the most active and appreciated members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and has been its treasurer for the past several years.

In politics, though never an aspirant for public office, Mr. Lane is an Independent Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of Trinity church, Methodist Episcopal, South, in their home city, in which he is serving as a member of the board of stewards. Mr. Lane is a trustee of the Dallas Public Library, and is identified with the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club and other civic organizations of representative order. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has been one of the prominent and influential figures in the various bodies of the York and Scottish Rites in Texas, and he has been a most appreciative student of the history and teachings of that great and noble fraternal organization. He has attained to the thirty-third and ultimate degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; is Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Texas; is Past Potentate of Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Dallas; and is Knight Companion of the Royal Order of Scotland, U. S. A., and of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine. He and his wife are popular factors in the leading social life of Dallas, and their attractive home, at 2505 Maple avenue, is known as a center of gracious hospitality.

At Corsicana, Texas, in the year 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lane to Miss Lulie Huey, daughter of the late Joseph Huey, a prominent banker of that place, and the founder of the well-known hardware firm of Huey & Philp, now the Huey & Philp Hardware Co., of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have three children: Alice is the wife of J. Orren Newbury, of Dallas; Marian is the wife of Thomas W. Newsome, also of Dallas; and Alvin H. is a member of the class of 1915 in historic old Yale University.

Harvey Cooper Caylor, M. D. For seven years a practicing physician of Canadian, Doctor Caylor ranks among the leading representatives of the medical profession in Hemphill county, for earnest, persistent labor and close application have gained him pre-eminence in his chosen calling. Were fame and success purchasable qualities, many a man whom fortune has favored with wealthy ancestors would be occupying leading positions in professional circles, but learning and labor are the ladders by which all must rise, and it is these qualities which have enabled Doctor Caylor to win a place in the ranks of his foremost professional brethren. Doctor Caylor is a native son of Texas, having been born in Grayson county, August 14, 1882, and is a son of Robert and Kate (Henderson) Caylor. His father was born in Alabama and came to Texas during the 'sixties, here participating in a great deal of Indian fighting on the Red river. He became engaged in ranching and shipping cattle, and also followed carpentering and contracting for many years, but is now living retired in the city of Canadian, being sixty-six years of age. Mr. Caylor married Kate Henderson, who was born in Missouri and brought to Texas as a child, and her death occurred in Grayson county in 1890, when she was forty-five years of age. They were the parents of six children, Harvey Cooper being the fifth in order of birth.

Harvey Cooper Caylor received his early education in the public schools of Grayson county, and grew to sturdy young manhood on his father's ranch. He had early decided upon a professional career, and after some preparation entered the University of Kentucky, at Louisville, being graduated therefrom in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the following year he was engaged in practice at Hugo, Oklahoma, and he spent a like period at Clarendon, Donley county, Texas, and in 1907 entered upon the practice of his profession at Canadian, which city has since been his field of endeavor. He has had no reason to regret his choice of localities, for as the community has developed, his high attainments have been recognized and his professional business has grown commensurately. He has always been a close student of his calling, and reading and study have kept him in touch with the advancement that is continually being made in scientific research and medical practice. His fidelity to the arduous duties that devolve upon the physician and his unremitting attention to the needs of his patients are also important reasons for the excellent success which has attended his efforts. Doctor Caylor is a valued member of the Hemphill County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Panhandle Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association. He is secretary of the Hemphill county body, and for some time has served in the capacity of county and city health officer.

On June 10, 1906, Doctor Caylor was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Alberson, daughter of Pen Alberson, now deceased, who was formerly a well-known pioneer of Texas. In his political views, the Doctor is a Democrat. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and he also holds membership in the Young Men's Business Club. Active in all that makes up the energetic and progressive life of his community, he has formed a wide acquaintance throughout this section, and few men have as large a circle of sincere, admiring friends.

Robert E. Simpson. One of the most extensive banking institutions of Dawson county, is the First State Bank of Lamesa. Mr. Simpson is one of the organizers, and as cashier has the chief management. Mr. Simpson is also postmaster, and has made himself a big factor in affairs in his community.

Born in Coryell county, Texas, January 17, 1875, Robert E. Simpson, was the second of six children, born to G. W. and Georgiana (Breeding) Simpson, the father a

native of Alabama, and the mother of Texas, the latter born in Fayette county. During his early life the father established himself in the stock business, and followed that for many years. In 1854 he had come to Texas when a child with his parents, and grew up in Burleson county. He went from there to Coryell county, where he lived from 1872 to 1877, and then went out to McCulloch county. In 1893 he became a resident of Borden county, and later in 1906 made his home in Lamesa, where he now lives at the age of sixty-nine. He was a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, serving with the Second Texas Regiment, and was wounded during his service. Among the principle battles in which he participated were Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg. The parents were married in 1869, the mother passed away in December, 1888, in McCulloch at the age of about forty-two.

Robert E. Simpson had a common school education in McCulloch county, and then began working for his father. He subsequently took up the stock business on his own account, and for eleven years worked energetically and prospered in that line. At the end of this time he took up his residence in Lamesa, where he at once became a factor in affairs. He was appointed postmaster in 1906, and has since administered that office to the complete satisfaction of the citizens. In 1906 he assisted in the organization of the first state bank, and has been cashier since 1906. Mr. M. C. Lindsay was the first president, and after him J. T. Joiner. Since the death of Mr. Joiner Mr. Simpson has had full charge of the management of the concern. The bank has capital stock of thirty thousand dollars all paid up, and its large deposits reflect not only its conservative management, but also the general prosperity of Dawson county.

Mr. Simpson is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and is a Progressive Republican in politics. In Dawson county, June 2, 1907, he married Miss Mattie Morrow, daughter of M. H. Morrow, her parents being residents of Dawson county. The two children of their marriage are: R. E. Simpson, born at Lamesa, July, 1908; and Iris Simpson, born January 31, 1913, also in Lamesa.

Leonard Miller. Local manager for the Texas Power & Light Company at Brownwood, Mr. Miller is a thoroughly experienced electrical engineer, took up practical work in that line when a very young man and has followed it with increasing ability and success ever since. He came to Texas a few years ago, bringing with him a successful record from a number of different enterprises with which he had been previously connected, and is not only enjoying his present work but is enthusiastic over the resources and possibilities of west Texas as a great country still in the midst of its development.

Leonard Miller was born April 11, 1870, at Cumberland, Maryland, a son of Mitchell and Barbara Miller. His father came from Germany, first locating in Maryland, and afterwards moving to Wisconsin. He was by trade a moulder, and foundry worker, and continued to follow his regular vocation until his death in 1905. The mother is still living at the age of seventy-five and has her home at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Of the seven children in their family, Leonard was the third.

He grew up chiefly in Wisconsin, and was educated in the public schools of that state, graduating from the Green Bay Business College in 1903, after he had already for some years followed his regular line of work. He was an electrical engineer for the Pabst Brewing Company at Milwaukee until 1905, and then filled a similar place with the National Blower Company of Milwaukee. He was next in the government service in electrical engineering in the Indian service, located at Kesheena, Wisconsin. From there he went to Oklahoma, and was in the jobbing electrical business until 1907. In that year he moved to Brownwood and took the place of general manager for the Brownwood Gas & Electric Company. In 1912 he became local manager for the Texas Power & Light Company. This company is a large Texas corporation owning altogether twenty-eight plants in the state and with assets and resources amounting to about thirty million dollars. The plant at Brownwood has a capacity of seven hundred horse power, and its gas-generating plant has a daily capacity of twenty-thousand cubic feet.

Mr. Miller is a Democrat in general politics, but in municipal affairs votes for the man rather than the party. He is a member of the Lutheran church. In 1904 he married Miss Nora Bays, of Oklahoma, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bays, her father a contractor and carpenter, and both still live in Oklahoma.

Howard F. Lewis. Commencing his professional career in Lampasas twenty years ago, Howard F. Lewis has steadily advanced to the front ranks of his profession and both as a lawyer and a citizen has earned a substantial and honorable reputation, while in public life, as the incumbent of several responsible positions he has demonstrated his executive ability and commendable public spirit. Mr. Lewis was born December 4, 1867, at Thomastown, Upson county, Georgia, and is a son of John F. and Emily A. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis is of Scotch-Irish descent, and many of the name are to be found in Georgia, as are also the Youngbloods, to which family his mother belonged. The members of these families were for the most part planters and slave-holders, and at the time of the Civil war lost heavily when their slaves were set free. Following in the foot-steps of his ancestors, John F. Lewis followed the occupation of agriculturist, working his lands with slave labor, and at the outbreak of the war between the North and the South cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and became the captain of a company in the Thirty-second Georgia Infantry. He fought gallantly throughout the war, participating in a number of fierce engagements, and when his services were completed he returned to the pursuits of peace with an excellent military record. Disposing of his interests in farming land, Mr. Lewis established himself in a mercantile business at Thomaston, of which he was the proprietor until 1876, and in that year brought his family to Texas. He first located in Young county, where he was successfully engaged in raising stock for some years, and in 1883 came to Lampasas and established the *Daily Dispatch*, one of the first newspapers in this part of the State. He continued to publish this journal until 1890, when he retired, and since that time has been living quietly in his comfortable home in Lampasas. Although eighty-two years of age, he is still active in body and mind, and takes a keen and intelligent interest in the real movements of the day. His wife passed away in 1905, in Lampasas, having been the mother of two sons and two daughters, Howard F. being the first born.

Howard F. Lewis commenced his education in the public schools of Georgia, continued it in those of Young county, Texas, took a course in the Centenary College, Lampasas, and finally entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and during the following years practiced at Bonham, and in 1899 came to Lampasas, where he has continued in the practice of his profession to the present time. As his abilities have been recognized, Mr. Lewis's practice has grown steadily, and his services have at all times been eagerly sought by the most representative interests of his adopted county. In 1902, he was elected city attorney of Lampasas, an office in which he served efficiently for four terms, and in November, 1906, was the choice of his fellow-citizens for county attorney of Lampasas county, continuing in that capacity until November, 1910. A stalwart Democrat, his voice and pen have always been at the disposal of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, in both of

which orders he is very popular. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at this time is serving as trustee and steward thereof.

On October 18, 1893, Mr. Lewis was married at Lampasas, Texas, to Miss Maggie M. Munger, daughter of Judge Sylvester S. and Josephine (McGowan) Munger, of this city. Judge Munger came from Connecticut to Houston, Texas, at an early day, and for many years was engaged in merchandising. He also practiced law in Houston, was district judge for several terms, and died in 1901, at Lampasas, his widow following him to the grave during the next year. Three sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, bright and interesting children who are being carefully reared to fill honorable positions in life: Miss Eloise, who is eighteen years of age; Munger, seventeen years old; Ferrell May, who is ten; Howard F., Jr., six years old; and John Sylvester, who is two years old. Mr. Lewis has had no reason to complain of the locality in which he has been making his home and following his vocation, and the success he has attained has led him at all times to encourage others to settle in a locality which offers such unrivalled opportunities to men of ambition and industry.

JOSEPH V. WATKINS. An enormous amount of vital energy has been expended in the upbuilding of the city of Dallas, the fair metropolis of northern Texas and one of the leading commercial and manufacturing centers of the state. In furthering this noteworthy progress has been enlisted the co-operation of men of high character, great initiative and constructive ability and utmost loyalty and public spirit. Such are the citizens who specially merit specific recognition in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand, and prominent among those who have made large and worthy contributions to civic and material development and advancement in this favored section of the state stands Joseph V. Watkins, who established his home in Dallas in 1910 and who was the chief promoter of the important enterprise of constructing an interurban electric line through the center of the state, from Dallas to Austin. He had the courage of his conviction, an invincible determination and a broad conception of the value of the proposed enterprise, so that he put forth efforts whose only normal sequel was distinctive and emphatic success. The important line thus projected by him is now in process of construction and there is assurance that it will be in active operation as early as 1914. Mr. Watkins enlisted in the venture the co-operation of leading capitalists and business men and for carrying forward the work effected the organization of the Trinity Valley Traction Company, of which he is president and which is incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of $6,000,000. The office headquarters of the company are 501 Scollard building, in the city of Dallas.

Joseph V. Watkins was born on a farm in Pope county, Arkansas, on the 31st of August, 1859, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of that state,—a family that was founded in the southern part of our great national domain in the colonial era. In the state of Georgia were born his parents, Newton and Rose (Hale) Watkins, both of whom were reared and educated in that "Empire state of the south," where their marriage was solemnized. While still in their youthful vigor the ambitious young couple immigrated to Arkansas and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Pope county, where the father became the owner of a large tract of land, from which he developed a productive farm. He was a man of integrity and industry and did well his part in connection with the social and industrial upbuilding of the state of his adoption. When the Civil war was precipitated he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy, and he served as a valiant soldier in an Arkansas regiment during the major part of the great conflict between the states. He continued to reside in Arkansas until his death, which occurred when he was about 55 years of age, and his loved and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal when about 30 years of age, both having been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The subject of this review is one of two children by his father's first marriage, and there are four children by his second marriage, living.

The public schools of his native state afforded to Joseph V. Watkins his early educational advantages, and under the sturdy discipline of the home farm he waxed strong in mental and physical powers. Prompted by definite ambition, Mr. Watkins came to Texas in January, 1887, as a young man of twenty-six years, and he first established his residence at St. Jo, Montague county, where he was engaged in the newspaper and printing business for the ensuing three years. In 1890 Mr. Watkins removed to the new and promising town of Nocona, in the same county and situated on the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. There he founded the *Nocona Argus*, a weekly paper, the first in the town, and he continued editor and publisher of the same, in connection with a general job-printing business, for the following decade, besides which he did much to further the development and upbuilding of the town and its tributary territory through his successful operations in the handling of real estate and the extending of financial loans on approved real-estate security. Definite success attended his efforts, through which he developed his initiative and constructive ability, gained in self-reliance and quickened his ambition to enter a broader field of endeavor. Accordingly, in 1900, he removed to the city of Corsicana, the judicial center and metropolis of Navarro county, where he engaged in the newspaper and printing business, as editor and publisher of the *Daily Sun*. Within a period of about three years he disposed of his plant and business, in order to devote his entire time and attention to the real-estate and fire-insurance business, a line of enterprise in which he found his province of activity not so restricted as in the field of journalism, attractive as the latter ever is to those who have at any time been its devotees.

Essentially a man of ideas and action, Mr. Watkins, while still a resident of Corsicana, conceived the idea of the economic and business consistency of constructing an electric interurban line from Corsicana to Palestine, the latter town being in Anderson county and about sixty miles distant from Corsicana. He instituted promotive work, but before construction work had been instituted the railroad company took recognition of the value of the proposed line and began the construction of a steam-railway branch between the two towns, so that Mr. Watkins abandoned his undertaking. Thereafter he continued to be engaged in the real-estate and insurance business at Corsicana, as one of the city's most vital and progressive citizens, until 1910, when he removed to Dallas and set to himself the task of promoting the construction of an interurban line from this city to Austin, the capital of the state. He labored indefatigably, with convincing argument and statistics, and gained the capitalistic co-operation necessary to initiate the important project. Surveys were initiated in 1910 and carried forward as rapidly as possible, and then devolved upon Mr. Watkins the heavy responsibilities relative to securing the right of way and the superintending of practical executive affairs. The line, which is destined to be of inestimable value in according transportation facilities throughout the opulent section of country traversed and also of much worth in the furtherance of the industrial and commercial prosperity of its two terminal cities, is now under construction, and it is contemplated that it will be in active operation by 1914, as stated in the opening paragraph of this article. For the carrying forward of this great

J. V. Watkins

enterprise Mr. Watkins effected the organization of the Trinity Valley Traction Company, which was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1913, and of which he has been president from the beginning—an indefatigable, enthusiastic and valued executive.

In politics, though never imbued with ambition for official preferment, Mr. Watkins accords unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party; he is affiliated with Nocona Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he passed the various official chairs; and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Their home in Dallas is located at 310 West 10th street.

On the 21st of July, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Watkins to Miss Ella Apple, who was born and reared at Delaware, Arkansas, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and whose father, the late George Apple, was a representative business man of that city, as well as a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served the Union as a gallant soldier in an Ohio volunteer regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have one son, Thomas N., who was born in 1885 and who is a court reporter.

Jeff D. Dorbandt, M. D., has conducted a thriving general practice in medicine and surgery in Lampasas, Texas, since he received his medical degree in 1891, his location here coming very soon after he quitted his college environment. He has proved himself a citizen of a worthy type in the years of his residence here, and he has spared the time from his professional and other duties to give service to the city in the office of mayor and in other positions of more or less import to the public welfare.

Born in Burnett county, Texas, Dr. Dorbandt claims September 10, 1862, as his natal day, and he is a son of Captain C. and Ann (Dunleavy) Dorbandt, the father a native son of Denmark and the mother born in Ireland. Both came to Texas about 1850, and there spent the remainder of their lives. The father served with distinction and valor in the Mexican war under General Harney, and at the close of the war was honored with a certificate of merit presented by President James K. Polk, awarded for valor in action at the battle and capture of the City of Mexico. This cherished medal is now in the possession of Dr. Dorbandt, who rightly prizes it, and it has been twice sent to Washington to be photographed at the request of government officials. He also served in the Civil war with the rank of Captain, his service being chiefly on the Texas frontier, but nevertheless effective and valuable. He was a farmer and a stockraiser in Burnett county, this state, from 1850 to 1909, when he retired and came to live in Lampasas, death claiming him here on November 1, 1910, at the home of his son, the subject of this review. The mother passed away at Los Angeles, Cal., on September 21, 1911, but was buried here at the side of her beloved husband. These parents reared a family of fifteen children,—ten sons and five daughters, and thirteen lived to reach the years of maturity, eleven of the number being alive today. Dr. Dorbandt is the fifth in order of birth.

Jeff D. Dorbandt was educated in the public schools of Texas, in the vicinity of his birth, and when he had finished his high school course he entered the medical department of the University of Missouri, later entering the Missouri Medical College at St. Laus, Missouri, and in 1891 he graduated with the degree of M. D. It was very soon thereafter that Dr. Dorbandt located in Lampasas for the practice of his profession, and in this community he has continued to enjoy a most lucrative practice, earning and retaining the solid esteem and confidence of the general public in his professional capacity, as well as in other ways. His public service, which has not been the least worthy thing in his career thus far, has already been touched upon, so that further mention of that fact is not essential at this point.

Dr. Dorbandt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with affiliations in the Chapter, and he is a wide-awake member of the Business Mens' Club of the city. He has membership in the Episcopal church, as is also his wife. The doctor was married on August 4, 1892, to Miss Cora Bodehammer, of Burnett county, Texas, the daughter of a well known farmer of that community. The parents are still living in the community where they settled years ago, and are active and alert for people of their age. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Dorbandt,—two sons and a daughter. Justin, the eldest, is nineteen years old, and is in school; Willie, seventeen years old, is also in school; and Miss Allie, twelve years of age, attends school in Lampasas.

Dr. Dorbandt is much attracted by this section of Texas, and regards the climate as ideal. He believes it has an immense and even undreamed of future, because of its wonderful natural resources in an agricultural way, and regards it as the ideal spot for those people who have an ambition to be independent, and possess a mind and will to realize their ambition.

Willliam D. Francis, M. D. Among the ancients there existed the firm belief that each individual was born with one natural gift—that along one certain line each person could gain a full measure of success. Perhaps the ancients were nearer the truth in this belief than those of this age will admit, but, allowing it to be so, not every one seeks to discover this gift, or, finding it, has the opportunity to nurture or develop it. History and biography prove, however, that many of the most brilliant professional men of our land have felt this natural bent from youth—in the direction of medicine, law, literature or the church, and, with enthusiasm, controlled by circumstances, have sought advancement along this line. Not so many, perhaps, have reached the cherished goal, for, lacking perseverance, many allow early disappointments to discourage them. This in no way applies to Dr. William D. Francis, who from youth has prepared himself for his vocation, and who is now numbered among the representative members of the Lampasas medical fraternity. Doctor Francis is a Texan by nativity and training. He was born January 19, 1858, in Burnett county, Texas, and is a son of John L. and Sarah (Curetan) Francis, of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively.

John L. Francis was born in Kentucky, and as a young man removed to Missouri, from whence he came to Texas about the year 1854, establishing himself in the stock business in Burnett county, where he died in 1901. His widow, a member of an old slave-holding family of Tennessee, still survives him and makes her home at Marble Falls, Texas, still active at the age of eighty-five years. Of their six children, five are still living, Doctor Francis being the oldest.

The early education of William D. Francis was secured in private schools of Burnett county, and as a youth he built up an excellent constitution in assisting his father in the hard and healthful life of the cattle range. Later he attended the University of Texas, at Galveston, and after his graduation therefrom entered upon his medical studies as a student in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. He was graduated from that institution in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Lampasas, which city has since been the scene of his activities. Doctor Francis has devoted himself zealously to his profession, and well merits the large and representative practice which he enjoys. His abilities were recognized in 1900, when he was elected county health officer, and in 1903 he was elected county physician, following which he became city physician of Lampasas. For the past four years he has served as local surgeon for the H. and T. C. Railroad. His proficiency and com-

prehensive understanding of medical science has gained him a foremost place among those who devote their energies to that calling, and among his patients numbers many of the best families of the place in which he makes his home.

Doctor Francis exercises his right of franchise with the democratic party, of which he has been a faithful supporter. He holds membership in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is Doctor Francis' belief that the climate of Lampasas county makes this section one of the most healthful in the Southwest, while the abundance of pure, sweet water, from mineral springs, yearly attracts many people from other localities. For these and other reasons he has a firm belief in the future of his adopted section, and has not hesitated to advise others to come to the land of opportunity. Doctor Francis is unmarried.

Judge James M. Lindsay. This energetic gentleman, who, at the age of seventy-eight years, with vigorous step and active mind, still attends to the details of his vast interests and keeps himself in knowledge and sympathy abreast of the new generation, among whom he survives, like a monarch of the forest among the younger growths that surround it, is one of the oldest surviving settlers of Gainesville. During more than fifty-five years he has been identified with the professional and financial interests of the community, and has shared the wonderful progress which has been made in this phenomenal city, mostly under his own eyes.

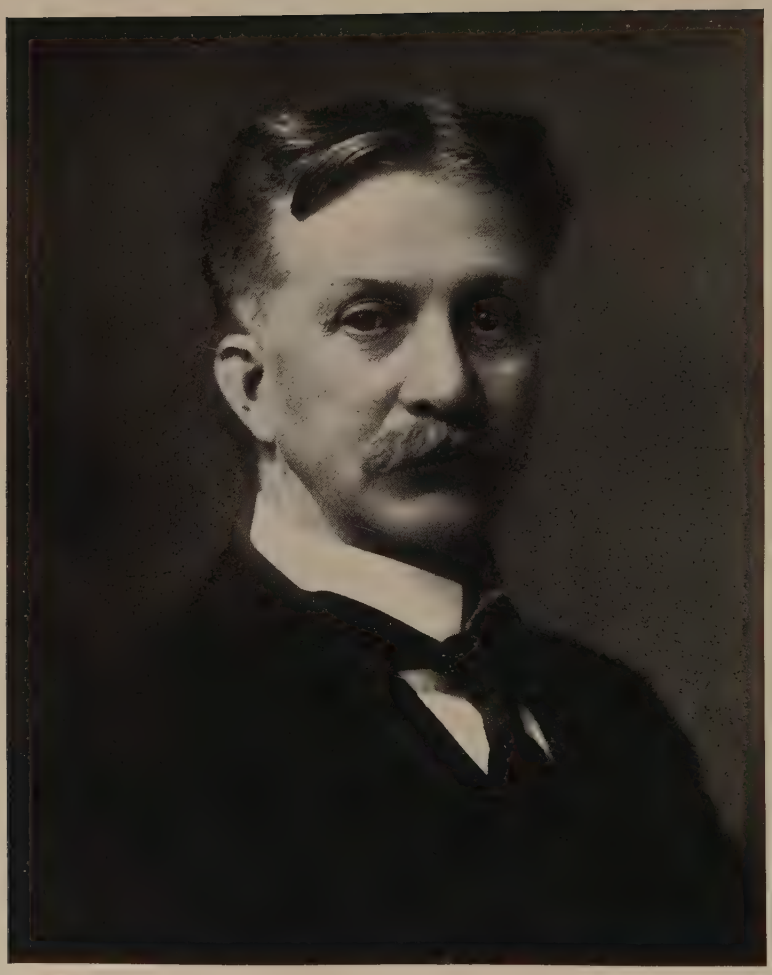
Judge Lindsay was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, December 31, 1835, and is a son of Rev. Lewis and Jane R. (McFarland) Lindsay. His father was also a Tennesseean, born in Sumner county, and spent almost his entire life in educational work and as a preacher of the Missionary Baptist faith. His death occurred in 1877, in Wilson county, and there his wife, also a native of the Big Bend State, passed away. Judge Lindsay was reared in the country, and the greater part of his primary education was secured in schools at which his father taught. After some preparation, he entered the noted Cumberland Law School, at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1857, and several weeks thereafter bid farewell to his parents, mounted his horse, and started on his long journey across the country, through Arkansas and into Texas. He arrived in Gainesville in the fall of 1858, and here opened a law office in a little frame house situated near Cooke county's first court house. Gainesville at that time had possibly two or three hundred inhabitants and was a typical pioneer community, situated on the northern frontier of Texas. To the north the wild Indians of the Nation wandered the wilderness, and the proximity of the town to the Indian Territory placed life and property in jeopardy for many years, especially during the period of the Civil War and continuing up to 1873 or 1874, Judge Lindsay stating that to his knowledge fully one hundred persons were sacrificed to Indian warfare in the vicinity of Gainesville during those early days, the trouble coming principally from the Comanche and Kiowa tribes, camped to the northwest. Gainesville during those days was a station on the old mail line of stages that the government had established on the southern route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

In this little frontier community, Judge Lindsay soon attracted attention, not alone by his legal knowledge, but because of the prominent part he at once took in public matters. He was rapidly forging to the front when he was interrupted in his practice by the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Fitzhugh's Regiment, Walker's Division, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and fought valiantly as a private in a number of sanguinary engagements, including that at Mansfield, where the Banks expedition was effectually checked. At the battle of Pleasant Hill, on the following day, he was captured by the enemy, but after a few days was exchanged, and continued to serve with his regiment until the close of the war in 1865, the greater part of his service being in Arkansas and Louisiana.

On his return to the pursuits of peace, Judge Lindsay again entered actively into the life of Gainesville. He resumed his activities in public life, in which he had been prominent as the youngest member of the Texas Legislature in 1861, and as representative of his constituency had participated in the momentous deliberations which attended the problems of secession and the obligations following in the train of the war. In 1866 he was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, presided over by Gov. Jack Hamilton, the appointee of President Johnson, and this body submitted a constitution to the people that was ratified by them. During the next year there followed the wholesale deposition from office, enforced by federal military, of Governor Throckmorton, all the state and legislative officials, and, in many cases, the county officials, these arbitrary proceedings being the beginning of the trying period of reconstruction. In 1874, Judge Lindsay's ability and ripe judgment having proved him worthy of conspicuous honors, the governor appointed him judge of the district court of the district which then embraced Cooke, Grayson, Wise, Montague and other counties to the west, district judgeships at that time being filled by appointment. The first district court in Clay county was organized by Judge Lindsay April 5, 1874, and after serving on the bench for about three years, he resumed his private practice and devoted his energies thereto continuously until he left the law to engage in financial and business enterprises.

In 1882, with associates, Judge Lindsay organized the Gainesville National Bank, with a capital of $100,000, and continued as president of that institution until 1902, when it was succeeded by the Lindsay National Bank, capitalized at $200,000, which now has a surplus of $100,000. As president of this institution, the Judge occupies an important place in Texas banking circles, and under his wise directing counsel the bank has enjoyed a full measure of prosperity. With other enterprises of a financial nature, the Lindsay National has been a co-operating and supporting factor with the agricultural interests of Cooke county, which gives to the world each year about $800,000 worth of cotton and $1,000,000 worth of wheat, besides many lesser products. Judge Lindsay was for many years interested in stock raising and buying and selling land, but at this time has no ranch interests, having recently disposed of something more than 2,500 acres. He is the owner of the well-known and popular Lindsay Hotel in Gainesville, is president of the Gainesville Gas Company, and in many other ways is identified with the important activities of his city. As president of the school board ever since its creation, he has led in the movements of educational progress and is largely responsible for the fine school system which the people of Gainesville consider one of the chief advantages of this progressive city. He supports Democratic candidates and principles, but has not cared of late years to enter actively into the struggles of the public arena. Judge Lindsay's fraternal connection is with the Elks, and in religious belief he clings to the faith of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Judge Lindsay was married in Gainesville, to Miss Tennie Bonner, who was born and reared in Texas, whence her parents had come at an early day from Wilson county, Tennessee. Two children have been born to this union: Lewis, who is a resident of Gainesville; and Jennie T., who is now the widow of W. S. Embrey of Gainesville.



M. N. Baker

SHEL BRYAN GARDNER, M. D. Dr. Ashel Bryan Gard- is one of the oldest medical practitioners of Denison, settlement in the embryo city dating from 1880. few names on the roll of active professional men date his, and during his long residence here he has n associated with those who have been instrumental pushing the development of this part of Grayson nty. He has been blessed with length of days, has ined merited distinction in his profession, and has nessed the growth of the city from a community of 0 souls to a municipality of 18,000 population, and long and honorable career is unmarked by stain or nish. Doctor Gardner was born February 17, 1846, Yazoo county, Mississippi, and is a son of Jesse and ry E. (Perry) Gardner. He is of English descent, ng his relatives residing in Texas are a nephew, el B. Gardner, Jr., Mrs. T. D. Montrose, of Green- e, and Mrs. Edna Minkert, of Bryan, Texas. One er, Mrs. Melissa A. White still lives near the old ssissippi home.

esse Gardner was born in the state of Georgia, le the mother was a daughter of Mississippi. In latter state the father followed planting for many rs, and at one time was the owner of a number of es. He passed away in 1855, while the mother died 1883. There were fourteen children in the Gardner nily, Jesse Gardner having married twice, and Doctor rdner was the third child of the second union. He given ordinary advantages in the public schools, and en still a lad laid aside his schoolbooks to enlist in army of the Confederacy. Becoming a member of btain Harvey's scouts, of General Armstrong's brig- of cavalry, he took part in much skirmishing on the der, and July 7, 1864, fell into the hands of the my at Adairsville, Georgia. He secured his release ne 16, 1865, and returned to his farm in Mississippi, in 1868 came to Texas and soon after was admitted the practice of medicine in Leon county, where he ained for a period of eleven years. Doctor Gardner ne to Denison in 1880, and here he has continued to low his profession to the present time, with well- erved success. He was graduated from the University Louisiana, at New Orleans, in 1885, with the degree Doctor of Medicine, and has continued to be a dent of his calling, applying himself assiduously to study of the wonderful discoveries and inventions of science and engaging in much research work on his n account. He is a member of the various medical ies of his county and state, stands high in the esteem his fellow practitioners, and may be said to be a n who has chosen well in adopting his life work. His ces are maintained at Suite 203-4-5 Security Build- , and both there and at his home, No. 1201 West odard street, he has an excellent medical library. He s served his adopted city as health officer for seven rs, and in various way has assisted in the promotion the general public welfare. Doctor Gardner's politi- views make him a Democrat and he has ever been lwart in support of the men who represent his rty's best interests.

On May 12, 1875, Doctor Gardner was married at ona, Leon county, Texas, to Miss Louise Hines, a ughter of F. M. Hines, who was a farmer in that nty and died about the year 1876. The three sons rn to this union all died in infancy. Doctor Gardner es his vacations when he attends the meetings of old comrades who wore the gray during the 'sixties, l with whom he is very popular. His long residence Denison has convinced him of the truth of the figures ich show that this city has a lower death rate for ulation than any other in the state, and its happy dium in altitude he gives as a reason for his own lth. His life here has been a particularly helpful and his signal services to his community find appre- ion in the general esteem and confidence of his fellow- zens.

MARS N. BAKER. Since his retirement from regular activities, Mars N. Baker has identified himself closely with conspicuous local interests of a public nature in Dallas. His extensive property holdings have not prevented his sympathy with the needs of the people at large and the city owes to him much of the development of its beautiful parks. Although he has been for nearly thirty years a Texan, Mr. Baker's early life was spent in northern states. His birthplace was Medina, New York, which place was the home of his parents, Lyman A. and Eunice (Nearing) Baker, and the year of his birth was 1854. In the schools of Rochester and Geneva his education was pursued. When he was nineteen years of age he located in Toledo, Ohio, where he obtained his start in business life. In that city he remained for ten years, 1873 being the year in which he sought the richer opportunities of the rapidly growing state of Texas.

Mr. Baker's first years in this state were spent in ranching in Hamilton county. Thus engaged, he presently acquired valuable land holdings both in Hamilton county and in Western Texas. After fifteen years of ranch life his property had reached an extent and a status which made his retirement a natural result.

Choosing the city of Dallas as a congenial city in which to spend the many leisure years which Fate has so generously allotted him, he took up his residence here and has since devoted his time to the conduct of his considerable financial affairs relating to his landed property in different parts of Texas, as well as his large real estate interests in Dallas. In addition to these he has been much concerned with the park improvements below mentioned. His activities in that connection should be noted somewhat in detail.

In 1905, by an act of the Texas legislature, a board of park commissioners was created for the city of Dallas. Mayor Barry appointed Mars N. Baker a member of the first Park Board of this place. Since that time Mr. Baker has devoted a great amount of time to efforts towards securing numerous and greatly needed parks for the city. In the summer of 1908 he was particularly active in bringing about the purchase by the city of the addition to Fair Park, the land for this purpose being bought for $12,000; the acquisition of land for the park near South Lamar street in the region of the Dallas Cotton Mills, this land being purchased for $8,000; and the Oak Cliff land for Forest Park, at $15,000. Again in the autumn of 1911 he was instrumental in securing the twelve acres adjoining Fair Park, a piece of land obtained for $60,000 from Capt. W. H. Gaston, who gave the city a very reasonable price and liberal terms of payment. Mr. Baker is still a member of the Park Board and continues to be active in all endeavors to make Dallas a city of beautiful parks.

Among the commercial connections of Mr. Baker may be noted his directorship in the Exchange National Bank. He is connected with various fraternal and social organizations. He is especially prominent in Masonic circles, having been made a Mason by the Sanford L. Collins Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Toledo, Ohio, from which he demitted to Hamilton Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Hamilton, Texas. He is also a member of Hella Temple, Number 34, of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. Both the Dallas Club and the Dallas Country Club include him among their leading members.

It was during Mr. Baker's ten years' residence in Toledo, Ohio, that his marriage occurred. Mrs. Baker was formerly Miss Fannie Armstrong of the Ohio city. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Baker is at 1725 St. Louis street, Dallas.

THOMAS H. ROGERS. That every man is the maker of his own fortune is a truth of universal recognition. Pluck, not luck, determines for the most part to what

degree the individual will succeed, and investigation gives abundant proof that the majority of successful men in our country are men who have had to struggle for what they have achieved. The successful business career of Thomas H. Rogers is but another illustration of what a young man of integrity and courage may accomplish if he has the capacity for business and is willing to strike hard blows.

Mr. Rogers was born at Booneville, Mississippi, May 21, 1870, a son of Rev. O. F. Rogers. The latter also was a native of Mississippi and had the heritage of Scotch-Irish blood, a strain that is one of the most highly valued of all those that have mingled in the shaping of American character. He identified himself with the ministry of the Presbyterian church and throughout his life time and especially in his professional service he gave evidence of the mental alertness and robust morality held so characteristic of this sturdy stock. From about 1875 until his death in 1893 he was in ministerial service in West Texas, at Colorado City and that locality. He preached the first sermon delivered in Mitchell county, Texas, conducting the services in a saloon, and he also taught the first school in that county, the sessions being held in a dugout that had a tent over the top of it for shelter. He was a Confederate veteran of the Civil war and served as a chaplain in the Southern army. Reverend Rogers passed away at Colorado City and was survived some ten years by his wife, who was Miss Theresa Allen prior to her marriage, a native of North Carolina. She died in 1903. Seven of the ten children of these parents are yet living and of this family Thomas H. is next to the youngest.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Colorado City, Texas, and under the careful tuition of his father, his studies continuing until he was eighteen years of age. Immediately after that he began to gain business experience when in 1889 he became a clerk in a furniture store at Rockdale, Texas, and he continued in that manner some fourteen years, carefully saving his earnings the while. In 1903 he began business on his own account, his savings constituting his small capital and his location being El Paso. Today Mr. Rogers is the sole proprietor of the second largest retail furniture, hardware and house furnishing store of the city, an establishment that is complete in its every line of stock and that is absolutely modern in its every appointment. This splendid business covers a floor space of 10,000 square feet at 104-12 Stanton street, and besides this he owns a three-story warehouse wherein he stores advance goods. His force of employees numbers from fourteen to eighteen people. There is no misstatement made when we designate Mr. Rogers as emphatically a self-made business man, and he may indeed feel gratification over his accomplishment. His political views are those of the Democratic party but he has never entered the political arena, preferring instead to give his whole attention to his business. During 1893 and 1894 he was a second lieutenant in the Texas state militia, and he is a member and a deacon of the Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Mr. Rogers and Miss Eva Luhorn, daughter of Victor E. Luhorn, was solemnized at El Paso, Texas, October 15, 1905. Mrs. Rogers was born at Austin, Texas, and is a representative of one of the very prominent pioneer families of the capital city. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have four children: Thomas H., Jr., Anna Theresa, William Freeman, and Mary, all born at El Paso. At 919 North Kansas street this family enjoys one of the beautiful homes of the city.

JACOB F. WOLTERS. Among the strongest law firms in Texas and the entire southwest that of Lane, Wolters & Storey, of Houston, is conceded a conspicuous position. This statement is based upon their acknowledged leadership, upon their prominent relations as corporate attorneys, and the large amount of litigation in all the courts with which their name has been associated in recen years.

Jacob F. Wolters, who besides his prominence as lawyer is also one of the influential leaders in the Dem cratic party of Texas, belongs to one of the pione German families of the State. His paternal grandfathe was Jacob Wolters, who was born at Elberfeld, Ge many, came to the United States in 1833, first locatin in Philadelphia, and in 1835 immigrated to Texas. H was here before Texas declared its independence, an served with distinction in the army of patriots wh fought successfully for the freedom of the province fro Mexican domination. On his mother's side Mr. Wolter is descended from old residents of Texas, his materna grandparents Louis and Margaret Wink, having com to this state in 1848, from their native country o Bingen on the Rhine. Grandfather Louis Wink had pa ticipated in the German Revolution of 1848 with Ca Schurz and Franz Sigel, the latter subsequently becon ing General Sigel and the name of Carl Schurz bein known and honored throughout America. After the fai ure of the Revolution Louis Wink refugeed to Texas.

Jacob F. Wolters was born at New Ulm, in Austi county, September 2, 1871, a son of Theodore H. an Margaret (Wink) Wolters, both parents also natives o this state. Educated in the public schools at Schule burg, Fayette county, Mr. Wolters continued his educa tion at the Add-Ran Christian University, then locate at Thorp Springs in Hood county. He read law at La Grange, and was admitted to the bar on May 20, 189 He at once began practice in LaGrange, and in the sam year was elected county attorney of Fayette county serving from 1892 to 1894. In 1896 occurred his elec tion as a member of the twenty-fifth legislature fro Fayette county, his service being in the session of 189 to 1898. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Wolter was first lieutenant in Troop H, (Lane's Rangers), of th First Texas Cavalry, U. S. V.

On June 30, 1905, Mr. Wolters removed to Houstor subsequently becoming associated with Jonathan Lan in law practice, the firm later becoming Lane, Wolter and Storey. Mr. Wolters on October 12, 1908, was chose chairman of the Anti-Prohibition Organization. Thi choice was made by citizens representing the variou Texas counties, and under his leadership was inaugurate the Anti-Prohibition campaign, which resulted in a vi tory for its cause in the election of 1911. In 1900 Mr Wolters served as district presidential elector on th Democratic ticket, and in 1904 as Democratic presider tial elector at large. In the Democratic primaries o 1912 Mr. Wolters was a candidate for United State Senator, and though defeated received one hundred an forty-five thousand votes from all over the state.

Mr. Wolters affiliates with all the bodies of York Rit Masonry, from the Blue Lodge to the Knights Templa and the Shrine, and is also a member of the Knights o Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Woodmen of th World and the Sons of Hermann. On April 25, 189 he married Miss Sallie Drane, daughter of Mr. and Mr Robert Drane of Columbus, Texas. Their two childre are Theodore Drane Wolters and Russell Franklin Wo ters. Their residence is at 2218 Crawford street in Hou ton.

WILLIAM B. SAYERS. The Sayers family have bee prominent in the various states of the south for man generations, and are specially well known in Texa where one member was distinguished as governor, an others of the name have been prominent in military, bus ness and civic affairs. William B. Sayers, above name is a leader in business at San Angelo, where he is secr tary of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company which he was instrumental in organizing. Mr. Saye came to San Angelo after a successful banking exper ence in his old home county of Gonzales.

William B. Sayers was born at Houston, Texas, Oct

H. G. Wolcott.

r 29, 1876, a son of William B. and Adele Sayers of onzales. The father was a child when the family moved Texas, locating at Bastrop, and his brother was for- er governor Joseph D. Sayers. The senior Sayers re- ived his education at Bastrop Military Academy, and the early age of eighteen joined the Confederate army. e was promoted to colonel in Terry's Texas Rangers, nd went with that noted organization through the prin- pal campaigns of the war. After his return from the rmy he settled in Gonzales where he formed a law part- ership with James F. Miller, and continued in the prac- ce of the law for many years. Later he became a ember of the banking house of Miller & Sayers of Gon- ales, and continued to be identified with that well known nstitution until his death in 1893. His widow is still ving, occupying the old home in Gonzales. They had wo children: J. D. Sayers, Jr.; and William B. Sayers.

As a boy William B. Sayers attended the public schools, nd was given educational advantages above the ordi- ary. From the Texas schools he entered the University f the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and later was a tudent in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. In 1898, five years after the death of his ather, he returned and became connected with the Mil- er & Sayers Bank at Gonzales. He had an active part n that firm until 1908, when he sold out his interests nd moved to San Angelo. He was one of those who took art in the organization of the Wool Growers Central Storage Company, and has been secretary and active nanager of the concern to the present time.

Mr. Sayers has always been a Democratic voter, and a vorker for the welfare of his party. Fraternally he is ffiliated with Masonry, being a Knights Templar of hat order and his church is the Episcopal, in which he s a vestryman and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

On November 22, 1905, he married Miss Etta Reaves of Texas, a daughter of Colonel Reaves a well known citizen of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Sayers have one child, William B. Sayers, Jr., aged six years.

JOHN L. DYER. For a period of many years the bar of Texas has been distinguished by the ability and achievements associated with the name of Dyer. Father and son, the gentleman of this name have practiced law in Texas for more than a quarter of a century, and the Senior Dyer during his time was considered from many quarters to be the greatest legal figure in the state. The present John L. Dyer is a resident of El Paso, gained his entrance to the law by hard work, and for many years has represented the best in his profession, both so far as private success and accomplishment in the broader fields of citizenship are concerned.

John L. Dyer, Jr., was born in Waco, this state, April 17, 1873. His father, John L. Dyer, Sr., was born in Tennessee, whence he came to Texas as a boy at the age of seven years, and his death occurred in 1900 at the age of fifty-nine. His remains now rest at Waco. He went through many hardships as a young man, but finally attained a position in the bar, and as already stated, rose to an eminence where he was second to none in ability and success in the entire state of Texas. He married Roberta Herring, who was a native of Mississippi, but they were married in Texas. She now resides at Waco. She was the mother of ten children, and John L., Jr., was the second in the family and the oldest son.

Mr. John L. Dyer received his early education in the public schools of Waco, and from there entered the Baylor University, finishing his college work in Hampden Sidney College of Virginia. On leaving college at the age of eighteen, he returned to Waco where he took a course as clerk in one of the stores of that city. While attending to the regular custom and performing all the duties usually required of a junior clerk in a store, he took up the reading of law under his father's direction, and by night study and vigorous application was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-four years of age. He then began the practice of law at Waco, where he remained two years, and in 1899 moved to El Paso where he established an office and where he has since enjoyed a large and constantly growing practice of the better class.

Mr. Dyer is a Democrat and takes an active interest in National, State and local politics. His father was never in any sense a politician, and seldom displayed any interest in political affairs beyond that required of a good citizen in order to cast his vote intelligently. Mr. Dyer during 1900 was assistant district attorney, and for two years held the office of city attorney of El Paso. In 1909 he was a member of the city school board. At Gallatin, Tennessee, October 14, 1897, he married Miss Annie L. Green, a daughter of W. D. Green of Gallatin. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks. Mr. Dyer has been very prominent in the Texas State Bar Association and also has membership in the American Bar Association. He is at the present time vice counsel of the American Association and for a number of times served as a member of the board of directors of the State Bar Association of which he is at present chairman. His diversions from a busy career as lawyer have usually consisted in hunting and in the lighter amusements of the theatre and concerts. Mr. Dyer is a prominent member of the Toltec Club and the Country Club of El Paso, and also of the El Paso Social Club, of which he is now president. He has several times been a director of the Toltec Club.

H. GILMER WALCOTT, M. D. Among the medical men of Dallas county whose skill and accomplishments have raised them to high place in their profession and served to contribute materially to the prestige of this section in scientific advancement, H. Gilmer Walcott, M. D., has won a recognized position. A native son of Texas, and a descendant of old families whose members have distinguished themselves in various walks of life, he has proven himself a worthy representative of the name and today is known as one of the leading specialists in diseases of the stomach and intestines in the Southwest. Dr. Walcott was born at Honey Grove, Fannin county, Texas, in 1878, and is a son of Benjamin O. and Mattie (Wilson) Walcott, natives of Honey Grove, where the father was for many years engaged in business, and, while now retired from active pursuits, is still vice president of the First National Bank of that place. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Walcott, Benjamin S. Walcott, was a native of New York and one of the earliest settlers of Honey Grove, where he erected the first store, in about 1848. On the maternal side, Dr. Walcott's great-grandfather was Col. George Wilson, who settled at Cedar Hill, Dallas county, Texas, during the early forties and participated in much Indian fighting in the early days. His name was prominently connected with the history of Northern Texas for many years. One of his sons, Tom Wilson, was an inventor of some prominence, and while a soldier in the Confederate service during the War between the States, built the first American submarine vessel, at Mobile. This boat was sunk in the Gulf, and another was commenced, and when Mobile was captured by the Union forces the boat was hauled overland to Charleston, and there completed. Dr. Walcott's mother belonged to the well-known George family, also pioneers of Texas, on the maternal side.

After securing his preliminary training in Staunton (Virginia) Military Academy, H. Gilmer Walcott entered Austin College, Sherman, Texas, and subsequently took a course at Holbrook College, Knoxville, Tennessee. He entered upon his medical studies at Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1901. For one year he was an interne in the Maryland General Hospital, and for a like period

was associate professor of Physiological Chemistry at Baltimore Medical College. Succeeding this, for seven months he was assistant to Dr. Fenton B. Turck, the distinguished specialist in diseases of the stomach and intestines at the Post-Graduate Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Walcott located in the practice of his profession in Dallas in 1903, and since that time has specialized in diseases of the stomach and intestines, gaining an eminent place in this department of medicine. He is an active member of the County and State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association, and is professor of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines in the medical department of the Southern Methodist University, formerly Southwestern University Medical College, of Dallas. With his family, he attends the First Presbyterian church of Dallas. He is a member of Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Order of Praetorians, the Dallas Club, Dallas Golf and Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

On October 18, 1895, Dr. Walcott was united in marriage with Miss Wayne Howeth, daughter of Robert B. Howeth, of Gainesville, Texas, and to this union there has been born one daughter: Martha Walcott. The family home is located at No. 3308 Oak Lawn avenue, Dallas. Dr. Walcott has taken a decided and active interest in all that has affected the welfare of his adopted city, and may be counted upon to support progressive movements. Alert to all the changes and advancement of his profession, he occupies an enviable position among medical men of Texas, while his personality is such that he has gained a wide circle of friends both in and outside of the profession.

Elijah S. Briant. Now one of the leading merchants and citizens of Sutton county, Mr. Briant began his career in this state about thirty years ago as a school teacher, and by progressive steps has won a secure position in business and is one of the men of influence in his community. Elijah S. Briant was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, September 9, 1860, and spent the years of his youth and early majority in that state. His education was in the public schools, and he equipped himself for work as a teacher, beginning that occupation when about twenty years of age. Coming to Texas about 1883, he first located in Coleman county, where he spent two years as a teacher. He then was drawn into ranch employment, and it was along that line that he gradually worked himself into higher and better things in a business way. He finally came to Sutton county, and after two years as a rancher engaged in the drug business. He was a druggist there for about six years, and his present position is manager and secretary of the Sonora Mercantile Company. This business is the largest of its kind in the county and in their stores and warehouses is found everything to satisfy the general and local trade. The firm does a large wholesale and retail business and gives employment to a number of people.

Mr. Briant was married at Ozona, Texas, June 10, 1902, to Miss Myrtle Anna Cusenbary, who was born in this state. Mr. Briant affiliates with no special church, is one of the local officers of the Heralds of Liberty and is a Democratic leader. The first public office which he held in Sonora was that of postmaster, which he occupied for four years, having previously been deputy postmaster for two years. He has also been honored with the position of sheriff of Sutton county, and acted in that capacity for four years. At the present time he is at the head of the county government, being the county judge, and by virtue of that office is also superintendent of the county schools. Among the larger things of life and the diversions from business he enjoys fishing, baseball and is especially fond of reading and good speakers and lecturers. His opinion of Texas is that with all its vast material resources, there is special reason to be proud of its people, who are liberal, broad-minded and thrifty, and the destiny of the state with such citizenship is sure.

Hollie M. Lawrence. As a manufacturer and finisher of lumber Hollie M. Lawrence has for many years been identified with the lumber trade of East Texas, in which region he has been known from boyhood. Alabama was the state in which earlier generations of his family lived, his paternal grandfather, Enoch Lawrence having been born in the "Cotton Plantation State." He married Ann Belvin, also of Alabama, and they spent their lives and reared their family in Bibb county of the same commonwealth. The children born to Enoch and Ann Lawrence included the following: William L. (who lived to become the father of Hollie M. Lawrence); Sue, who is Mrs. W. H. Graham of Franklin county, Texas; Henry Clay Lawrence, who did his part toward establishing the Confederacy in the army of the South and who has spent his life as a farmer in Franklin county, Texas; Cynthia, now the widow of A. T. Castleberry and a resident of Gregg county; John E., deceased, of Franklin county; Mrs. W. A. Rutledge, of Franklin county; Mrs. Catherine Hargrove, now deceased, of Franklin; Lodema, Mrs. J. R. Castleberry, also deceased; and Felix G., a farmer in the county where the family first made their Texas home. It is with the eldest of these that our genealogy is now concerned. William L. Lawrence married Emily J. Wooley, a daughter of George Wooley, also of Bibb county. In that same region they began their domestic life and there they reared their children through their earliest years, removing to Franklin county, Texas, in the 'fifties. Agriculture was William Lawrence's chosen vocation and he pursued that useful occupation without interruption until the outbreak of the Civil war; into its tremendous current he was speedily drawn. He remained in service with the army of the Tennessee from 1861 until 1865 and finally came out of the army with the scar of battle on his knee. He has since lived quietly among the rural scenes with which he was ever most familiar, meeting with merited success in proportion to his needs and desires, and at peace with his neighbors and his Maker. He and his family are, in church affiliation, members of the Missionary Baptist church. The children of William Lee and Emily Lawrence were Henry W., now a lumberman of Wiley, Texas; Miss Eunice L., who is Tax Collector in Upshur county; Hollie M., the Longview lumber manufacturer, who is the special subject of this sketch; Garland B., a farmer of Titus county, Texas; James D., of Gregg county; and William P., who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Longview.

It was while the William Lawrence family were still residents of Alabama that Hollie M. Lawrence was born, on March 25, 1848, in Bibb county. He was nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Texas. As he was a "son of the soil" and in a community where free labor was not common, it was necessary for him to assist his father to a considerable extent and his education was obtained, so to speak, "between hitches" at the plow. He remained a member of the parental home through the years of his minority and when he entered upon his independent career it was with only the inheritance of a strong body and an industrious habit of life. Business was his chosen sphere of activity and he entered it in a minor capacity from which he has steadily risen. Lumber dealing attracted him from the first, and for five or six years he was employed in commissary and shipping departments. Frugality and thrift made it possible for him to conserve from his earnings an amount sufficient to establish himself as a proprietor in his own right. He became a mill-owner and embarked in the manufacture of lumber. In the same year he became a partner of James R. Castleberry, one of the firm of Castleberry Brothers, with whom Mr. Lawrence had been employed several years before and in whose plant he

acquired his practical knowledge of the business. plant of Castleberry and Lawrence was situated in hur county, Texas, and the firm existed until Mr. tleberry retired, and Mr. Lawrence then continued to ct the business under the firm name of H. M. Lawe and Company. He has operated in Gregg, Upshur Harrison counties, with Longview as a central point. plant, consisting of a sawmill and planer, with a acity of twenty-five thousand daily, is situated in rion county, and is one of the noted establishments his section for the manufacture and finish of lumber. side from his lumber concern Mr. Lawrence is interd in other commercial enterprises. He is a director the Citizens' National Bank of Longview and is of the charter members of the Union Trust Comy, an important fiduciary concern of this city. Mr. vrence, has, moreover, proved himself one of the erial developers of Longview, having improved conrable of the property on its townsite by erecting cotes and otherwise bringing about more desirable conons.

The marriage of Mr. Lawrence occurred on Septem- 2, 1903. Mrs. Lawrence was formerly Miss Lillie lby, a daughter of Warren and Nancy Shelby, who e of Alabama families. By their connection with Baptist Church Mr. Lawrence and his family indie an interest in the things that are eternal as well as the things that are temporal.

JAMES C. WOOTTERS. Any piece of biographical writ- should be both an impression and an interpretation, te as much as a mere summary of facts. Facts, to be e, are of use as a wholesome corrective of prejudice whimsey; but in the condensed narrative of a life re is danger that they may tyrannize. In studying a an-cut, sane, distinct character like that of the late jor James C. Wootters, interpretation follows fact in traight line of derivation. There is small need for inection or puzzling. His character was the positive ression of a strong and loyal nature, and his strength s as the number of his days. His name looms large connection with the civic and industrial development d upbuilding of the Lone Star state, where he estabed his home fully sixty years ago and where he made influence definitely felt during the pioneer era of mative policies and activities, as did he also during latter days of magnificent and opulent advancement. a work of the province assigned to the one at hand it mperative, as a matter of consistency, that an outline his career be given, marked, as it was, by splendid hievement, and guided and governed by the highest nciples of integrity and honor.

Major James C. Wootters was born in Queen Anne nty, on the east shore of the state of Maryland, and date of his nativity was April 20, 1830, so that he s seventy-four years of age when he was summoned m the stage of his mortal endeavors, at his home in city of Crockett, Houston county, Texas, on the 12th July, 1904, after a life replete with usefulness and nor. He was a son of Ezekiel C. and Mary (Downs) otters, both of whom were likewise natives of Maryd, where the respective families were founded in the onial era and where the parents continued to reside til their death. In his native commonwealth Major otters was accorded excellent educational advantages, d during all the years of his long and prolific life he s a student of books, of men and of affairs,—a man broad mental ken and mature judgment. A domating personality was his and he could not long remain scure or dependent, for action was as the breath of life in his youth as well as in later years of prodious achievement. In 1853 he joined the vast concourse argonauts who were making their way to the newly disvered gold fields of California, and he made the voyage wn the Atlantic coast, through the Gulf of Mexico d thence proceeded across the Isthmus of Panama, and secured passage on one of the early vessels transporting the gold-seekers to the New Eldorado. He encountered his quota of dangerous and novel experiences in the wilds and the rude mining camps, but his quest for the precious metal in the placer mines proved of negative order, with the result that he soon set forth for the east. He continued his eastward journey only as far as Texas and arrived at Crockett, Houston county, on the 8th of October, 1853. Little could he have anticipated at the time how great success he was destined to achieve in the great state to which he came as a youth with but meager resources of financial order, but with a full equipment of energy, determination and ambition. For several years he was employed in a clerical capacity by Colonel Long, one of the pioneer business men and influential citizens of Crockett, and in the meanwhile he made careful survey of the situation, manifested great circumspection in his sizing up of resources and opportunities, and finally engaged in the mercantile business on his own responsibility. He soon gained secure status as one of the foremost merchants of the progressive little city, and with its rapid growth and development he not only kept pace but also proved a leader in the forward movements along both industrial and civic lines. He built up a large and important retail mercantile business and with the same he continued to be actively identified until the time of his death, this enterprise having been established by him shortly after the close of the Civil war. Through the business noted Major Wootters formed the nucleus of his really great fortune, but his greatest financial advancement was gained through his extensive and judicious investments in real estate. At the time of his death he was the largest landholder and individual taxpayer in Houston county, as well as one of the largest in the entire state. His estate at the time of his demise included more than thirty-three thousand acres of land, besides much city realty, stock and personal property. The greater part of his land was in Houston county, but he also had holdings of valuable order in the counties of Trinity, Henderson, Leon, Galveston, Young, Hall, San Augustine, Jack, Haskell, Wise, Anderson, Montgomery, Angelina and others,—a statement that in a measure indicates the wide scope of his operations and the important part taken by him in the development of the resources of the state. He conducted extensive farming and stock-growing operations and was known and honored as one of the most liberal, loyal and public-spirited citizens of his home county. He had at all times a deep and abiding faith in the great future of the Lone Star state, and he was an influential factor in virtually every progressive movement and enterprise projected in his home county along the line of social and industrial advancement. He was never self-centered but in all of his business activities he had due appreciation of his stewardship and sought to make them definite conservators of general prosperity in the community. He served for a number of years as president of the First National Bank of Crockett, and in a quiet and absolutely unostentatious way he gave liberal support to charitable and benevolent objects and movements, the while his private benefactions were many and timely, even as they were generally known only to himself and the recipients of his sympathetic largess.

Major Wootters had the instinction of being elected the first mayor of Crockett and about a score of years after his original administration, when the old corporation was revived, he was again made the popular choice for the office of chief executive of the municipal government, the affairs of which he administered with discrimination and with the business-like policies which he had made potent in his private affairs. He was in no sense a politician, but he gave unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, and he served at one time as representative of Houston county in the state legislature, in response to insistent popular demands. He was most loyal in the supporting of the cause of the Confederacy

during the progress of the Civil war and in the latter period of the same he served as a soldier in a Texas regiment, with which he saw arduous service and with which he continued until the close of the war. He and his wife were most zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was chairman of the building committee that had supervision of the erection of the present fine edifice of the First Church of this denomination in Crockett.

One of the dominating interests in the life of Major Wootters was his deep and appreciative love for the time-honored Masonic fraternity, of whose history and teachings he was an earnest student and whose exalted precepts he followed in his daily life. For more than half a century he was actively affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and of Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons. He filled every office in each of these bodies and to many of the official chairs he was elected several times. He was a most regular attendant of the meetings of the lodge and chapter, and his noble character and generous sympathy gained to him a peculiarly intimate place in the regard of the fraternity. This was most effectually shown in the beautiful memorial tribute paid to him by his lodge at the time of his death,—a tribute of appreciation and honor and affection that could have been accorded to none who was not worthy of the same. He was an influential figure in the affairs of Masonry in Texas and received the unique distinction of being made a life member of the Texas grand lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons by the unanimous resolution of that body. This honor has had no precedent or subsequent repetition in Texas and probably in no other state in the Union. This splendid tribute was accorded to Major Wootters as a token of fraternal appreciation of his long and zealous service as a member of the grand lodge, and his liberal and earnest work in promoting and establishing at Fort Worth the splendid home for widows and orphans of Masons. He attended the sessions of the Texas grand lodge and grand chapter with regularity for more than thirty years and for twenty years he served as a member of the finance committee of the latter, having been chairman of this committee at the time of his death. He was lovingly referred to as the corner-stone of the Masonic grand lodge of the state which he signally honored and dignified by his exalted character and services.

On the 7th of June, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Major Wootters to Mrs. Emily Mildred Long, widow of Col. L. Long, of Crockett. She was born in Louisiana and her maiden name was Emily Mildred Cash. Mrs. Wootters was a woman of most gentle and gracious personality and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her influence. She was summoned to eternal rest on the 8th of November, 1898, at the age of fifty-seven years, and her remains rest beside those of her honored husband, Major Wootters, in the beautiful cemetery at Crockett. Of the six children only two are now living—Andrew H. and Robert H., both of whom are associated in the management of the vast estate left by their father. Two of the children, Annie Eliza and Eva, died in infancy. Nannie became the wife of Dr. John Markham, of Decatur, this state, and after her death one of her children, John, was reared in the home of his grandparents, Major and Mrs. Wootters. James C. Wootters, Jr., was about twenty-nine years of age at the time of his death; and Mary B. died at the age of about forty years.

Andrew H. and Robert H. Wootters are admirably upholding the prestige of the honored name which they bear and are numbered among the most progressive and influential business men of their native city, with commanding place in the esteem of the people among whom they have lived all their lives. Both received most liberal educational advantages, including those of the historic old Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. It was while a student in this institution that Robert H. Wootters formed the acquaintance of the beautiful and accomplished young woman who is now his wife. Her maiden name was Lucy Mildred Smith and she was born and reared in Rapahannock county, Virginia, where her father was an extensive planter and stock-raiser and a citizen of distinctive prominence and influence. The one child of this union is a winsome little daughter, Corrie Mildred Elizabeth, who was born in the picturesque little city of Culpeper, Virginia, on the 16th of November, 1910. Robert H. Wootters is affiliated with the same Masonic lodge and chapter as was his honored father, and of the latter he is high priest at the time of this writing, in 1913. He is found arrayed as a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party, with naught of ambition for public office, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they hold membership in the local parish of Palestine, Texas.

Andrew H. Wootters, the elder of the two brothers, and who has just recently moved to San Antonio, Texas, is a man of distinctive originality and independence in thought and action and he has shown special interest in the developing of his home county along industrial and commercial lines. He has undoubtedly done more to make Houston county a center of successful horticulture than has any other one man. He shipped the first carload of Irish potatoes ever sent out from this county and was also a prominent factor in the development of the lignite coal fields in this county. Besides being a valued frater of Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, he is also a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templars, at Huntsville, this state, and is a member of the finance committee of the Masonic grand lodge of Texas, in which office he succeeded his father at the time of the latter's death. He is a close student of Christian Science and is deeply interested in its teachings, his wife and daughter being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On the 28th of June, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wootters to Miss Byrde Eastman, daughter of Byrde Eastman, an honored citizen of Huntsville, Texas, and she is a popular and representative factor in the leading social activities of her home city. Of the two children born, Byrde E., died in infancy; and Della Mildred, who was born September 7, 1900, upon the date of the great storm and flood that brought disaster to the city of Galveston, Texas, is attending the public schools of San Antonio.

JAMES W. YOUNG. That citizenship is a duty as well as a privilege is not so frequently exemplified as to be commonplace. The individual who assumes an honest attitude for the public welfare has been sufficiently rare at all times. The negative virtues of good citizenship are probably characteristic of most American communities, but the man who is positive, is practical, is an advocate and a worker for the public good, is always a little bit in advance of average citizenship, is in all essentials a leader.

The city of Crockett and Houston county are fortunate in the possession of such a leader in the present Mayor of Crockett, Mr. James W. Young. The son of one of the wealthiest and best known land owners and stock men along the Colorado river, Mr. Young prepared himself for the profession of law, has practiced with success and distinction, and, of more importance so far as the general welfare is concerned, has applied his energy and singular devotion for the progress and advancement of his community.

James W. Young was born at Bastrop, Texas, November 11, 1873, a son of Mark H. and Mary C. (Douglas) Young, both natives of Tennessee. Both parents came when young to Bastrop county, the mother with her father. Mark H. Young came alone and had but a dollar and a half in his pocket when he reached that county.

Robt T. Meador

Since then, as a result of his industry and business capacity, he accumulated a fortune of upwards of half a million dollars, and few among his contemporaries prospered so well, or became more influential in this section of the state.

Throughout his career he was essentially a business man, with a fine record of material accomplishment, but at the same time he always considered the best interests of the community and gave liberally of his energies and his means to the promotion of the general welfare. It was his especial ambition to give each of his children a fine farm and home, and the gratification of this aim was probably conducive in a great degree to his happiness.

Mark H. Young was a native of Tennessee, where he was reared, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, Stearns Regiment, serving under the famous cavalryman Forrest throughout the war. At the close of hostilities he came to Texas and for two years after reaching Bastrop county worked as manager of a large farm. In 1869 he bought the place where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred April 3, 1913, a beautiful location and rural estate on the Colorado river. After getting himself well established in Texas, he returned to Alabama and brought to this state his father and two sisters, educating the sisters and giving filial care to his father until the latter's death. Stock raising and general farming were the chief occupations and the source of his splendid success, and the Young ranch in Bastrop county is now considered one of the largest and most valuable in all central Texas. He was married in December, 1868, to Mary C. Douglas, whose people were wealthy farmers of Tennessee. Mrs. Young is still living in Bastrop county and has been a member of the Baptist Church since childhood. Their eight children, all of whom still survive, are as follows: Jessie Bell, the wife of W. D. C. Jones of Smithville, Texas; James W.; Hallie, wife of E. R. Mooring of Cleburne, Texas; Joe K., manager of his father's business affairs; Mary Shelton, wife of T. J. Haizlip of Fort Worth; Annie Douglas, at home; Ellen Norvel, wife of R. H. Hyde of Waco. The mother of Mark H. Young was named Pickett, from a Kentucky family which produced the famous General Pickett of Gettysburg fame. Every one of Mark H. Young's family is a graduate of some college or advanced school.

James W. Young spent the first fifteen years of his life on the home farm. He was then sent to Emory & Henry College of Virginia, one of the oldest and best schools of that state. He remained there for a course of five years, graduating in 1896. He then returned to this state and entered the University of Texas where he was graduated from the law department in 1898. The first two years he practiced at Galveston, and then located at Crockett where was formed the partnership of Young & Painter, which continued for one year. In September, 1901, he associated himself with Colonel and Joe Adams, and these gentlemen comprise one of the ablest law firms in the state and their law library is considered one of the largest and most extensive anywhere in Texas.

Mr. Young, though not yet at the middle period of life, has achieved all the elements of real success. He is one of the strongest members of the county bar, and so regarded by the profession and the laity. From the beginning of his professional career he has taken much interest in politics, though especially in politics as that word means good and efficient government. About four years ago he was appointed city attorney of Crockett, but owing to the demands of his large practice had to resign after one year. He was elected Mayor of Crockett in May, 1912, and as chief executive of the city has already made an excellent record. Probably his chief field of usefulness has been in connection with the good roads movement, a subject which has received his keen study and support for a number of years. In 1910 he began an aggressive and persistent campaign for good roads in Houston county. In furtherance of his object he made speeches all over the county, and did everything possible to bring the matter to the minds of the citizens in a practical, definite and convincing manner. In March, 1911, he saw the result of his efforts when Houston county voted for the issuance of $150,000 worth of road bonds, the proceeds from these bonds to be used in grading and surfacing the country roads leading out of Crockett for a distance of seven miles. Mr. Young prepared all the legal papers, took all the legal steps necessary in the matter, and after the bonds were signed he went to Chicago and disposed of them to the best advantage of the county. All this work, which has a more vital influence upon the general welfare than the duties of any single county office, was performed by Mr. Young without a cent of remuneration, he even paying his private expenses out of his own pocket. Until his recent election as Mayor, Mr. Young was chairman of the committee of five appointed to expend the road building fund. In his home city as Mayor, and as a private citizen as well he has been of great assistance in procuring the present excellent water and light system of this city.

On January 17, 1912, Mr. Young married Miss Hattie Stokes, the daughter of Charles Stokes of Houston county. Mr. and Mrs. Young are both members of the Methodist Church at Crockett, Mr. Young being chairman of the Connectional Board of the church. He and his wife are leaders in the social circles of their home city, and are both active in Masonry. Mr. Young is affiliated with the local Blue Lodge of which he is past master, is a member of Trinity Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is past High Priest, of Palestine Commandery and El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Galveston. He and his wife are members of the Order of Eastern Star, of which he is past Worthy Patron and Mrs. Young has also taken an active part in the Chapter's work.

ROBERT T. MEADOR. The career of this representative member of the Texas bar has been marked by courage, persistence and invincible determination of his powers in the gaining of desired ends. None who serves a novitiate in the exacting profession of law finds his early efforts burdened with over-appreciation or preponderant financial success. but Mr. Meador faced specially exigent problems while preparing himself for his chosen profession and while making his initial efforts to secure a steadfast footing in the same. To such valiant personalities, however, success is a natural prerogative, and it is most gratifying to note the precedence which has been worthily gained by this able and popular member of the bar of the city of Dallas, where he is senior member of the law firm of Meador & Davis, with offices at 420-25 Linz building. The firm also have branch offices in the city of Fort Worth and their practice is of extensive and important order.

Robert T. Meador was born at Houston, Texas county, Missouri, on the 3d of September, 1874, and is a son of Judge Robert B. and Louise (Canaday) Meador, both of whom were born in Franklin county, Virginia, the respective families having been founded in the Old Dominion commonwealth in the colonial era of our national history. Judge Meador was reared and educated in his native state and there he found a stage for his practical activities until the inception of the Civil war, when he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. From his native county he enlisted in a volunteer regiment formed early in 1861, and he proved a valiant and faithful soldier throughout the entire course of the great internecine conflict. He was in the command of General Stonewall Jackson at the time when that distinguished officer was shot, and it was he who raised the loved commander after he had fallen from his horse. Judge Meador was with his regiment in the Army of Northern Virginia

at the time of the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox, and his record as a soldier of the Confederacy was such as to reflect lasting honor upon his name. In later years he has manifested his deep interest in his former comrades by retaining affiliation with the noble organization, the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

Soon after the close of the war Judge Meador removed to Missouri and established his home at Houston, the capital of Texas county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and later was elected and served with marked distinction on the bench of the county court, a judicial office of which he continued the efficient and honored incumbent for the long period of sixteen years. He and his wife still reside at Houston, and are held in the highest esteem in the community that has long been their home. Both are now venerable in years, and of their children five sons and two daughters are living.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native town Robert T. Meador put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization by turning his attention to the pedagogic profession, through the medium of which he earned the funds which enabled him to prepare himself for the broader professional field in which he has since attained to definite success and precedence. When but sixteen years of age he began teaching in the schools of Missouri, and he continued to follow this vocation intermittently for a number of years, both in that state and after establishing his home in Texas. In the law department of the Missouri Normal School at Springfield he prosecuted his technical studies with energy and ambition, and in 1899 he was admitted to the bar of his native state, at Houston, the place of his birth.

At the inception of the Spanish-American war Mr. Meador enlisted in Company M, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and he accompanied his command to the reserve camp at Chickamauga Park, where he received appointment as first assistant clerk on the staff of General Wilson, in command of the First Army Corps. He continued in active service until victory had crowned the American arms in Cuba, and he was mustered out on the 24th of December, 1898, after which he received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Meador continued his residence in Missouri until 1902, when he came to Texas and established his home in the city of Dallas. He was entirely without financial resources, and for a time he devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools of Dallas county, the better to fortify himself for the initiation of the work of his chosen profession. Finally, in June, 1904, he was enabled to open an office and patently announce himself as prepared for the work of attorney and counselor at law, though his law library at the time was summed up in one well worn volume. Indomitable perseverance, as coupled with excellent technical knowledge and inflexible integrity of purpose, soon gained to the aspiring young disciple of Blackstone definite recognition, and he began laying broad and deep the foundations on which has been reared the superstructure of distinctive professional success. In May, 1907, Mr. Meador entered into a professional alliance with John Davis, another ambitious young lawyer, and they have since been most effectively associated in practice, under the firm name of Meador & Davis. They now control a large law business, both in Dallas and in Fort Worth, in which latter city they maintain a complete branch office. Besides there general law practice, which has brought about their appearance in many important litigations in the various courts of the state, the members of the firm are retained as general attorneys and managers of the Texas department of the American Bonding Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and are also attorneys for the supreme body of the Fraternal Mystic Circle as well as for various commercial and industrial corporations of important order. Mr. Meador is president of the Southern Loan & Security Company, of Dallas, and is an underwriter for the Texas Surety Company. He is an active and valued member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and is identified with the American Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, and the Fraternal Law Association of the United States. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church.

Mr. Meador has been a close and appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is one of its prominent representatives in his home city. He is affiliated with Tannehill Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Dallas Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templars; and Hella Temple, No. 34, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he has at the present time attained to the eighteenth degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry. He is likewise affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he is distinctively popular in professional, business and fraternal circles in his home city, even as are he and his wife valued factors in the social activities of the community, their pleasant home being at 4404 Junius avenue.

In the year 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meador to Miss Lillie Bell, daughter of Elijah F. Bell, a representative business man of Dallas, and the three children of this union are Robert F., Virginia Louise, and Lillian Duane.

DAN MCLEAN. As business builders and enterprising citizens Houston county and the city of Crockett has no better example than Dan McLean and his brother William. The brothers are both life long residents of southeast Texas and the family which they represent is among the very oldest among the American residents of this state. For almost a century the name has had an honored significance, and has been borne with credit and distinction by all the various members in the three generations of residents.

Dan McLean was born in Crockett, his present city home on January 20, 1863. His parents were William and Eliza (Collins) McLean. The father a native of Houston county, and the mother a native of Jackson, Tennessee, the latter having come to Texas when a child. The paternal grandfather, a native of North Carolina, came to Texas first as a member of the Magee Expedition of 1814. As the readers of Texas history well know, and as is described on other pages of this work, the expedition under Magee was one of the most important of the early incursions by Americans across the eastern border of Texas among the Mexican settlements. The grandfather under this leadership was one of the ninety-three survivors from the famous battle of the Medina River. Escaping massacre, he traveled along to Natchitoches, Louisiana, traversing this broad interval by traveling at night, and stopping during the day with friendly Indians, who were at that time almost the only inhabitants in the San Antonio River and the Sabines. A few years later the grandfather McLean came into Texas as a regular settler with the original Austin colony, and finally located his home twenty miles east of the present city of Crockett on the side of the old San Antonio trail. His settlement was in the year 1821. In these early years he was a fighter both of Mexicans and Indians, and was finally killed at what is known as the old Pool field in Anderson county. The land which was granted to this pioneer settler and American colonizer, twenty miles east of Crockett, is still in the possession of the McLean family.

William McLean, the father, lived a long and useful life in this state, and besides being a farmer also conducted a general store at Augusta for nearly thirty

years. He died about seven years ago beloved and respected by all who had known him. His wife died at Augusta twenty-four years ago. The father was not a member of any church, though he gave liberally to the cause of religion, and he was prominently interested in Masonry and at the time of his death was the oldest Mason in Houston county. During the Civil war he had enlisted as a member of Company C Gould's Battalion. He left Crockett as a member of the Thirteenth Texas Regiment, but was subsequently dismounted. The principal engagements in which he participated as a Confederate soldier were at Duval's Bluff, Nigger Hill, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Saline River, Helena, Arkansas, and a number of minor skirmishes and campaigns. His brother, James McLean, was captain of a company in Waterhouse's Brigade. William McLean, the father, owned a number of slaves and operated his plantation in this county with their labor before the war. He died in November, 1905, and the mother died in June, 1888.

There were eight children in the parents' family, and five are now living. The three children who are deceased are: Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of W. A. Davis, an attorney at Crockett; Jennie, the wife of W. V. McConnell, of Crockett; and Lucy, wife of W. K. Masurgille of Palestine. The living children are named as follows: Eula Riall, wife of O. C. Riall of Commerce, Texas; Daisy, who is the wife of W. V. McConnell of Crockett; James of Augusta; Will, a druggist of Crockett, and mentioned further in subsequent paragraphs; and Dan.

When twenty-one years of age, Dan McLean began working in his father's store and continued in that occupation until 1895 at which time he set up in the general dry goods business at Crockett, where for more than seventeen years he has been one of the enterprising merchants of Crockett, and has succeeded in well and made himself an influential member of this fine Texas community.

On September 15, 1887, Mr. Dan McLean married Miss Mary Lou Numsen of Anderson county, whose father, Geo. Numsen, came from Maryland. The three children of their marriage are named as follows: George McLean, who is associated with his father in business; Mary and Jennie, both at home. Mrs. McLean and her children are members of the Methodist church.

William McLean, the brother of Dan, was born in Augusta, September 1, 1879, and spent his early life on his father's farm and early took up the work of the mercantile trade in his father's store. He continued in the store of his father until 1904 at which date he went to Durant, Oklahoma, where he was a salesman for a year. Then moving to Clifton, Arizona, he remained there six months, and for a similar length of time was at Brownwood, Texas. After a two months' trip through north Texas he returned to Crockett and in 1908 bought a drug store, which he has since operated with splendid success. He is now the head of the McLean Drug Company, and the store is one of the largest and best stocked in Houston county. The company also maintained a number of wagons on the road, and it is due to the energetic enterprise of the head of the company that the business has been expanded so rapidly and with such success to the proprietors. Mr. McLean has manifested his business enterprise also in the field of citizenship, and was one of the leading promoters of the Houston County Fair Association, in which he owns considerable stock. He is also the owner of some farming property in this county, and has his comfortable home in Crockett.

Mr. William McLean is affiliated with Masonic Lodge No. 93, A. F. & A. M. at Augusta, and with Galveston Consistory No. 1. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World at Crockett. On December 13th, 1908, he married Miss Bertha McHenry of Houston county, a daughter of William McHenry, who came from Virginia. Their one child is named Lucy Estelle. Mrs. McLean is prominent in the social circles and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN S. WOOTTERS, M. D., is not only known and honored as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native county, but is also a scion of a family whose name has been most prominently and worthily linked with the annals of Houston county for more than half a century. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the fine city of Crockett, metropolis and judicial center of Houston county, and his distinctive prestige in his chosen vocation, together with his status as one of the loyal and progressive citizens of the county that has ever been his home and in which his popularity is of unequivocal order, renders most consonant his specific recognition in this history of his native state.

Dr. Wootters was born on the old homestead of his father, on the banks of the Trinity river, in the western part of Houston county, Texas, and the date of his nativity was October 3, 1870. He is a son of Captain John H. and Berta (Smith) Wootters, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in North Carolina, both families having been founded in America in the colonial epoch of our national history. Captain Wootters was reared and educated in his native state and there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until, as a young man, he determined to follow the star of empire in its westward course and came to Texas. He established a home in Houston county but soon after his arrival in the Lone Star state he subordinated all personal ambitions to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He was one of the first of the valiant young Texans to respond to the call of the southern states when the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation. He enlisted in a company that was organized for service in Virginia and which later became one of the seven companies forming the battalion commanded by Colonel Louis Wigfall. Upon the formal organization of the First Texas Regiment the company of which Captain Wootters was a member became Company I of that regiment, which became a part of Hood's Texas Brigade, which gained fame as one of the most gallant and dashing of the Confederate forces in the long and weary conflict between the north and the south. This brigade has been memorialized in song and story and in the history of the great internecine conflict few commands have been granted greater distinction and honor. The initial official position of Captain Wootters was that of first sergeant of his company, and through faithful service and marked gallantry he soon won promotion through the lieutenantcies to the rank of captain of his company, and in this office he ably commanded his men thereafter until the close of the war. In all the splendid forces of the south there was to be found no braver or more gallant soldier than this young Texas captain, and it was his to participate in a number of the fiercest and most sanguinary engagements marking the progress of the great conflict, as he shared in all of the service of his regiment in the commands of Generals Lee and Longstreet. Among the more important battles in which he took part may be mentioned those of Eltham's Landing, Seven Pines, the seven days' battles before Richmond, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Second Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and the almost continuous fighting during the eight months' seige of Petersburg. At Bermuda Hundred he received a severe wound in the wrist, but he continued with his command until the final surrender of the distinguished and loved commander, General Robert E. Lee.

After the close of the war Captain Wootters returned to Texas and assumed a clerical position in the city of Galveston, where later he engaged in the commission

business. In the late '60s he returned to Houston county and purchased a tract of land on the east bank of the Trinity river, which was then a navigable stream, and there he turned his attention to diversified agriculture and stock-raising, besides which he built up a prosperous business as a merchant, with well equipped general stores in the villages of Daly's and Grapeland. In 1877 he removed with his family to Crockett, the county seat, for the purpose of affording his children proper educational advantages and also with the view of expanding the scope of his business activities. Here he became associated with his brother, the late Major James C. Wootters, in the mercantile business, and they built up one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in this section of the state, the firm ever maintaining the highest reputation for fair and honorable dealings and for effective service in meeting the demands of an extensive and appreciative patronage. With this business Captain Wootters continued to be actively identified until his death, which occurred on the 21st of January, 1892, at which time he held prestige not only as one of the pioneer merchants of the city of Crockett but also as one of the leading business men and most honored and influential citizens of Houston county. His elder brother, Major Wootters, survived him and continued the business until he too was summoned to eternal rest. To Major Wootters a special memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, and to said article reference may be made for further data concerning the business activities of these sterling brothers who played so large a part in the civic and material development of Crockett and Houston county.

Captain Wootters was a man of broad views and mature judgment, his life was guided on the highest plane of integrity and honor, and he commanded at all times the inviolable esteem of his fellow men. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party, and he manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining affiliation with Crockett Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, of which he was a charter member and one who held the affectionate regard of his comrades in the same. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Crockett, of which he continued a stockholder until his death, and he otherwise gave liberal and timely support to measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for many years and was a most zealous and devout member of the Baptist church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Crockett. He served with all of consecration as a deacon of his church and also as superintendent of its Sunday school, the while, in a more generic way, his influence and co-operation were ever given in the furtherance of moral and educational movements and all other things representing the higher and truer ideals of human existence. Known and loved for his noble character and unfailing sympathy and kindliness, Captain Wootters left the gracious heritage of an untarnished name and his memory shall long be cherished in the city and county that represented his home for many years. His cherished and devoted wife, who aided him in making their home one of ideal order, is one of the loved factors in the representative social activities of Crockett, and she has been a most earnest worker in the Baptist church in her home city, as has she also in the D. A. Nunn Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, of which organization she was the first president. A gracious gentlewoman who exemplified the charms of the fine old southern regime, she is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her influence. Of the seven children of Captain and Mrs. Wootters two are deceased, Lena and Anna. Ethel is the wife of Willis Higginbotham, of Stephensville, Erath county, Texas, and is widely known as a cultured musician, with specially high reputation as a vocalist; Lucia is the wife of Harry Painter, a representative member of the bar of Crockett; Frances is the wife of Dr. Peyton R. Denman, who is a leading physician and surgeon in the city of Houston; Leon Blum Wootters resides in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and is assistant state bank examiner of that newly admitted commonwealth of the Union; and Dr. John Smith Wootters, of this review, is the eldest of the children.

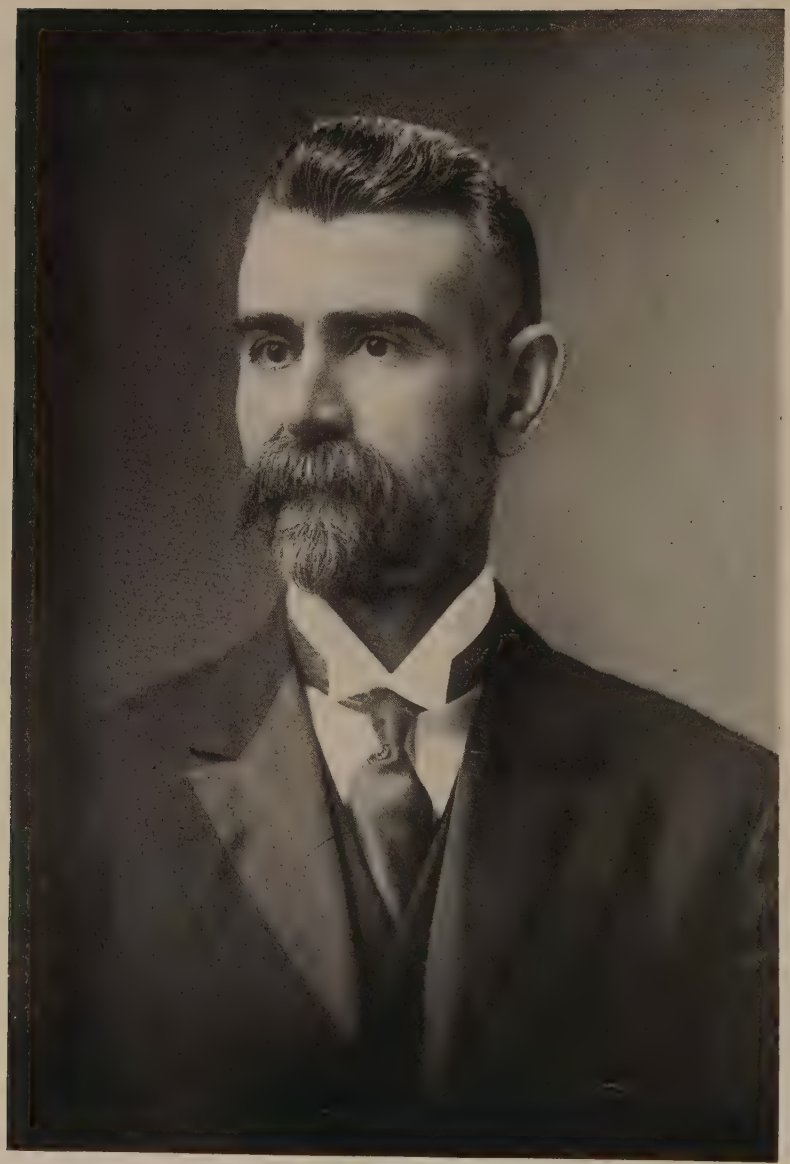
Dr. Wootters was seven years of age at the time of the family removal from the old homestead farm to the city of Crockett, where he gained his earlier educational training in the public schools. Thereafter he continued his studies in the academic or literary department of the University of Texas, at Austin, for two years, at the expiration of which, in preparation for the work of his chosen profession, he entered the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. To fortify himself still further, he thereafter completed an effective post-graduate course in the celebrated old Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadelphia, which great institution likewise conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1892.

In the Spring of 1892, Dr. Wootters opened an office in Crockett, which city has since continued the stage of his specially earnest and successful endeavors in his chosen profession, in which he has gained definite precedence as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his native county, with a large and lucrative practice as voucher for his technical skill and discrimination and his unqualified personal popularity. He is an avidious student and does not permit himself to lapse in the least in keeping in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He is an active and valued member of the Houston County Medical Society, of which he has been president, and he is also identified with the Texas State Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Wootters was reared in the faith of the Democratic party and he has never wavered in his allegiance to the same, with the result that he contemplates with unmixed satisfaction the present ascendency of the party in national affairs. He is an appreciative student of the history and teachings of the Masonic fraternity, in which he takes a most lively interest. He is affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons; besides which he has at this time advanced to the 32nd degree in Texas Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in the city of Galveston, where he is likewise affiliated with El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. and Mrs. Wootters are both members of the order of the Eastern Star. In their home city, Mrs. Wootters likewise is one of the valued members of the D. A. Nunn Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Both are zealous members of the Baptist church in Crockett, of which the Doctor is serving as deacon, and he holds membership in Davy Crockett Lodge, No. 193, Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor.

On the 21st of April, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wootters to Miss Sue Craddock, who was born in Trinity county, Texas, and reared in Crockett, Texas, and who is a daughter of Henry F. and Angelina (Murchison) Craddock. The mother is still living in Crockett, aged 79 years, but the father passed away some thirty years ago. Dr. and Mrs. Wootters have three fine sons, all of whom are attending the public schools of their native city,—John H., Smith B. and Frank S.

Dr. Ross Trigg. Among the well known and successful physicians of Fort Worth none is more deserving of mention than is Dr. Ross Trigg, engaged in practice here since 1906. He initiated the practice of his profession here and here he has since continued in the enjoyment of a goodly patronage. He is a native son of Texas, born in Arlington, Tarrant county, on July 27,



R. L. Spann M.D.M.E.

1885, and he is the son of Daniel C. and Sallie Louise (Bowlin) Trigg, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, who came to Texas in the early days. The father became an important factor in the cattle business here and he was half owner in a herd of cattle comprising thirty thousand head, known as the X. I. T. ranch. On this ranch is raised the finest herd of Black Polls in the world, the X. I. T. ranch being world famed for the breeding of this particular breed of cattle. The ranch itself, situated at Channing, Texas, comprised more than 600,000 acres of land, and is one of the finest places of its kind in the state.

Ross Trigg was educated in a preliminary manner in the schools of his native community, taking his college training in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. He supplemented that training with a post graduate course at the General Memorial Hospital of New York, and upon his return to his native state at once established himself in practice in Fort Worth.

Dr. Trigg was house surgeon and superintendent of the College Hospital of Fort Worth for one year, but his private practice assumed such proportions that he was compelled to resign from his post as superintendent. A general practice is conducted by the doctor, and he specializes somewhat in nervous diseases, to which subject he devotes a close and careful study. He is popular and prominent as a physician, and his social standing is of excellent order.

A Mason and an Elk, Dr. Trigg is well known in fraternal circles, and in line with his profession, he has membership in the State Medical Association of Texas. His one hobby might be designated as his interest in blooded horses, of which he is quite a fancier. Dr. Trigg is unmarried.

W. D. Harris, well known in legal circles in this section of the state, prominent as county and later as district judge, one time mayor of the city of Fort Worth, and now a member of the law firm of Harris, Harris & Young, has long occupied a leading place in the public eye in this city and in the district. He has been practicing law with more or less of continuity since he first came to Texas in 1883, his private practice being broken into at intervals by periods of public service, all of which has contributed to his prominence and popularity in no uncertain terms.

Born in Murray county, Georgia, on April 2, 1852, Mr. Harris is the son of M. W. and Martha M. (Holland) Harris, the former from North Carolina and the latter from South Carolina. W. D. Harris received his education in a branch of the University of Georgia and in the North Georgia Agricultural College, and was graduated in the year 1878, receiving the degree of A. B. Prior to his graduation he had been studying law on his own responsibility, and he was admitted to the bar one year before he was graduated. Mr. Harris was a member of the first graduating class to be awarded the A. B. degree in the North Georgia Agricultural College. Following the close of his college course, he engaged in the practice of law in his native county and for four and a half years was there occupied, coming to Texas in 1883 and locating in Fort Worth. He soon after formed a partnership with one Harris, under the firm name of Harris & Harris, which lasted until 1888, when he was elected to the county judgeship, an office he held for two terms of two years each. He was almost immediately thereafter elected district judge and he continued in that office for eight years.

In 1906 Judge Harris was elected mayor of Fort Worth for a two-year term, but just prior to the expiration of his term the people decided to inaugurate the commission form of government for Fort Worth, and Judge Harris was re-elected without opposition to serve a second term in the office of mayor. His incumbency of that office was marked by numerous improvements in the administration of the affairs of the city, and in every way justified the re-election of the judge to the office of chief executive of the city. Just prior to his first election to the office of Mayor Judge Harris had formed a partnership with certain of his colleagues, under the firm name of Harris, Harris & Young, and this partnership has endured up to the present time, and is admittedly one of the most successful combinations of legal talent in the city.

Judge Harris has during the years of his practice been counsel for numerous important interests and corporations, among them being the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.

On July 13, 1879, Judge Harris married Miss Mary Rush Temple, the daughter of James D. Temple of Spring Place, Murray county, Georgia, and to them have been born four children, concerning whom brief mention is made as follows: Newton Temple Harris, the eldest, is a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; Bertie Victoria, now the wife of Harry L. Spencer, lives in Waco, Texas; Miss Mattie Mae Harris is a teacher in the high school of Fort Worth, English and Hebrew being the subjects which she has in charge, and which she is well equipped for the successful handling of; and Miss Virginia Harris, who is yet attending school. The two oldest daughters attended Baylor University and both have taken the degree of A. B., being students of exceptional attainment. Mrs. Harris comes of a family that was conspicuously identified with the early history of our country, the name of Rush being one that was prominently connected with the early formative period of the United States Government, as history will reveal.

Robert L. Spann, M. D., M. E. Both in the broad field of citizenship and devotion to the interest of his profession Dr. Spann has had a notable career during the fifteen years of his residence in Dallas. Dr. Spann is one of the most accomplished members of the local profession of medicine and surgery, and has been very successful as a practitioner, and likewise prominent in professional education in this state. Dr. Spann was formerly proprietor of the well known sanitarium at Oak Cliff, which was the site and nucleus of the splendid Lake Cliff Park, which is now one of the picturesque features of Dallas, and its finest place of public entertainment during the summer season. Dr. Spann has always interested himself both in his profession and in civic matters, and is one of the progressive men who are contributing their resources to the development of a greater and better Dallas.

Dr. Spann was born at Monticello in Wayne county, Kentucky, in 1870, a son of Andrew Jackson and Matilda J. (Wade) Spann. His father, who was an architect and builder, died in Arkansas in 1875. With his mother, and other members of the family, Dr. Spann came to Texas when he was a boy, and was reared to manhood in this state. The family first located at McKinney, but subsequently moved to Decatur in Wise county, and the mother is still living in that county at Chico.

Having at an early age determined upon the profession of medicine as his career, Robert L. Spann became a student in medical schools in the north and east. In 1894 he graduated from Physio-Medical College of Indianapolis, and in the same year began his practice at Toledo, Ohio. He subsequently entered and took a full course of study in the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, where he was graduated in 1899. In 1898 he had located at Denison, Texas, and towards the close of 1899 established his office at Dallas, and has since occupied a high place among the medical practitioners of this city. He is one of the members of the profession who are never content with present attainment, and is an eager student in all branches of the medical science, and since settling permanently at Dallas has

taken post-graduate work in both Chicago and New York. He pursued one course in Electro-Therapeutics at the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis.

During his residence in Dallas, Dr. Spann has acquired a large practice in medicine and surgery, and for several years has made somewhat of a specialty of the diseases of women and general surgery. He has gained no small reputation throughout the state and in the medical fraternity at large for his success in the treatment of gall-stones, and of cancers and tumors. From 1901 to 1907 inclusive, he was Dean of the Physio-Medical College at Dallas. This institution in 1897 was consolidated with the College of Medicine and Surgery at Chicago, and for two years following Dr. Spann made regular trips to the latter city to deliver before the students of the college, lectures on the subject of tumors.

Dr. Spann in the spring of 1902 bought what had been previously known as the Llewellyn Club at Oak Cliff, and this beautiful park grounds became the site of what was for some years known as Spann Park and Sanitarium. In 1896, the property was transferred into what is now familiarly known as Lake Cliff Park, a public amusement resort of the highest class, equipped with a splendid theatre, a concert hall and many other facilities for wholesome amusement, and it is in many ways the finest place of its kind in Texas, and affords a beautiful retreat for the citizens of Dallas and other towns reached by the interurban railway for innocent pleasure during the summer season. The management is the Cliff Park Theatre Company, of which Dr. Spann is secretary.

Dr. Spann is a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and is identified with a number of local organizations and activities, which are beneficial in the business and civic life of the community. He was married in 1897 to Miss Willie J. Culbertson, a daughter of Dr. James Culbertson of Waco, Texas. They are the parents of one son, Robert J. Spann, who was born in 1901. The Spann residence is at 827 North Zangs Boulevard, in Dallas.

JUDGE FRANK HENRY SWEET. Brown county for the past thirty years has had no family more distinguished for its substantial ability and public spirit and high ideals of personal and civic character than the Sweets. The head of the family in this county is a man who has honorably acquired wealth and influence entirely through his own efforts, and has reared a family of children who are winning creditable places in the world among them being the present county judge of Brown county, a young and capable lawyer who has made an excellent record in his profession and in public affairs in his native vicinity.

Judge Frank Henry Sweet was born October 12, 1884, in San Augustine county, Texas, a son and the oldest child of Hon. Benjamin Gospero and Mattie (Sharp) Sweet, who were also natives of San Augustine county. The Sweets are of French and German descent and the Sharps are Scotch-Irish. The grandparents were born in Tennessee, and the previous generation came from France and Germany. Benjamin G. Sweet when he was twelve years old left his father's home, and without assistance, from any one earned his way through college. Having acquired his education by much self-denial and hard work, he has always been a staunch believer in schools and what they stand for, and has given his own children the best advantages. Since 1882 his home has been in Brown county, where he is a man of wealth and standing. He is perhaps best known as a stock farmer, but has also done much public service. He served as treasurer of the county for ten years from 1886 to 1896. He is the owner of a fine stock ranch of six hundred acres of valley lands, and formerly specialized in fancy Jersey cattle but is now raising the short horn Durham cattle. His herd was headed by a fine imported bull, and his Jersey cows had a reputation throughout this part of Texas. Besides his stock and ranch lands, Mr. Sweet is interested in Brownwood City real estate and also large tracts of lands in Runnells and Brown counties. He has subdivided twenty large tracts of land in Brown county, and as a dealer in land has the enviable distinction of never having had a law suit about any land deal, nor having had to take back a piece of land once sold. He was also very good about helping the people to whom he sold, assuring them to carry this land on to completion. His integrity is known wherever he is acquainted, and the prize of a good name is a heritage which his children will doubtless cherish more than his material prosperity. All that he has in property and material influence he has won himself. The seven children born to Benjamin G. Sweet and wife are: Judge Sweet, the oldest; Itasca Sweet, who in 1913 received the Master's degree at the University of Texas; Mary C. Sweet, who likewise is the recipient of the Master's degree at the State University in 1913; Benjamin G. Sweet, Jr., associated with his father on the ranch; Mattie Sweet, a high school graduate; and Horace Chilton and Lewis K. Sweet.

Judge Sweet as a boy was reared in Brown county, attended the common schools and the high school. His first work after leaving school was to qualify and begin teaching, during 1901-02. After that he entered Daniel Baker College at Brownwood, where he was graduated B. A. in 1904. He then entered the University of Texas in the law department, and was graduated LL. B. in 1908. He began his practice in San Antonio, as the associate of Hon. A. C. Davies. After one year the poor health of his father caused him to return to Brown county, and he assisted the elder Sweet in arranging the many business affairs of the latter. When this work was done he opened his office and began the regular practice of law in Brownwood. In November, 1912, Mr. Sweet was honored by the county in election to the office of county judge on the Democratic ticket. So far as his duties of office and business permit, he retained his private practice and has been very successful both as a lawyer and in the administration of the fiscal affairs entrusted to his charge in the office of the county judge. He is always ready to assist in any enterprise of a beneficial nature to the city, county or state. Judge Sweet is the owner of some Brownwood real estate, and looks forward to a greater development of this section of the state in the next ten years than has preceded in all the past quarter century.

Judge Sweet is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, is past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, and his church membership is in the Methodist denomination. He gives all his time to his official duties and his law practice. Judge Sweet is unmarried and has his home with his parents in one of the comfortable and attractive residences of Brownwood.

C. E. BASHAM. One of the best known bankers of northwest Texas is C. E. Basham, now and for the past ten years cashier of the Waggoner Banking Company at Vernon. Mr. Basham started in at banking when little more than a boy, and by his ability and industry has secured promotions from one place to another, until he is now executive officer, a stock holder, and otherwise interested in the largest financial institutions of Wilbarger county. Mr. Basham's name has been known in Vernon for many years, and Mr. Basham is himself recognized as an old timer, although he is by no means an old man. By long residence and familiarity with conditions and people, Mr. Basham is convinced that no part of Texas has a brighter future than Wilbarger county, and he is willing to believe any assertion that might be made concerning this part of the state as a possibility of the next quarter century.

C. E. Basham was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, May

30, 1874. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, and the father had been resident in that state from early years of the last century. His father, J. M. Basham, was a prominent attorney at Glasgow, moved out to Texas and settled in Vernon, a number of years ago, but later returned to his home state and is now living at the age of sixty years in Bowling Green. The parents were married at Glasgow, where the mother, Alice Depp, was educated and she is now fifty-three years of age. Of the two children, Mr. C. E. Basham was the older.

As a boy he attended school at Scottsville, Kentucky, and continued his education when the family moved to Vernon for one year. His business career began with work as bookkeeper for the firm of Parker and Colbert, with whom he continued for six years and laid the foundation for his later career. He then began with the R. C. Neal firm of bankers at Vernon, and continued with them until the business was bought and absorbed by the Merchants & Cattlemen's Bank, in 1897. He was with that bank until it in turn was taken over by the Waggoner National Bank in 1899. A few years later, Mr. Basham was made cashier of the Waggoner bank, and since that time has had the practical direction of the business of this bank.

Since 1903 Mr. Basham has been honored with the post of City Treasurer of Vernon. He is a loyal Democrat. In 1896 at Vernon, occurred his marriage to Miss Etta Allman, whose father, George Allman was a well known owner and raiser of race horses in the state of Tennessee. The four children of the marriage, all born in Vernon were: Robert, born in 1897; Alice, born in 1898; Thelma, born in 1901 and Inez, born in 1903. All these children are attending school in Vernon. On October 16, 1912, at Long View, Texas, Mr. Basham married Miss Della Pegues, a daughter of P. A. Pegues. Her parents are both living in Long View.

Dr. George H. Beavers. When Dr. George H. Beavers came to Benjamin in 1890 he was fresh from his studies in the University of Texas, having spent but a few months in practice in Drop, Texas, prior to his advent into this place. Here his progress has been an upward one from the beginning, and the drug store enterprise of which he is the head, was established some three years after his location here. He has advanced perceptibly in his profession, in his citizenship and in the confidence and esteem of the general public, and his position here now is one of which he may well be proud. Dr. Beavers was born in the state, his home being in Denton county as a boy, where he was born on June 20, 1866, and he is a son of George L. and Harriett Owens, both of them born in Tennessee.

George Beavers came to Texas in 1857 and here identified himself with farming and stock-raising. He also was engaged in carpentering and building to some extent, and he served in the Union army during the Civil war, in the capacity of a carpenter and builder. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and a devout Christian, and he died in 1905 at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who was also an active member of the Presbyterian church was a woman of splendid integrity and admirable christian character, and she died three years after the passing of her husband, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried with him in Denton county. They were the parents of eight children.

Dr. Beavers had his early education in the public schools and when he had finished his high school course he entered the University at Tehuacana, Texas, and from there he went to the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was duly graduated in 1890. He returned to Texas when he had won his M. D. degree and after a few months of practice in Drop, this state, he came to Benjamin and opened an office. His practice has been a growing one from the start, and he is the only physician in the place. His popularity is markedly pronounced,—so much so that there has never seemed room for another physician to make a place for himself here, and the Doctor has gone on his way in the quiet performance of his duty, gaining in prosperity with every passing year. His drug store, which he established some three years after he located here, has filled a genuine want in the community, and is the only one in the place, as well. It is a thoroughly modern shop in every respect, well stocked and well conducted, as one might expect.

Dr. Beavers has filled a prominent place in the community in the years of his residence here, and is now serving as president of the local school board. He is a Republican, but it does not affect his activities in local politics. He served at one time as postmaster of Benjamin, and gave an excellent administration of the office, too.

Dr. Beavers was married in this city, on January 23, 1895, to Linnie Dimmitt, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Dimmitt of this community. They have two children—Herbert G. and Doris. Dr. and Mrs. Beavers attend the Christian church and Mrs. Beavers is a member of the Ladies Aid Society of the church.

Dr. Beavers is a man of quiet instincts, fond of his home and family, and finding a genuine pleasure in the work of his profession and in the supervision of his fine ranch, located in the vicinity of Knox county. His standing in the community is of the highest order, and his labors in behalf of his town are unceasing.

Judge William M. Moore. Knox county has no more forceful and energetic citizen than Judge Moore, former county judge and since 1894 engaged in practice as a lawyer, and also in the real estate and abstract business at Benjamin. Judge Moore represents the third generation of his family in Texas, the name having been identified with different sections of this state since pioneer days. His own career has been one of exceptional success and prominence. In his home county and city he has accepted every opportunity to improve and boost commercial and economic prosperity, and as an evidence of this it might be mentioned that he was a few years ago one of the thirty local citizens who offered to build a road bed from Seymour to Benjamin, just in order to get a new railroad for the town. In other matters as well he has always been forehanded and enthusiastic, and his previous achievements make him an ideal leader in any community.

William M. Moore was born in Wood county, Texas, February 23, 1862. His father was John R. Moore, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Texas during the decade of the fifties. The paternal grandfather was William Moore, who during his residence in Texas was elected a member of the state legislature. No railroads had been built through his part of the state and he had to ride horse back to the state capitol in Austin. Grandfather Moore was a Methodist preacher, and did much service in traveling about in early Texas as a circuit rider, and in bearing the gospel to remote settlements. John R. Moore followed farming all his life and was a devout member of the Methodist church. During the Civil war he enlisted in a Texas regiment, and went through many campaigns and battles. In politics he was active, though never an office holder. His death occurred in 1905, at the age of eighty-nine years, and he is buried in Jack county of this state. John R. Moore married Mary Ann Paschal, who was born in Georgia, in which state she was married. She belonged to the Baptist faith, and at her death in 1870 was buried in Wood county. There were three children, of whom Judge Moore was the second.

Judge Moore has spent all his career in Texas, and his early years were spent on the farm of his father, who was a man of ability and gained a generous prosperity as a farmer. His early education was received in the

public schools, and at the age of fifteen he started out to earn his own way. He worked on a cattle range, followed the life of a cowboy for about ten years, and started in at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. After a few years he bought a few cattle and developed an independent enterprise as a cattleman. Finally he moved his stock to the land between Knox and King counties, and was one of the early ranchers in that vicinity. Finally selling out his cattle interests, he directed his energies to completing his neglected education, and in preparation for a professional career. He was a student in the Switzer College at Weatherford for two terms, taking a classical course, and then entered the state university at Austin where he was four years in the academic department. Following that he studied two years in the law department, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he located at Benjamin, now the county seat of Knox county, and has enjoyed a large and important practice in the county and state courts since that time. He carries on a large business in real estate, loans and abstracts, farms on an extensive scale, raising horses, cattle and other stock, and he might equally well be classified either as a rancher, a lawyer, or a man of affairs.

In Baylor county, Texas, on July 4, 1894, Judge Moore married Miss Stella Sams, a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. P. C. Sams of Benjamin. The four daughters in their family are: Mora, Willie Lois, Catherine and Jeannette. Judge Moore affiliates with the Masonic Order in the Blue Lodge and Commandery, with the Woodmen of the World, and with the College Fraternity of the Kappa Sigma. He is an active member of the Benjamin Commercial Club, and in religious matters belongs to no church, though a liberal supporter of all religious and philanthropic causes. His wife is active in the Christian denomination. In politics he has long been a local leader in the Democracy, and for two years served as county judge. He also served at one time on the school board, and during his college career was nominated for the legislature, but withdrew his name. Outside of his extensive business, Judge Moore takes great pleasure in outdoor life, especially horseback riding and camping, and he is a breeder of fine horses and cattle. He has surrounded himself with all the facilities for enjoying life.

Col. George Iverson Goodwin. In the seventy-ninth year of his long and useful life, lives retired at Brownwood Col. George Iverson Goodwin, distinguished as a soldier, a lawyer and legislator and public spirited citizen, a man whose name and works will be perpetuated into the coming generation under his title of "Father of the Agricultural & Mechanical College" at Bryan.

Col. George Iverson Goodwin was born August 1, 1835, at Americus, Georgia, the son of John and Sarah (Cutts) Goodwin, natives of North Carolina and Georgia respectively. They were married in Georgia in July, 1829. The founder of the American branch of the family was John Goodwin of English lineage who settled in Virginia. The Cutts family was of Scotch stock, and descendants of Lord Cutts. The parents of Col. George I. Goodwin came to Texas in 1845, settling in Grimes county, where the father was engaged as a planter, and where he died at the age of sixty-six years. The mother lived to the age of sixty, dying of yellow fever in Chambers county.

Colonel Goodwin was ten years old when the family came to Texas, grew up in Grimes county, received a practical education in the local schools, and in 1858 took up the study of law at Richmond. He practiced for a time in Chambers county until the outbreak of the Civil war. He first enlisted in Streight's Regiment, cavalry, and then transferred to the cavalry commanded by Major Ragsdale. The latter regiment was subsequently consolidated with Gould's regiment. Among the twenty-odd skirmishes and battles in which he participated was that at Brashear City, Louisiana, where he assisted in capturing twenty-three hundred federal soldiers. He continued through the war under General Tom Green and Dick Taylor until the final surrender. After the war Colonel Goodwin located at Bryan in Brazos county, where he resumed his private practice as a lawyer, and was one of the leading attorneys of that section of the state. He remained in private practice at Bryan for ten years and then practiced twenty years in Brownwood, until his retirement from the ranks of active lawyers.

Colonel Goodwin was first married in June, 1853, to Miss Sallie Trammell, who died of the yellow fever in 1863. The only living child of that marriage is Judge John Goodwin, concerning whom a sketch appears elsewhere. The second marriage of Colonel Goodwin was to Miss Sallie Jones of Brazos county. She died in 1872. The present wife of the Colonel was Miss Sallie Smith, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. Their marriage was celebrated in November, 1873.

Colonel Goodwin retired from active practice at Brownwood in 1896. He was elected a member of the Fourteenth Texas Legislature, and it was during that time that his energies and talents were devoted to two of the most important measures of constructive and remedial legislation in that period of Texas history. In the first session of the fourteenth general assembly he fought the International & Great Northern Bond Bill, which provided for the signing of bonds that had not been signed by the previous Governor Davis nor by the then Governor Coke. These bonds amounted to ten millions of dollars, and Colonel Goodwin and a great majority of well-thinking Texas citizens believed that the ratification of these bonds would impose an outrageous tax upon the people of the state. Largely due to his vigorous opposition to the measure, a compromise was effected by which the railroad was given twenty sections of land for each mile constructed. During the Twelfth Legislature Colonel Goodwin was author of the bill creating the Mechanical and Agricultural College at Bryan. Some years before, the Federal government had provided in a general measure for the disposition of certain funds to be turned over to the individual states and applied to industrial and agricultural education. Colonel Goodwin took the lead in getting Texas to accept the provisions of this law in practical manner and established the Agricultural and Mechanical College which for the past forty years has been such an important institution of popular and technical education in this state. On the campus of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan stands Goodwin Hall, named in honor of Colonel Goodwin and erected through the provision supplied by the Thirtieth Legislature. This honor was conferred in recognition of the colonel's legislative work, in bringing about the foundation of the original institution. In view of his long and active career in behalf of practical and beneficent enterprises for the advancement of the state, it is scarcely necessary to comment upon Colonel Goodwin's character as a loyal and public spirited citizen. He is a man of exceptional education, and even in his advanced years he keeps in touch with current events and is especially well informed on all historical subjects pertaining to his home state, as well as the history and legislation of all civilized nations.

Thomas P. Frizzell. One of the best known business men of Knox City, Texas, and withal, one of the most successful and enterprising, is Thomas P. Frizzell, one who has made his way to success and independence through successive grades of prosperity, from the very bottom of the ladder. He had no advantages as a boy that were worthy of the name, and early learned the lesson of self-support, beginning when he was seven years old to shift for himself, as the term goes. Today he is the owner and proprietor of two drug stores in

G. L. Goodwin

Texas, and is fast forging to the front in the ranks of the prosperous men of the county.

Thomas P. Frizzell was born in Neosho, Missouri, on June 1, 1872, and is the son of parents who were natives of the state. His father died when he was about seven, his mother some four years prior to that time, so that he was orphaned at a time when he most needed the care of a parent. He has been the architect of his own fortunes in the truest sense of the word, for he assumed command of his future, as well as of his present, when he was aged seven. He earned his keep by doing light work and the usual chores that a boy of that age can perform, when he must, and at the age of fifteen he came to Texas. He first located in Gainesville, this state, and was employed as delivery boy in a grocery store, which work he continued in for a few months and then went into a drug store as a clerk. His connection with that enterprise has been continuous from that day to this. He worked in his first place three years, and in another place he remained twelve consecutive years, when he went to Proctor, in Comanche county, and opened a store on his own responsibility. This was in 1905, and he is still the proprietor of that store, the same being in charge of a manager, while he conducts the Knox City establishment. He came here in 1909 and opened up his present house, which does business under the firm name of Frizzell & Carnes. A full line of drugs, druggists sundries, etc., is carried in stock, and a jewelry department also adds to the attractiveness and profits of the place.

Mr. Frizzell has added not a little to his education in recent years by observation and continued study, for as a boy his educational advantages were decidedly meager. When he was about fourteen he left his native state and went to Kansas, where he attended school in Osage Mission for a year before he came to Texas. That represented the major part of his training, although as a boy in Missouri he had occasionally attended the winter sessions of the village schools.

Mr. Frizzell is a Democrat in his politics, but does not participate in the activities of the party other than as a voter. He is a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and also has membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

He is a decided enthusiast on the subject of the advantages and attractive qualities of Texas, and does not hesitate to recommend it to ambitious young men. He is permanently located within her borders, and is determined to withhold no word of praise for the great southwestern state wherein he has been so successful.

Mr. Frizzell was married at Proctor, Texas, on November 27, 1895, to Miss Mollie Pinson, a daughter of John Pinson, a one time resident of Coleman county. Three children have been born to them: Mollie Lois, who is deceased; Tom Paul and Marjorie Pinson Frizzell. The family have membership in the Christian church, where they have a share in work of the various departments of the church, and they enjoy the esteem and high regard of the representative people of the city and county.

T. H. Shive. A highly successful business man of Vernon, T. H. Shive has lived in that city since 1889. He began his career there as a clerk, finally acquired an interest and later became sole proprietor of a large implement house, and now has not only the largest concern of its kind in Wilbarger county, but has a branch house at Chillicothe, and many other business interests in his section of the state.

Mr. Shive comes from Goliad, Texas, where he was born January 9, 1858, the only son of his parents, M. M. and Lydia (Harris) Shive. His father, a native of Mississippi, moved to Texas, in 1856, locating in the county where the son was born. The father was in early life a school teacher, later became a stock raiser, and lived in the vicinity of Goliad, until 1906, and is now retired at the age of seventy-seven, and making his home in the city of El Paso. During the Civil war he became captain of a Texas Company, and served from the first month of hostilities until their close. The mother who was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, died at Goliad in 1858 at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. T. H. Shive grew up in the vicinity of historic old Goliad, attending the local schools there, and started out when a boy to make his own way in the world. His first experience was as a clerk in a store and afterwards he sold implements for a Dallas jobbing house, on the road. He has more than thirty years of experience to back up his present business, and intimate knowledge of trade conditions in implements is a great factor in his present successful establishment. Coming to Vernon in 1889, he was in the employ of Mr. Scurlock for several years, after which he bought out the business, and his name has been at the head of the establishment ever since. He owns the Shive Implement Company of Chillicothe, is a director in the Waggoner National Bank, and is also a director in the Vernon Oil Company.

With success in business he has also given his share of attention to the public welfare, and has served as a school director. In politics he is a Democrat. In Masonry Mr. Shive has taken the York Rite degrees, and belongs to Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

At Vernon in 1890, Mr. Shive married Miss Hattie Napier, a daughter of Captain John S. Napier. Her father now lives in Vernon. The five children born to their marriage are: 1st, Anna, born in 1892 and died in 1907; Olive, born at Vernon in 1894, and a graduate of the public schools; Hattie Shive, born at Vernon in 1899, and still in school; Mary Myatt Shive, born at Vernon in 1905; and Thomas Shive born in 1908.

Andrew Jackson Baxley. For thirty-five years a resident of Dallas, and north Texas, the late Andrew Jackson Baxley, who died in Dallas, January 15, 1908, had a long and useful career, and his family are well known in Dallas, where Mrs. Baxley resides at 300 Grand Avenue.

Andrew Jackson Baxley was born in Columbus, Georgia, in 1845. His father was a native of South Carolina, and of English stock. His mother was Mary E. (Baxley) Baxley. There were only two children in the family, and Mr. Baxley's sister was Columbus, now deceased. In his native state of Georgia, Andrew J. Baxley lived until he was seventeen, having in the meantime received his education in the common schools, but further preparation for a career was interrupted by the great war between the states. At the age of seventeen he joined the Confederate army, and served first under General Robinson, and later under General Ross. His service as a soldier continued for three years and eight months. When the war was over he lived in Selma, Alabama, and while there learned the trade of bricklayer. He spent several years in Shreveport, Louisiana, and in 1873 located at Dallas. After one year there he went to Ennis, and that city was his home until 1879 when he returned to Dallas, and continued at his trade and in the contracting business until his death. Mr. Baxley was a Democrat in politics, was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family worshipped in the Christian Church.

On June 11, 1871, Mr. Baxley married Miss Willie Macon, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of J. E. J. and Mary E. (Lyles) Macon, her father of North Carolina, and her mother of Tennessee. Mrs. Baxley was one of ten children, only three of whom are now living, the other two being Alexander, a contractor of Dallas, and Carrie, wife of W. F. Albright, of Fort Worth. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baxley were born eleven children, namely: Frank, who died in infancy; one that died unnamed; Edythe, wife of S. T. Bryant, of Dallas, and the mother of two children, Irma, and Rhoma; Carrie, wife of H. L. Fry, of Dallas; Robert E., of Dallas;

Maude, wife of W. H. Love, of Greeneville, Texas; Birdie, wife of G. T. Morris, of Fort Worth; S. J., of Chicago; Carey Ross, of Dallas; Louie C., at home; and Ermine, deceased.

JOHN M. FORMWALT. Of the frontiersmen and old time stockmen who saw duty on the plains of western Texas when they were still the battle-grounds between the advancing civilization on the east and the retiring barbarism of the western wilderness, none of the survivors has a more interesting and varied record than John M. Formwalt, now a resident of Van Horn in Culberson county.

Mr. Formwalt belongs to one of the noted old American families, one that has been identified with this country since revolutionary times, and has always furnished men of physical power, mental resourcefulness and worthy character to their respective communities.

John M. Formwalt was born at Pontotoc, Mississippi, October 23, 1848, a son of Major John and Courtney (McEwan) Formwalt. The ancestry was German and Irish, and the parents were among the settlers of the original Tennessee colony near Palestine, Texas. On both sides of the family there were members in the Revolution and the maternal grandfather, Col. McEwan, not only participated in the Revolution, but later served as captain in the Creek-Indian war. Major John Formwalt, the father, was a captain of the Texas Rangers during the frontier days, and on the outbreak of the Civil war disbanded his ranger company, and took service under Generals Hood and Johnson, attaining the rank of major, and participating in many of the chief battles of the long war. At the battle of Franklin his own men were composed of eight hundred Texas troops, and at the end of the fight only about one hundred and sixty-two survived. He was himself wounded and taken prisoner at that battle. Major Formwalt is ninety-four years of age and a resident at Granbury, in Hood county, one of the most venerable of the Texas pioneers. After the war he was a successful merchant and stockman in Hood county, until he retired when eighty-four years of age. His wife died in 1883, and her remains now rest in the cemetery at Granbury. On the paternal side Mr. Formwalt's grandmother was a sister of the wife of the Governor Traup of Georgia. Seven children were born to Major Formwalt and wife, and their names are as follows: William, a prominent stockman of Carizoza, New Mexico; John M.; Charles F., a farmer of Colorado City, Colorado; Hood, a prominent sheepman of Oregon; Helen, a wife of William Allen, a stock raiser at Ballinger; Ada, wife of Ben Hudson of Rock Port, Texas, now deceased; and Samuel, also deceased, who was a resident in Rawlings county, Texas.

Mr. John M. Formwalt was reared in Texas during times and circumstances which interfered greatly with regular schooling, and though he continued to attend school up to the time he was about eighteen years of age, his attendance was often interrupted. At the age of eighteen he begun driving cattle over the prairies to New Mexico and Kansas, and subsequently was engaged in the stock raising business for sixteen years in Hood county. In 1874 he moved out to Runnels county, where he continued in the same business for some years. In 1879 Mr. Formwalt was elected sheriff of Runnels county on the Democratic ticket, and held that position continuously for twelve years. Western Texas has had many efficient, courageous and noted sheriffs, and among them probably none more so than Mr. Formwalt. As the principal executive officer of the law he had supervision of a county which at the time was filled with desperadoes and cattle thieves. Stage robbing was a common practice and assaults upon the law as well as crimes committed by one individual upon another were so frequent that no occupation was more hazardous and demanded greater ability than that of sheriff. It remains to his credit as part of the permanent annals of western Texas that Mr. Formwalt actually broke up all the outlaw gangs operating in his territory and arrested and sent many of them to the penitentiary. Among these were Potter and McDaniels, who were noted stage robbers of the time and convicted for robbing stages between Ballinger and San Angelo. Riley Madget, a notorious character of the time, fired upon Mr. Formwalt as he stopped in a room with his back turned, and in self-defense Mr. Formwalt found it necessary to put an end to the career of this cowardly desperado then and there. This killing occurred in 1886, and an account of the same may be found in the criminal news of that year. He also killed a cattle thief named Tom Potter in 1878 in Denton county.

Prior to his election as sheriff, but while doing duty as deputy, he was engaged in many Indian fights. One of these occurred in 1869 near Pecos, where he in company with twenty-two others were attacked by sixty Apaches, who captured their horses and left the white men stranded so that they were forced to walk a distance of more than four hundred miles without water and with little food.

Mr. Formwalt has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eppie Walden, a native of Texas and a daughter of Kay Walden. Her death occurred in Ballinger in 1895. In 1897 Mr. Formwalt married Miss Bulah, who had been left an orphan and was reared in the home of Major John Formwalt. Mr. Formwalt has no children. He resides on his well stocked ranch in Culberson county, one of the most highly esteemed old-timers in west Texas. Mr. Formwalt stands six feet four inches in height, and in body and character is one of the best representatives of old-time Texas citizens.

HARRY P. LAWTHER. Senior member of the law firm of Lawther & Pope, of Dallas, with offices at 1202 Commonwealth National Bank building, he whose name initiates this paragraph is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of northern Texas and as a citizen who takes more than perfunctory interest in all that touches the welfare of the community. He is a man of high professional attainments and the firm of which he is a member controls a large and important law business, in connection with which he has appeared in many important litigations in the state and federal courts of Texas. He has been a resident of the Lone Star state since his boyhood days, and here has found ample opportunity for definite and worthy achievement in the exacting profession which he has honored by his character and services.

Mr. Lawther was born at Muscatine, Iowa, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was January 25, 1859, a notation which indicates beyond peradventure that his parents were numbered among the pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye state. Colonel Robert R. Lawther, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, claimed the old Keystone state of the Union as the place of his nativity and was the youngest of the seven children of James and Jane (Hood) Lawther, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in Pennsylvania. In his native land and in Ireland James Lawther was educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but his predilections led him into other fields of endeavor and at the age of twenty-six years he emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to America. He first settled in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Jane Hood. In 1841 they removed to Armstrong county, that state, where he continued to be actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture until his death, which occurred in 1865. His wife, a woman of most gracious personality, survived him by about four years.

Colonel Robert R. Lawther was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm near Kittanning, the capital of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and his educational

Harry P. Lawton.

advantages were those afforded in a somewhat irregular and desultory attendance in the common schools of the locality and period—a preliminary discipline which proved adequate foundation upon which to rear the broad superstructure of knowledge which he later acquired through self-application and through active association with men and affairs. He continued to attend school during the winter terms until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, and in the meanwhile he gained full fellowship with arduous toil and endeavor, in connection with the operations of the home farm. As a young man he severed his allegiance to the great basic industry under whose influence he had been reared, and he was long and successfully identified with mercantile enterprise. He gained experience in this line at Newburg, New York, and later removed to Iowa and numbered himself among the pioneers of that state, where he was engaged in mercantile business at Muscatine for some time and later he established a grocery business at Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was a resident at the inception of the Civil war. Loyal to the cause represented by the Confederate States, he enlisted as a member of the first company of state militia organized at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, in April, 1861, and with his regiment he entered service in the command of General Price. He was soon afterward elected major of the First Missouri Cavalry, at the time when Price's command was formally mustered into the Confederate service, and he proved one of the gallant and honored officers of the Confederacy. He participated in many sanguinary engagements, and in the battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn Tavern, Arkansas, in March, 1862, he led a brilliant charge in which was effected the capture of a Union battery. In recognition of this splendid service he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and he continued with his command until the close of the war. In later years he signified his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

Within a short period after the close of the war Colonel Lawther removed with his family to Texas and established his home in the city of Galveston, where he continued to be engaged in the retail grocery trade until 1877. He then removed to Washington county, this state, and located at Brenham, the county seat, where he became manager of a large general store conducted by the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, besides which he owned and operated a farm in that county. He continued to reside at Brenham until 1884, when he removed to Dallas, where he continued to be actively concerned with business enterprises for many years and where he was summoned to eternal rest in October, 1911, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. His cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Ellen E. Hoopes, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now living in Dallas. She is a representative of a sterling pioneer family of the Buckeye state, and was a cousin of Alice and Phoebe Cary, the gentle poets whose productions gained to them no little celebrity. Of the children five sons are living.

Harry P. Lawther was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas, and he received adequate educational discipline of a preliminary order in private schools in the city of Galveston, after which he was matriculated in Baylor University, at Independence, Washington county, in which institution he pursued his studies about one year, after which he he entered Washington & Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. After having formulated definite plans for his future career Mr. Lawther entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In December of the same year Mr. Lawther initiated the active practice of his profession in the city of Dallas, Texas, and for more than a quarter of a century he has here held secure prestige as one of the vigorous, resourceful and representative members of the bar of northern Texas. At various intervals he has had different professional coadjutors, including Frank L. Irvine, Judge Thomas T. Holloway, Frank Reeves, Joe A. Worsham and Alexander Pope, with which last named and able lawyer he is associated at the present time, under the firm name of Lawther & Pope.

When, in 1893, the criminal district court was established in Dallas, with Judge Charles F. Clint presiding on its bench, Mr. Lawther was appointed assistant state's attorney, and of this important position he continued the able and valued incumbent for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he resumed his private practice, to which he has since given his undivided time and attention and in which his precedence stands in patent evidence of his ability and close application. From 1890 to 1892 Mr. Lawther represented the Seventh ward as a member of the city board of aldermen, and during the last year of his term he had the distinction of being president of the council. It may be noted also that his honored father represented the Sixth ward as a member of the board of aldermen from 1889 to 1891, so that both were city officials at the same time. Mr. Lawther has given yeoman service as a zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and on its ticket he was chosen presidential elector from the state at large in the national election of November, 1912, an honor of which he is doubly appreciative in view of the results of that election, which brought the star of the great old party once more into the ascendancy.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lawther to Miss Mary Ross, who was born and reared in Dallas and who is a daughter of the late Andrew J. Ross, a distinguished citizen in whose honor Ross avenue in this city was named. Mr. and Mrs. Lawther, whose attractive and hospitable home is located at 1817 Hickory street, have two children, Rosa and Harry P., Jr., both of whom remain at the parental home.

Col. D. A. Nunn. Probably no finer representative of Texas citizenship, mental ability and character could be found than in the person of the late Col. D. A. Nunn, whose death occurred at his beautiful home in Crockett August 13, 1911. The tributes to his life and character which were paid at the time of his death would fill a volume, and all of them agreed in the judgment that he was not only a brilliant and profound lawyer, a gallant soldier, but above all was a man of true gentlehood, possessing those fine traits which for generations have distinguished the highest and best in southern manhood.

The late Col. D. A. Nunn was a native of Mississippi born October 1, 1836, at Summerville, Noxubee county, of Scotch-Irish and English ancestry. His parents were John and Jane (Tubb) Nunn both of Alabama families. The father was also a man of remarkable powers, and individuality of character, and his character is reflected in the career of his son. The father was a pioneer settler of Mississippi and was a soldier under General Andrew Jackson during the war with the Choctaw Indians when that tribe was driven out of its old home. It was said of him that he never tried to conciliate an enemy, although he was always one of the most generous of men. The late Col. Nunn possessed a splendid physique, was of distinguished appearance, and might well be said to have been a born leader of men. This quality of leadership he possessed in abundance, namely an alert and vigilant regard for the welfare of others. When oppression and strife were the questions he was uncompromising, and throughout his long and unselfish career he labored for the establishment of those benefi-

cient conditions of civil order and liberty under which Americans reach their highest happiness. A few years prior to his death he had been offered the nomination for Congress, but though a wealthy man and generous in the disposal of his means he refused on principle to advance a penny for the success of his campaign, preferring to stand upon his merits, and to meet defeat rather than win otherwise.

D. A. Nunn received an academic education in Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and subsequently finished with a thorough law course in New Orleans. He received his license to practice law in Noxubee county, Mississippi, at the time the county court was presided over by the noted Judge William L. Harris. His early associations had well supplied him for the larger responsibilities of his profession, since in his father's home he had known and admired such great southerners as Jefferson Davis, A. G. Brown, William Barksdale, Judge Gray and others. It was from such men that he imbibed his old school conceptions of politics and civic and social relation, and these ideals and ideas remained his characteristics throughout his political life.

In 1858 Col. Nunn married Miss Helen Williams of Macon, Mississippi, a daughter of Bryan T. and Helen Williams of Noxubee county, Mississippi. Their married life was continued through a period of more than fifty happy years, and their companionship was as notable for its ideal relations as for its length. In Crockett is the fine old mansion house where Col. and Mrs. Nunn spent so many years of their life and hospitality and culture were always the dominating elements in its atmosphere. Mrs. Nunn still resides there, and through her memories and her own personality, maintains many of the old associations and the cultured surroundings which have so long characterized the old place.

Col. Nunn immediately after his marriage took his bride to Texas and located in Crockett, which remained his home until his death. In this new community he soon acquired a place of distinction and without his solicitations he was voted into the office of Mayor which carried no pay and was a place of onerous responsibilities at the time. The entire country about Crockett was then infested by a dangerous and lawless element, and it required all the courage and firmness of the Mayor's character to maintain peace and order in its community. In those early days he sometimes, with the assistance of the town marshal, and with a revolver or shot-gun, personally coped with the lawless element. With the beginning of the Civil war Col. Nunn raised a company, and went to the front, continuing an actual soldier of the south until the end. He was in the early campaigns of the Texas troops in Arizona and Mexico, subsequently was transferred to Arkansas and Louisiana, and saw hardships and fighting in many of the hardest campaigns of the war. In the Ward Records, Series 1, Part II, Volume XXXIX, page 627, in the report of General William Steel, who commanded in the Red River country is the following sentence "Captain Nunn, of Morgan's Battalion, succeeded in getting a good position with his squadron and delivered an effective fire at short range." In War Records, Series 1, Volume IX, page 515, Lieutenant Colonel William Scurry of the Fourth Texas Cavalry mentioned him with others as conducting the last brilliant and successful charge which decided "the fortunes of the day" in an engagement in New Mexico near Fort Craig.

After returning to Crockett Col. Nunn resumed his law practice and soon rose to rank among the foremost lawyers of Houston county and south Texas. Among the bar of that time were many able men and he often had among his legal opponents some of the ablest lawyers produced in Texas during the last half century. The firm strength and ability which he had displayed as a soldier he exhibited again during the dark days of the Reconstruction, a time when the south needed its wise men more than at any time before or since. All his influence and courage as a leader were devoted to the preservation of peace and order in the community and to the struggle for recognition of the rights which belonged to Texas citizenship. He was sent as a delegate to the convention of 1875, which drafted the new constitution for the state after its re-admission to the Union. In that convention he was one of the leaders.

Of the six children born to Col. Nunn and wife, two are now living, namely: David A., Jr., who is a prominent attorney of Crockett, and who inherits to a remarkable degree the ability of his revered father; and Mrs. Corinne Nunn Corry, whose husband was one of the brilliant young lawyers of this state, and who died five years after their marriage. The four deceased children were Jesse Williams, Helen, Robert Williams, and Mary Stewart, who was the wife of Dr. Earp of Oklahoma. Jesse and Helen passed away during childhood.

Col. Nunn was for many years an intimate friend of the late Judge A. W. Terrell, and included in his friendship nearly all the great men of Texas within the last fifty years. Along with his ability as a man of affairs, and a rugged character which never allowed him to compromise with what he considered wrong or unjust, Col. Nunn possessed the power of making friendship, and there were probably few men in Houston county and southeast Texas who did not know and admire this splendid character. At a recent meeting of the surviving members of Col. Nunn's Company I of the Fourth Texas Cavalry, the old comrades drew up a beautiful tribute to the memory of their beloved commander, and this expression, together with many others, are strong but none-the-less deserved recognition of the life and services of one whose memory should long remain among the people of this state.

JOHN GRUNDY GARRETT. As an architect and building contractor, the name of Mr. Garrett is familiar to Gainesville through a continuous activity for nearly thirty years, in which time he has supervised or constructed a majority of the finer residences and larger public and business structures in the city and vicinity.

John Grundy Garrett was born in Tippah county, Mississippi, on August 19, 1858, a son of Robert H. and Wilmuth C. (Stark) Garrett. The father was a planter in the early days but afterwards took up the trade of cabinet making and followed that most of his life. In 1884, he left Mississippi and located at Gainesville, Texas, where he followed his trade until 1906, since which time he has lived retired, his home now being with his son John G. The mother died in 1888. There were five children in the family, and the other four were: Alice, wife of Fred Frasier, in the transfer business; M. E., who resides with John G., Ada and Annie, both deceased.

John G. Garrett was eight years old when the family moved from Mississippi to Tennessee, and he lived in the latter state until he was grown, his education having been attained from the school of Tennessee. In 1882 he came to Texas. Under his father's supervision he had acquired the trade of cabinet maker, and by home study and practical work mastered the profession of architect, to which he has since devoted most of his attention. In Texas he engaged in the building business, and went into the work independently when he was twenty-five years of age. He has always made his own plans for building construction and all the structures erected by him represent his own original ideas, and long experience as an architect. The first two years of his residence in Texas were spent in Hill county, where he followed his trade, and then came with his parents to Cook county, in 1884, since which time his home has been at Gainesville. It was a boom time when he arrived in Gainesville, the first railroad having just been completed through the city, and his profession was consequently in great demand. He has had all the work he could attend to from that time until 1911, since which time business in the

building trade has been somewhat dull. Mr. Garrett drew the plans and built most of the fine residences in Gainesville, during the last quarter century. He has planned and erected about two hundred residences since he came to Gainesville, and these include the finest in the town. He has prospered as a business man and owns two office and store buildings in Gainesville, besides considerable other business property. Mr. Garrett was one of the associated architects and was general superintendent and supervising architect in the construction of the fine new court house building at Gainesville, a structure which was built at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is a credit to the entire county of Cooke. Mr. Garrett is a Democrat, but has never willingly served in office, though he was elected for three successive terms as alderman of Gainesville, that honor having been forced upon him. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias at Gainesville.

In 1887 Mr. Garrett married Miss Ruth E. Hill, who was born in this state, a daughter of A. M. Hill. Both her parents now deceased, came to Texas many years ago, and her father was successful as a farmer, and for two years served as sheriff of Cooke county. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, are as follows: Robert A., a graduate of the Peacock Military School at San Antonio, and of the commercial school at Gainesville, is now in the lumber business at Tacoma, Washington, and is unmarried; Edith, who is unmarried and lives at home, was a student in the Baylor College at Waco, and also in the Methodist Female College at San Antonio, after which she took a special course in art in the seminary at Cleveland, Tennessee; John Floyd is in school at home, and Bernice is six years of age.

William Carey Crane, D. D., LL. D. Probably no institution of higher learning in Texas, not even excepting the State University has exerted a finer influence and has sent forth more men of power into the world than Baylor University at Waco. For twenty-two years the president of that famous old school was the late Rev. William Carey Crane, whose career as an educator and as a minister marked him as one of the most prominent men in the south.

He was descended from some of the early settlers of New England. The first of the name to settle on this side of the Atlantic was Jasper Crane, who sailed from England and landed in New England in 1638. William Carey Crane was educated for the ministry of the Baptist church, and continued his active work for that denomination about half a century, and wherever stationed was known for his effective leadership as well as for his ability as a preacher and in the ordinary spheres of pastoral work. Among the largest churches to which he ministered were those at Montgomery, Alabama, at Columbus, Mississippi, and at Vicksburg, Mississippi. For twenty-two years he held the position of president of Baylor University. William Carey Crane died on February 26, 1885. His widow, Mrs. Kate J. Crane, is now eighty-four years of age and still an active woman, and has many interesting reminiscences of early days in Texas.

Royston C. Crane. A native Texan and loyal to all the interests of the Lone Star State, Royston C. Crane has for a number of years been one of the successful attorneys at Sweetwater, and in addition to managing the affairs of his clientage takes a prominent part in the civic and political life of the city. He is a man of education, at the same time is practical and progressive, and has been able to render effective service, to his community.

Royston C. Crane, a son of the late Rev. William C. Crane, was born February 16, 1864, at Independence, in Washington county, Texas. His childhood and youth were passed in a cultured home, and books were his earliest companions. His college training was received at Baylor University, where he graduated in 1884 a Bachelor of Philosophy. He inherited the eloquent tongue which had made his father noted as a speaker, and he early determined to make the law his career. Entering the University of Texas, he was graduated in 1886 after a two-years' course, with the degree LL. B. For the practice of his profession he first located at Roby, county seat of Fisher county. He opened his office in August, 1886, and in the fall of the same year was elected county attorney for two years. His service in that office was such that his fellow-citizens would have promptly returned him to the same position, but he declined the nomination and was succeeded by Judge W. W. Beall, who is the present district judge of the thirty-second district. On retiring from his first office, Mr. Crane resumed private practice and continued thus until 1899. In the meanwhile, in 1897, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of district attorney of the thirty-ninth district, and at the next regular election was chosen without opposition for a full term. However, he soon resigned, and moved to Abilene, and in 1902 came to Sweetwater. In Sweetwater he has since enjoyed rank as one of the leading attorneys, and has a large and profitable practice.

His popularity and the high regard for his business and professional ability led to his election as mayor of the city. He served for the greater part of two terms. Mr. Crane is an active member and a director in the commercial club of Sweetwater, and in politics is of the Progressive type of Democrat, has given service on committees and as a delegate to the conventions, has also gone out as a speaker in different campaigns, and has proved a valuable aid in party affairs. Fraternally he is very active, being affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the York Rite, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Order of Praetorians. Mr. Crane is chairman of the board of deacons in the Sweetwater Baptist Church, has been superintendent of the Sabbath school, and in many ways active in church work.

On July 7, 1897, Mr. Crane married Miss Mamie Douthit, daughter of Col. F. E. Douthit and Mrs. Pattie Douthit. Colonel Douthit was in the Confederate service, and went through the entire war. After that he became county clerk of St. Francis county, Missouri, and about 1880 settled in Nolan county, Texas. Nolan county was then on the frontier, and in the midst of a great cattle range, without railroads, and with practically no town. He engaged in stock raising, and in 1884 when the county clerk was killed in an accident Mr. Douthit was appointed to fill the unexpired term. From Sweetwater he removed to Angleton, in south Texas, where he still resides. Colonel Douthit is in the real estate business and a prominent citizen. His wife died in 1883, and Mr. Douthit married for his second wife Miss Loudie Jackson, who was reared at Independence, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have lost three children, and their only child is Royston C. Crane, Jr., twelve years, and in the sixth grade of the public school.

Mr. Crane is so deeply interested in the future and the development of this section of the state, that he has taken a leading part and often the initiative in many of the movements that have had the improvement of this section as their object. He has seen Nolan county grow from a district of open range country to a self-sustaining ranching and stock farming region. In his own home county he has seen the population doubled in the last ten years, and there is still room for many more to settle and enjoy prosperity. Sweetwater is now becoming recognized as a railroad center of Central West Texas, and it is Mr. Crane's opinion that a great future awaits the city and the surrounding territory.

CHARLES B. GILLESPIE. It has been the lot of Charles B. Gillespie to have filled, in the past thirty years, many important public offices in Dallas and Dallas county, most of them having to do with the finances of the city and county, and all of them calling for the exercise of the greatest tact and judgment, as well as downright and positive business ability. In all these offices Mr. Gillespie has rendered a service well worthy of him in his character as a man and a citizen, and wholly satisfactory to the public at large. In more recent years he has been identified with the real estate business, and is now the senior member of the firm of Gillespie & Rucker, conducting a real estate and financial business in Dallas, with offices at No. 111 Field street. The character of his service in his capacity as a member of the firm is not less worthy than that of his long public duty, and he takes his place among the foremost business men of the city.

Born in Drew county, Arkansas, on December 7, 1854, Charles B. Gillespie is the son of Dr. Constantine C. and Zillah (Haynes) Gillespie. The father was a physician of ability and reputation, who came to Texas with his family in 1863, settling in Clarksville, where he remained until 1865, then returning to Arkansas where he remained for two years. In 1867 he once more made his way to Texas, when he located in Dallas and here spent the remainder of his life.

In the common schools of Dallas Charles B. Gillespie for the most part gained his early education, receiving his higher education at Trinity University, in Tehuacana, Texas. Upon leaving the University he secured employment as assistant county treasurer of Dallas county, serving in that capacity from September, 1875, to September, 1876, and this minor duty marked the beginning of his long period of public service. His next office, to which he was soon after appointed, was that of Deputy County Tax Collector for the county of Dallas, his service covering the period from September, 1876, to November, 1882. At the latter date he was made Tax Collector of Dallas county, and for eight years thereafter he held that office, performing its duties in the most conscientious and capable manner. His service was voluntarily discontinued in the office in November, 1890, and thereupon he engaged in the real estate business, in association with the brother of his wife, under the firm name of Gillespie & Cullum, real estate and loans comprising the nature of the business, and in addition they acted as the agents of a number of eastern concerns and individuals in the municipal bond business. This partnership endured for more than sixteen years, or from January 1, 1891, until May, 1907, when Mr. Gillespie was once more called to public service of a high order, and withdrew from private business connections. In the spring of 1907 he was chosen by the Citizens' Association of Dallas as their candidate for the office of finance and revenue commissioner under the new city charter which gave to Dallas a commission form of government. Mr. Gillespie was selected for this responsible office chiefly because of his excellent qualifications, due to his long service in the tax department of Dallas county, his high standing as a real estate man and his great knowledge of municipal bonds,—the latter knowledge being one that was obtained in his private business of previous years. The entire Citizens' ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, and he took his office in May, 1907, as the first Finance and Revenue Commissioner elected under the Commission form of government in Dallas. He held this important office for two terms, or four years, until May, 1911, and during his term of office he systematized the finances of the city in an up to date and business like manner, adopted a system of collection of back taxes, which resulted alone in the collection of over $300,000 in back taxes in four years, arranged a form of serial bonds for the city which has proved itself most advantageous and sold a million and a half of dollars in bonds, at a cost of but 4¼%,—something which no other city in the south was able to do at this time. He also formulated a plan for the equalization of the tax burden, so that property owners must contribute in proportion to their holdings. In short, his entire term of service was filled with a series of improvements and systematization of the business of the office, such as has never before been experienced in any department of municipal work.

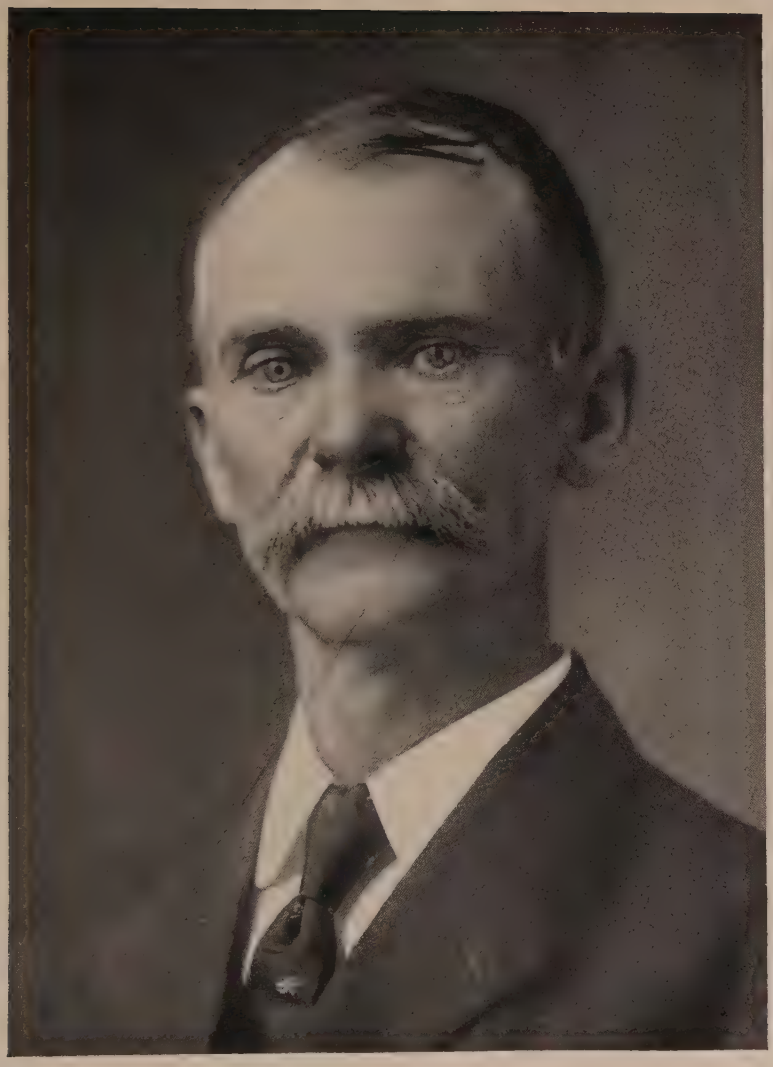
With the expiration of his term of office in 1911, Mr. Gillespie joined the firm of Gillespie & Rucker which had been formed in 1910, the members of the firm being his son, Virgil C. Gillespie, and his son-in-law, Joseph B. Rucker. Mr. Gillespie united himself with the firm as it then stood, and is now the senior partner of the concern, which continues under the name in which it was organized. Mr. Gillespie is the representative of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York in Dallas and Ft. Worth.

Mr. Gillespie is a Democrat, and one who has long been active in the work of the party. From 1892 to 1894 he was chairman of the Dallas County Democratic Executive Committee, and did good work in that office in the interests of the organization. He has taken a wholesome interest in other activities, and since November, 1894, has been secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Building Association of Dallas. He has been vice president and a member of the directorate of the Dallas Real Estate Exchange since its organization in 1911, one of the promising organizations of the city, and is a director in the Dallas Playgrounds Association, a civic organization. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Praetorians, the Knights of Pythias and the Mystic Circle, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

On February 1, 1882, Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Emma E. Cullum, daughter of the late Rev. M. H. Cullum of Dallas, and they have four children: Maud, the eldest, married Joseph B. Rucker, a member of the firm of which Mr. Gillespie is the senior member; Virgil C. is also a member of the firm; Jean Elizabeth married M. A. Lankford, and the youngest of the four is William Foster Gillespie. The family home is at No. 3509 Gillespie avenue, Dallas.

JOHN INGE WALKER. That quality of enterprise which starts and successfully carries through every undertaking has been the possession of John Inge Walker, a young business man of west Texas, who as a real estate man and merchant has prospered far in advance of his years, and is today one of the most influential men of Hereford.

John Inge Walker was born in Williamson county at Pilot Knob, Texas, December 24, 1877, so that he is less than thirty-six years of age. He is the son of a Confederate veteran, and his ancestry is traced back to French origin, the family having been founded by Jesse Walker, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the territory of Illinois. John E. Walker, the father, was born at Neosho, Missouri, September 10, 1841, and located at Kentucky Pines in Grayson county, Texas, May 20, 1865. He was a merchant, and also a farmer and stock raiser, and had a very successful business career. He is now living retired. In Missouri he enlisted when the war came on in Company H of Carroll's regiment under Captain Tom Lewis, and served in the early Missouri campaign in the battle at Wilson Creek at Elkhorn, at Wray Springs, at Fort Smith, and about one hundred minor engagements and skirmishes. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and served a total period of four years, one month and twenty days. The father of this veteran soldier was Dr. James Green Walker, who was born in the territory of Illinois, September 30, 1811. The maiden name of the mother was Isadora Holland, who was born at Cadiz, Kentucky, May 31, 1848, was married at Warren in Fannin county, Texas, April 21, 1867, and is still living. Her father was Joseph Edward Hol-



C. B. Gillespie

land. The father has always been a factor in Democratic politics, although he has never sought or held office. Of the eight children in the family of the parents seven are now living, namely: Mrs. W. E. Thornton, a resident of Circleville, Texas; J. Polk Walker, a resident of Cross Plains, in Callahan county; Mrs. E. W. McNutt, of Ozena, Texas; John I., who is next in order; Charles E. Walker, a resident of Hereford; Fred C., also of Hereford; F. E. Walker, of Hereford; and Ida Bell, who died at the age of three years.

John Inge Walker received a public education at Georgetown. When he was sixteen years of age he choose to start on his independent career and began farming for himself in Williamson county. He followed the occupation for six years, and then moved out to San Angelo, where he was engaged in mercantile lines, chiefly as a traveling salesman, after which he established a store of his own in Colorado City, handling groceries and other supplies. Two years later he sold out and opened an office for the land and real estate business in San Angelo. He has been engaged in this line of business ever since, and on January 5, 1911, moved to Hereford. In Hereford he is also proprietor of the largest retail hardware and implement business in the county, known as the J. I. Walker Hardware Company. He owns more than half interest in a tract of forty-one thousand acres of Texas land, in Castro, Coleman, and Deaf Smith counties.

Mr. Walker is a Democrat, but not an active party man. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Order of Pretorians, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees, and has membership in the Missouri Athletic Club, the Illinois Athletic Club and the Hereford Social Club. His church is the Methodist.

At San Angelo, March 2, 1903, he married Miss Birdie E. Dean, who was born in San Angelo, Tom Green county, October 28, 1883, a daughter of John Wesley and Louisa (Preusser) Dean, the former a native of McClelland, and the latter of Tom Green county, and one of the first children born in that county. The father died in 1909 in that county. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Walker has been born one son, John Dean Walker, on January 23, 1907, at Coleman City.

Barney Cohn. At 213 E. Overland Street in El Paso is a popular store for furniture, and the center of a large and prosperous trade. This business represents the enterprising efforts and the practical results of the career of Barney Cohn. Mr. Cohn came to America a poor boy, had a varied experience elsewhere in the country and when he came to El Paso ten years ago he began as a peddler of produce. With the characteristic ability of his race he gradually increased his capital and his business connections until he was able to establish at his present address a small stock of goods, and from that as a nucleus has built up a trade and business which are in a highly creditable degree an honor to his ability.

Barney Cohn was born August 15, 1876, in Poland, a son of L. O. and B. Cohn. The father was a manufacturer of soap and candles in his native land, and continued with a substantial business until his death in 1905. The mother died in the old country in 1902. Barney Cohn received such education as his limited opportunities allowed him in America, and having come to this country a poor boy, he first located in Chicago and learned the cigar making trade. He remained there for about six years, and then there became connected with the shoe trade. After six years of this varied experience, during which he had advanced himself to only a limited degree in the more permanent resources and prosperity, he came to El Paso in 1903 and, as already mentioned, began as a produce peddler. After that he became clerk for one of the largest furniture houses of the city, in which establishment he learned all the details of the business, and from this experience was enabled to embark in business for himself at his present location. He keeps a large stock of furniture and also of men's and women's clothing, and enjoys a fine trade.

In politics Mr. Cohn is a Democrat on the principle that "if you are in Rome you must do as Romans do." Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and with the El Paso Lodge of the Charitable Hebrew Organization, I. O. B. B. He is also a member of the Orthodox Achim Nemonim.

Mr. Cohn married in El Paso, March 15, 1908, Miss Mary Zlabousky, daughter of A. J. and L. Zlabousky of El Paso. Her parents are still living in El Paso, being quite aged and now retired.

John D. Stevens, D. D. S. Enjoying a prosperous share of the practice in his profession, Dr. Stevens, whose dental offices are in the Roberts Banner Building at El Paso, came to this city in 1911, and for about ten years previously has been engaged in active practice of dentistry in Alabama. John D. Stevens was born September 3, 1868, at Greenwood, Florida, a son of John M. and Maletia Stevens. The ancestry of the family is Scotch-Irish. The father was a farmer for many years in Florida, and still resides and retains the active management of the old homestead in Jackson county, Florida. The mother is also still living. For the past forty years the father has been very prominent in the Baptist church, served as deacon of his own society, and for more than twenty years has been clerk of the West Florida Baptist Association. There were ten children in the family, the doctor being the oldest.

He attained his early education in the public schools of Florida, and then entered the Louisville College of Dentistry at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was a student from 1899 to 1901, graduating with the degree of D. D. S. in the latter year. For the practice of his profession he located at Dayton, Alabama, where he enjoyed a nice business from 1901 to 1910. In November, 1910, he spent a vacation period on the old homestead in Florida, and in January, 1911, opened his offices in El Paso, where in the past two years he has succeeded in acquiring a reasonable share of the patronage in this community.

Dr. Stevens has always been a Democrat in politics, having been reared and educated in the atmosphere of a Democratic home. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias of El Paso, and is a member of the Calvary Houston Square Baptist Church.

On October 17, 1900, at Summerfield, Alabama, he married Miss Annie L. Banks, daughter of J. J. and Laura Banks. Her father, long a farmer of Florida, was a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war and was promoted to the ranks of first lieutenant, serving throughout the period of hostilities. His death occurred about 1905 at the old home in Florida, while her mother died in July, 1908.

F. Norwood Hall. One of the most prominent cattle men and owners of real estate in El Paso, Mr. Hall has for a number of years associated with his father in business in this city, and the family have for more than a decade been prominent in west Texas affairs. Mr. Hall is a young business man who began his career some fifteen years ago in the cattle business in Oklahoma, and since moving to El Paso has prospered in business affairs, and is one of the leading citizens of this vicinity.

F. Norwood Hall was born at Gainesville, Texas, November 19, 1880. His parents were Florence J. and Agnes E. Hall, who in 1866 located at Marshall, Texas, whence they moved in 1867 to Gainesville, which was their place of residence until 1901, at which date they came to El Paso. In 1912, the parents went to the coast, and are now living at Long Beach, California.

Florence J. Hall was born at Elberton, Georgia, in 1850, while his wife was born in Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, in 1853. Both were representatives of old Southern families, who for generations were large planters and

worked their estates with slave labor until the Civil war.

Mr. F. N. Hall attained his education in the public schools of Gainesville, and in 1898 entered the well known business college at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in the commercial course in 1898. On returning from college Mr. Hall engaged in the cattle business at Chickasha, Oklahoma, remaining there for three years, and since then has been located at El Paso. He was in partnership with his father until 1910, at which time he purchased the Senior Hall's interest, and has since conducted a large business in general ranching and cattle raising in this vicinity. He has also done much business investing, trading and selling of land, and general real estate. Mr. Hall belongs to an old Democratic family, and his politics have been according to the traditions of the family for many years. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with the Lodge of Elks. The religion and church associations of the family have always been Methodist.

Mr. Hall on March 11, 1907, at Bonham, Texas, married Miss Mabel Gray. Mrs. Hall is a daughter of Dr. G. A. Gray of Bonham, not only a prominent physician, but one of the leading public men of Texas. He is a Republican in politics, one of the Republican leaders in the state, and in 1906 was candidate for Governor of Texas. In 1910 again he was candidate for congress from his district. Notwithstanding his politics, his fellow citizens recognize in him the strongest characteristics and qualifications for public leadership and gave him a very large vote.

Mr. Hall is a thorough believer in the resources and opportunities of Texas, and at every opportunity manifests his public spirit by forwarding any enterprise or individual effort which will assist the development and permanent prosperity of this locality.

James R. Lancaster, M. D. Since the national centennial year of 1876, Dr. Lancaster has been continuously engaged in practice at Granbury. His has been a career of kindly, capable service to the community, and he is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed practioners in that section of Texas. The best work of the true physician is seldom a matter of public record, but a physician cannot live and practice his calling for nearly forty years in one locality without possessing that faithfulness of character and ability and skill which have as great a value to the welfare of the people as any of the public services which are more conspicuous but not more useful.

Dr. James R. Lancaster was born December 31, 1846, in Heard county, Georgia, near the city of Atlanta. His parents were William H. and Mary (Awbrey) Lancaster. The Lancasters are of Scotch descent, and Grandfather Jesse Lancaster was one of the early settlers from Scotland to locate in South Carolina. There are large families of the name in different sections of the south, and they have been planters and slaveholders during the early generation, and a number bearing the name have been conspicuous as physicians and in the law. William H. Lancaster, the father, was a planter and slaveholder himself, and died at Waco, Texas, in 1873, having come to this state in 1867. His first settlement was in McLennan county, Texas, where he farmed and raised stock until his death. The mother passed away in 1863. The doctor is the only survivor of a family of eight children, six boys and two girls.

The one great event of his youth and the most disturbing factor in his early education was the war between the states. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities he had studied in the county schools of Georgia, and also had attended LaGrange College in Georgia two years. He was fifteen when the war broke out and a year or so later he and his brother William S. volunteered for service under the Confederacy. At Island No. 10 they were both captured, in December, 1863, while serving in General Hood's division. They were kept as prisoners at Springfield, Illinois, where the brother died in prison on May 1, 1864. The doctor remained a prisoner until November, 1864, at which time he was exchanged and then rejoined his command and served until the close of the war. He was paroled in 1865, and at once took up the study of medicine at the New Orleans School of Medicine, where he was graduated M. D. in March, 1867. In the same year he came to Texas with his father, arriving in December. They settled at Bosqueville, in McLennan county, where he opened his office and engaged in active practice for a period of seven years. His next location was at Comanche, in Comanche county, where he spent one year, and then, in 1876, established his residence and office at Granbury. For thirty-seven years he has borne his share of professional responsibility, and has reaped the rewards of professional success in Hood county. He has almost never taken a vacation, and the only interruption to his continuous practice has been several post-graduate courses by which he has kept his interest stimulated and his capacities broadened with the progress of the times in the science of medicine. His courses have been taken in the Chicago Polyclinic, the New Orleans Polyclinic, and also the St. Louis School of Medicine and Surgery. Altogether he has taken five such courses, two in Chicago, two in New Orleans, and one in St. Louis. Dr. Lancaster has also interested himself in the broader activities of the medical profession. For fifteen years he served as president of the Medical Board of the Twenty-ninth district. For several years he was county health officer, was president of the County Medical Society for three years, and for one term held the office of president in the Frisco Central Medical Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and has taken the Chapter degrees in the York Rite. He has filled all the stations in the Blue Lodge and Chapter and was past deputy district grand master two years. In politics his support has always been given to the Democratic party. His church is the Christian.

The doctor was first married in Claiborne parish, Louisiana, October 7, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Brown, a daughter of Hamilton and Elizabeth Brown. To that marriage were born three children, one girl, Mary, with her brother in New Mexico on a ranch, and two boys, William Henry, who is on a ranch in Oklahoma, and James R. Jr., who is a stockman at Granville, New Mexico. The mother of these children died January 23, 1874, and on May 5, 1875, at Cleburne, the doctor married Mrs. Annie Hendricks. Her death occurred in October, 1876. At Thorp Springs in Hood county, the doctor married on May 1, 1878, Miss Ella Scott Duval. To their happy union have been born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, and nine are still living, namely: Miss Rivier E., married F. B. Cromwell, who is a railroad auditor at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where Mrs. Cromwell is engaged in the practice of medicine. The next two in the family were twins, Berta B. and Leta Lee, the latter dying at the age of nineteen, while Berta married F. W. Walker, who is in the coal and fuel business at Cleburne, Texas. Willie Duvall became the wife of W. E. Lyle, who is in the hardware business at Stephenville. Dr. Gus N. Lancaster is unmarried and is practicing medicine in association with his father. Jesse P. is married and is engaged in farming in Hood county. Listom Lancaster is preparing for the profession of law. Miss Laloh lives at home with her parents, and the two youngest are Vance and Dwight, aged respectively nineteen and sixteen.

Charles D. Hill. On the basis of work accomplished, it may be properly claimed for the firm of C. D. Hill & Company, architects, that it represents the best ideals of a profession and has a patronage second to none among the firms of architects throughout the southwest.

In the course of some five years C. D. Hill & Com-

D. D. Hill

pany have drawn the plans and supervised the construction of many notable public or quasi-public buildings throughout Texas. They were the architects of the First Presbyterian church of Dallas, which is the finest edifice of its kind in the entire southwest; of the Coliseum, for the Dallas State Fair; the $100,000 club-house for the Dallas Country Club, the finest country club building in the state; also a majority of the fine residences in Dallas, constructed within recent years, among which may be mentioned the homes of E. O. Tennison, H. L. Edwards, Dr. J. O. McReynolds, and E. L. Flippen's Mt. Vernon home; the Dallas Municipal Building, which is to cost half a million dollars; the Sumpter office building in Dallas; the Bender Hotel at Houston; the South Texas National Bank building at Houston, one of the finest examples of the classic design in bank architecture; the Nueces Hotel at Corpus Christi; also the beautiful home of J. A. Buchanan at Texarkana, besides residences in Waco and other places in the state.

Charles D. Hill was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1873 and was a son of Henry Harry and Anna (Johnson) Hill. His father was for about twenty years a soldier of the United States army. He had entered the Union army as captain of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and after the Civil war continued in the regular service until he had been a soldier for nearly twenty years.

Charles D. Hill attended the public schools of his native county, and later studied in the University of Chicago. In offices at St. Louis he took up the practical study of architecture, and in 1901 came to Dallas, where after a few months he became general superintendent for Sanguinet & Staats, architects, at Fort Worth. He was in the Fort Worth office about two years and a half and in 1904 returned to Dallas and became a partner in the firm, the name of which then became Sanguinet, Staats & Hill. In 1907 Mr. Hill bought the interest of Sanguinet & Staats in the Dallas office, and from that time dates the existence of the present firm of C. D. Hill & Company, the members of which are Mr. Hill, D. F. Coburn and H. D. Smith. Their offices are in the Sumpter Building, which has already been mentioned as one of the modern structures in Dallas of which this firm were the architects.

Mr. Hill is a member of the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Dallas Automobile Club, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. In 1896 he married Miss Rose Childs of Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison county, Illinois. There are two sons by this marriage, named Lester and Clifton. In 1902, Mr. Hill married Mrs. Zella Eynon of St. Louis. Her maiden name was Kitsleman, a very prominent family in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one son, Dexter. Their residence is in Highland Park, at Lexington and Byron Avenue.

Walker Floyd Payne. Conspicuous among the foremost business men of El Paso is Walker Floyd Payne, a leading, energetic and enterprising real estate man of this city who not alone in this direction but through numerous other business identifications is recognized as one of the most accomplishing promoters of El Paso. He has been a resident of El Paso nearly thirty years, in a business sense has practically grown up with the city, and has served one term as its mayor. With acumen of that order that lends accuracy to his judgment, keen to perceive and quick to seize advantages, and with the resolution and nerve to attempt, El Paso and this section of Texas has had in him one of its most energetic and forceful workers in their upbuilding.

Mr. Payne comes of old Virginia and Revolutionary ancestry that originally was of English lineage. He himself is a native of the Old Dominion State, having been born in Prince George county, Virginia, September 17, 1861. David Hamilton Payne, his father, was a native of the famed Shenandoah valley, where the Payne family had been established several generations previous and was numbered among its earliest settlers. He was the grandson of a patriot of the Revolution and a soldier in the war of 1812. Up to the Civil war he was a very prosperous planter in the Shenandoah valley, but practically everything he possessed was swept away by the ravages of that conflict and at its close he was faced by the necessity of making a new start in life. He served in the Confederate army during that struggle and was wounded during the siege of Petersburg. In 1872 he removed to Colorado, where until his death at Denver in 1882 he followed the stock business very successfully. Ann Eliza Pace, who became his wife, also was a Virginian by birth and came from one of the old and prominent connections of Virginia that was of English origin. She died in El Paso in 1894. Of the eight children born to these parents, seven reached maturity, namely: Catharine, who became the wife of Dr. Alward White; Jesse B. Payne; Frances Dunne, who married W. S. McCutcheon and now resides at Mineral Wells, Texas; Frank Hamilton Payne, deceased, at El Paso; Ann Lee, now Mrs. J. B. Hughes, of El Paso; David M. Payne, who died October 25, 1913; and Walker Floyd Payne, also of El Paso.

As just indicated, Walker Floyd Payne is the youngest of his family. He was a mere lad at the time of his parents' removal to Colorado and grew up in that state, attending its public schools to the age of fifteen, when he began to assume definite responsibilities in life. In March, 1886, he accompanied the family of his elder sister, Mrs. W. S. McCutcheon, to El Paso, Texas, and with Mr. McCutcheon opened up a wholesale grain, flour and machinery business under the firm style of McCutcheon, Payne & Co., the third member of the firm being Dr. Alward White, husband of Mr. Payne's sister Catharine. This establishment was one of the early business concerns of the city and later was incorporated under the name of the McCutcheon-Payne Company. Mr. Payne continued identification with this business until 1900, when it was sold, and it is now operated by W. D. Wise & Co., one of the leading firms in this line in El Paso. On severing his connection with this business Mr. Payne took up the real estate and insurance business, in which line he has continued since and has been very successful. He is one of the leading builders and promoters of subdivisions in and about El Paso and in this work has large accomplishments to his credit. He is also an officer in a number of corporations that have been potential factors in the phenomenal growth of this city during the last decade. The following are some of his most important identifications: President of the Rio Grande Irrigated Land Company; vice-president of the Purity Baking Company; director and secretary of the El Paso Land Improvement Company; and a director of the El Paso Ice & Refrigerator Company, of the Providence Hospital Association and of the Sheltz-Payne Arms Company. He also was the organizer of the Vinton Brick & Tile Company, but is not financially interested in it. He is a member of the Social Club, one of the first clubs established in El Paso, and he is president of the Country and a director in the Toltec Clubs of this city. A Democrat in political sentiment, he has given official service as council man one term and also as mayor of El Paso.

At Denver, Colorado, on September 23, 1886, Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Lena Allen, whose parents, W. H. and Mary E. Allen, were natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Payne died in El Paso in August, 1911, at which time her husband and a daughter, Katharyn Carolyn, were bereft of her love and companionship. The latter was born at El Paso, February 3, 1893, and is now the wife of Arthur Norton Harris, a native of Illinois, who is now associated with Mr. Payne in the real estate business, with offices at 401 Mesa street. Mr. Payne has one grandchild, Kathryn Payne Harris, born March 12, 1912.

CHARLES W. FRASER. The firm of Fraser Brothers, sanitary plumbers, heating and plumbing supplies, was established in El Paso in 1903 by Charles W. and Alfred J. Fraser. Their establishment is located at 612 Oregon Street, is one of the most complete concerns in the Southwest and the brothers are men of unusual enterprise and public spirit. Charles W. Fraser, the senior member of the firm, was born at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, April 13, 1875. His brother, Alfred J., was born July 25, 1878, in the same state. They were of the family of three sons and two daughters, born to William Henry and Elizabeth (Reid) Fraser, the father a native of Scotland. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, came to Canada a boy, and during his lifetime was engaged in merchandising, with a fair degree of success. He died in 1891 at the age of forty-five. The mother is still living and a resident in El Paso.

The Fraser brothers were educated in the common schools of Windsor, but both left school when about fifteen years of age. Charles then became an apprentice to John Cameron at Detroit, and worked as a journeyman up to 1896. He then became associated with Richard Keays in the firm known as Richard Keays & Company, and somewhat later Alfred Fraser was employed by this concern, which made the beginning of his career. In 1903 Charles W. Fraser withdrew from the firm and established the present business.

In politics Mr. Alfred Fraser is Independent, is affiliated with the El Paso Lodge, No. 187, B. P. O. E., with the Chamber of Commerce, and with the Master Plumbers Association. His church is the Presbyterian. He was married in El Paso, February 2, 1909, to Miss Josephine B. McClintock, daughter of C. E. McClintock, Mrs. Fraser being a native of Independence, Kansas. Alfred Fraser and wife reside at 1310 Roosevelt Street.

Mr. Charles W. Fraser is also Independent in his political attitude and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Master Plumbers Association, and the Association of Engineers. He also has membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Presbyterian church. He was married in Windsor, Canada, October 14, 1903, to Miss Ada Margaret Campbell, who was a native of Canada. Their two children are Charles H. and Alfred James. They reside at 1019 Mundy Street.

Mr. Charles W. Fraser, since his residence in the state of Texas, has been a very active worker in promoting legislation for sanitary plumbing laws, and his efforts have been able to accomplish a great deal in this direction, although he is still not satisfied with the condition of current legislation and intends to continue his endeavors until the Texas law are perfected to the very best standards existing anywhere in the country.

WILLIAM RHEINHEIMER. A resident of El Paso almost continuously since his arrival on one of the first trains of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1881, a contractor and builder whose work is exemplified in hundreds of structures, including business blocks and private residences, erected during the past thirty years, a citizen of broad public spirit, and with a devotion to the welfare of his community which equals his material prosperity, Mr. Rheinheimer is one of the oldest and likewise best known men of El Paso.

It seems proper to mention at the beginning Mr. Rheinheimer's prominent connection with the El Paso Pioneers Association, one of those organizations whose work is invaluable in preserving the historical records and relics of any community. Mr. Rheinheimer, in April, 1904, was at Juarez, where he informally talked over the matter of a pioneer society among three old residents of El Paso whom he chanced to meet on that side of the river. Their conversation was the beginning of a society whose membership subsequently grew to more than two hundred, including practically all the pioneer residents of El Paso. The object of the association was to preserve the history of the city and vicinity, and in time to establish a museum or collection of historic relics, and the beginnings of such a collection have already been made. Mr. Rheinheimer is at the present time vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of this association.

William Rheinheimer was born in Syracuse, New York, a son of William and Elizabeth (Ruch) Rheinheimer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of France. The father came to America in 1853, settling in New York State, and followed his trade as carpenter until 1864, at which time he retired. He was born in 1828, and died in 1905 at the age of seventy-four years. The parents of William Rheinheimer, Sr., were Phillip and Katherine (Barth) Rheinheimer. Elizabeth Ruch, the maiden name of Mr. Rheinheimer's mother, was born in Strasburg, which at that time was on French territory, and is now one of the Rhine cities of Germany. She came to America during the early fifties, settling at Syracuse, New York, where she met William Rheinheimer, and they were married on June 1, 1856, at Syracuse. Her death occurred March 29, 1872. Their four children consisted of three daughters and one son, the son, William, being the oldest.

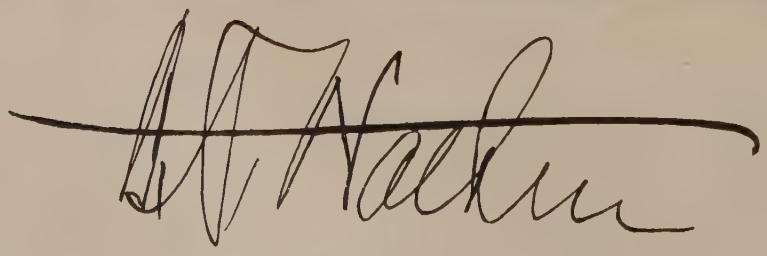
William Rheinheimer spent the first twenty years of his life in his native city, and during that time gained a fair English education, and also learned the trade of carpenter. He started out in life as a poor boy, and has been successful entirely through his own efforts. From Syracuse he came West, locating first in Kansas City, and in 1880 was connected with construction work of the Santa Fe Railroad during its progress through New Mexico. For a time he had charge of a gang of men engaged in building depots and other buildings for the railroad and in this way arrived in El Paso on September 5, 1881. He first located here permanently, however, in 1882, at which time he became foreman for a building contractor, and subsequently had a partner and engaged in business for himself. He left El Paso in 1883, but returned two years later, and has since been a permanent resident of the city. Since 1897 he has conducted a building and contracting business under his own name, and has prospered probably as well as any man in the same line of undertaking in the city.

Mr. Rheinheimer in politics is independent, and holds to Progressive principles, though of late years he has had no part in party politics. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but is a member of no church. He has been affiliated with the Masonic order since 1887 and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he was a charter member of Court Robin Hood, No. 1, the first Forester Lodge in Texas. He is also identified with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

At Syracuse, New York, Mr. Rheinheimer married Miss Elizabeth Nies of that city. They became the parents of five children, all of whom were born in El Paso and named as follows: Edward William, Frieda Juanita, Nelson N., Oscar Carl, and Helen E. At the present writing Mr. Rheinheimer and family reside at 405 S. Florence Street, in a home which he erected many years ago.

GUY CLEM RICHERSON. The manager for the El Paso's Business Men Protective Association, Mr. Richerson, has a very responsible place in promoting the organization of local merchants and in safeguarding their welfare and using all legitimate means to protect and enlarge the opportunities of local business.

Guy Clem Richerson is a native of Illinois, born near Marion, in Williamson county, July 4, 1883. His paternal ancestry is Scotch, and on the mother's side he is of Welsh descent. His grandfather Richerson belonged to an old Tennessee family, and went into the Civil war as a Union soldier, dying while in prison at Andersonville, and his body is supposed to rest in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Memphis, Tennessee. The father of Mr. Richer-



son was William E. Richerson, a native of Tennessee, who moved to Illinois about 1863. He served as deputy assessor of Williamson county, and took a very active part in political affairs. He is now living retired after a long and more than ordinarily successful career as a merchant. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Evans, who was born in southern Illinois, her father having been long known as Squire Evans, and an extensive tobacco planter and shipper. The mother is still living and has three children, two daughters and one son. Guy Clem and the youngest sister are twins. The older daughter is Della May, wife of David M. Seal, residents of Illinois; the other sister is Cora, wife of G. W. Ellis Griffin, also of Illinois.

Guy Clem Richerson was educated in the public schools of Illinois and by hard work and perseverence paid his way through college. He attended the State College at Greeley, Colorado, and was graduated from Commercial College in Omaha, Nebraska. After leaving school in 1903 he began as a clerk in a dry goods store in Longmont, Colorado, then became cashier for the Longmont Farmers Milling Company, and then he and his father were associated in the retail business at Longmont for two years. In 1905 he went West to Arizona, and for a time was time keeper for the Arizona Copper Company at Morenci. In 1907 he took up his residence in El Paso, where he filled the position of statistician for the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, until March, 1912. At that date he took his present place as manager for the Business Men's Protective Association.

Mr. Richerson is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Chamber of Commerce, and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. On November 2, 1912, in El Paso, he married Miss Eliza Holloway, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, of a very wealthy and prominent family of that city. Mrs. Richerson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Richerson and wife reside in a home on Government Hill in El Paso, and his offices are in the Caples Building.

BENJAMIN S. WATHEN. One of the distinguished representatives of the civil-engineering profession in the southwest and one who has been a prominent and influential factor in railroad construction and development in this section of our great national domain, is Major Benjamin S. Wathen, who maintains his residence in the city of Dallas and who is now retained as consulting engineer for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, with the affairs of which he has been long and prominently identified. He is one of the really great railroad builders of the southwest and is a man whose high attainments have found concrete and constructive exemplification, while his character is the positive expression of a strong and noble nature, so that he has ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His has been an exceedingly active and useful career as one of the world's productive workers, and there are many other points which render the story of his life most interesting, even as it must prove a source of incentive and inspiration to others. He is a scion of families whose names have been identified with American annals since the early colonial epoch in our national history, he is one of the gallant sons of the fair southland who gave loyal service in defense of the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and he is one of the best known and most highly honored of the pioneer citizens of Dallas, which city has represented his home for two score years and which he has seen develop from an obscure frontier town into a metropolitan city of great commercial and industrial importance.

Major Wathen was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on the fourth of March, 1845, and is a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Gibbs) Wathen, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Kentucky. The lineage of the Wathen family is traced back to staunch English origin and its first representatives in America came to Maryland as members of the colony founded by Lord Baltimore, in 1645. From that state members of the family emigrated in an early day to Kentucky, and there William A. Wathen became a representative planter and merchant of Marion county, where he and his devoted wife continued to reside until their death. Mrs. Wathen was born in Kentucky and was a representative of a family prominently identified with civic and public affairs in that historical old commonwealth. Her mother was a sister of Hon. Charles A. Wycliff, who served as governor of Kentucky in an early day.

Major Benjamin S. Wathen was reared to adult age in his native county and there was pursuing his school work at the time when the dark cloud of Civil war spread its pall over the nation. His youthful loyalty was quickened to responsive protest and though he was only seventeen years of age at the time he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederate States of America. He enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, which became a part of the valiant command of General John Morgan. In this connection Major Wathen participated in the historic Morgan raid into Ohio, where he was captured by the enemy and imprisoned at Camp Chase, later being transferred to Camp Douglas, in the city of Chicago. He was held a prisoner of war about nine months and his exchange was then effected. He rejoined the Confederate forces and continued in active service in southwestern Virginia until the close of the war, when he received his parole, in May, 1865. He participated in numerous engagements of important order, was ever found at the post of duty and made a record that shall ever reflect honor upon his name. His continued interest in his old comrades is shown through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

After the termination of his gallant military career Major Wathen returned to Kentucky, where he became a member of the engineering corps engaged in surveying and construction work on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in June, 1865. His great technical skill has been gained largely through practical experience, but he has also been a close student of the theoretical phases of his profession, and has long held authoritative prestige as a civil engineer.

In 1869 Major Wathen came to Texas to assume the position of engineer in connection with surveying and construction work on the line of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad, now known as the International & Great Northern. After doing important engineering work for this company until August, 1874, he then became chief engineer for some new lines and later accepted a position as engineer for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company, with which great corporation he has continued to be identified during the long intervening years and in the development of whose admirable system he has been an influential and valued factor. He became chief engineer for this company in 1880, and he retained this important office until the 1st of June, 1911, excepting for a period when engaged in special work for the Southwest System, when he was retired from the active duties that had long engrossed his time and attention and was retained in the office of consulting engineer,—a mark of the company's appreciation of the great work he had accomplished in its behalf and also of the continued value of his interposition in connection with the technical affairs of the system. At the time when Major Wathen first entered the service of the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company its line extended only from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Longview, Gregg county, Texas,—a distance of sixty-four miles. With all extension and construction work on this railroad system Major Wathen has been most closely and effectively concerned, and he takes personal pride in noting its importance in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the fine country

traversed by its lines. In politics the Major is a free trader and as may well be inferred, is in the camp of the Democratic party, and not only is he well fortified in his views concerning matters of public import, but he is also one of those broad-minded men who have stood exponent of progressive ideas and of civic righteousness. Relieved from the more onerous duties which long rested upon him, Major Wathen is enjoying to the full the attractions of his pleasant home at 2728 Oakland avenue, in the city of Dallas, and also the grateful relationship of association with a host of friends who are tried and true. He has been one of the contributors to the upbuilding of the southwest and his name and achievement merit a place of prominence in this history of the state which has so long represented his home.

In 1877 Major Wathen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine M. Tramwell, of Henderson, Texas, and she was summoned to the life eternal in January, 1895. She was survived by four sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living excepting one son. In November, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Major Wathen to Miss Edith J. Harrison, likewise a resident of Henderson, Texas, and they have three children,—one son and two daughters.

Henry George Schneider. In years of continuous activity the oldest retail meat man in El Paso, Mr. Schneider, has been identified with this city for twenty-four years, and beginning as an employe of others he has steadily prospered and now has the largest and best establishment of its kind in the city.

Henry George Schneider was born June 16, 1869, in Jeffersonville, Clark county, Indiana, the youngest of the five sons and three daughters born to Michael Frederick and Elizabeth (Carl) Schneider, both of whom were natives of Germany. The mother was a child when she came to this country with her parents, and her death occurred in 1882 on the twenty-ninth of August at the age of sixty-two. The father was also young when he came to this country and was reared and educated in Kentucky. His death occurred at Jeffersonville, Indiana, August 24, 1872. He was a butcher by trade. All the children are living except the next older than Henry George.

He was reared in Jeffersonville, went to school there and also in the schools at Charleston, Illinois, and as soon as old enough to work began learning the butcher trade under his older brother who had succeeded the father in that business. His first regular work for wages was as a farm hand at $4.00 per month, including his board, but after five months of that experience he concluded that farming was not in his line and he then went back to the meat business and was employed in Jeffersonville and in Louisville, Kentucky, and became an expert in all branches of the work. On coming to Texas in July, 1889, Mr. Schneider remained at Dallas up to October of that year, and then landed in El Paso. Up to October, 1892, he was in the employ of H. C. Myles, one of the early butchers of the city. He was then with Feuchler Bros. from October 10, 1892, until April 1, 1904, and on the latter date he and Chas. H. Stetter bought out the business of Feuchler Brothers, and as co-partners conducted it until 1910. Mr. Schneider then bought the entire establishment, and has since carried it on as sole proprietor. He has both a wholesale and retail business, and employs fifteen skilled men in the different departments.

Mr. Schneider has enjoyed much prosperity and is a stockholder in the Texas Bank & Trust Company of El Paso. He is Independent in politics, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In Nebraska City, Nebraska, May 13, 1889, he married Miss Mariette Sherman, daughter of Thomas C. Sherman, and a native of Ohio. Four children have been born to their union, namely: Homan Miles, born in Creston, Iowa; Thomas Corwin, born in El Paso; Henriette, born in El Paso; Ethel Marian, born in El Paso. The Schnieder home is at 109 Willow Street, where he built a very attractive and comfortable residence.

Edward H. Lingo. A lumber veteran, the oldest and stauchest exponent of the industry in the state of Texas, and a man esteemed and admired by a nation-wide following of friends,—is a suggestive manner of describing the position of Edward H. Lingo of Denison. Coming to Denison in 1872, more than forty years ago, partly to restore his health and partly in search of business opportunities, E. H. Lingo found an abundance of both as is attested by the fact that at the age of seventy-five he is as hale and rugged as many men twenty years his junior, and furthermore he stands and long has stood in the front rank of the lumber merchants of the southwest.

Edward H. Lingo was born October 12, 1838, at Millsboro, Delaware, a son of Levi and Jane (Waples) Lingo, both natives of Delaware. His father was a stock raiser, and died in 1846. In 1852 the widowed mother moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, when her son Edward was fourteen years of age. She died in 1863. Of the four children, three sons and a daughter, the only one living is now Mr. Lingo, of Denison. As the Lingo name is traced to French ancestry, the maternal stock is English. Mr. Lingo has no relatives of the name in Texas except his own family, but has a large relationship over the state including the prominent Waples and Platter families.

The early education of Mr. Lingo was acquired in the public schools of Missouri, with some higher studies in Central College at Fayette, Missouri. While a young man at Chillicothe, he worked in a dry goods store, and at the age of twenty-two went west, overland to California, and remained on the coast for about four years. He fell in with some sharpers, who left him with a bankrupt business while they took away most of his funds, and in a few weeks he was walking the streets of San Francisco in search of a job. The manufacturing company finally offered him seventy-five cents a day as a common laborer, and at the end of three years he had made himself worth a great deal more to the concern, and had a responsible position. In 1866, returning to Missouri, he began his career as a lumberman in that state in 1867. Again reverses met him, and consumed his resources, so that he started in to earn a living by the hard labor entailed in unloading lumber from cars at a lumber yard. This gave him at least an intimate contact with the real material, and he states a fact that is no doubt true, of the majority of men of practical affairs in whatever industry, that a large number of successful Texas lumbermen at the present time started in the business in a similar manner.

When Mr. Lingo came to Texas in 1872, he located at Denison which had just become a railroad town, and a center of population and industry. There he organized a co-partnership to do a retail lumber business, the other member being J. P. Leeper of Richmond, Missouri. As J. P. Leeper & Company, the firm prospered, and later took a new title as Waples, Lingo & Company. In 1888 the great firm of Burton-Lingo Company was organized by Willard Burton and E. H. Lingo. This has grown and prospered and is now one of the great retail lumber firms of the southwest, its original owners still being more or less active. Mr. Lingo had in the meantime also organized the lime yard firm of Lingo-Leeper & Company, at Denison, and from that date began spreading yards all over North Texas and Oklahoma, until more than fifty cities and towns of these two states have had Burton-Lingo branches as important commercial concerns of the community. Mr. Lingo also organized the Lingo Lumber Company at Dallas, which is managed by his son William M. and which taken

individually is one of the largest concerns of its kind in North Texas.

In the great industry which he has helped build up, Mr. Lingo now stands somewhat in the relation of president emeritus, actively interested in all its affairs, but no longer participating in any of the details. For more than forty years his regular home has been at Denison, which was his first love among Texas cities, and to it he has always remained loyal. He is prominent in local affairs, being a director of the State National Bank, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, served two terms as mayor, but has little taste for such practical politics, and keeps away from the worries and distractions of public life. He was a Democrat up to the time William J. Bryan was first nominated at Chicago in 1896, and since then has allied himself with the Republican party in theory at least. He is a member of the Episcopal church and for nearly forty years has been senior warden of that society.

In May, 1866, at Chillicothe, Missouri, Mr. Lingo married Miss Anna B. Platter, a daughter of Andrew Platter, a farmer, who died seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lingo have two living children: W. M. Lingo, head of the Lingo Lumber Company at Dallas, and Mrs. Cora J. Kelly, whose husband, H. G. Kelly, is one of the vice presidents of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and lives at Montreal, Canada. Mr. Lingo and his devoted wife and companion reside in a splendid home, which he recently built in Denison, located at 1131 West Sears Street.

An appreciation of Mr. Lingo as a lumberman and citizen was recently published in the Gulf Coast Lumberman, and as all his old associates and others who know anything about his career would readily confirm every statement of that sketch, it is appropriate to quote two or three paragraphs therefrom: "A remarkable man from a variety of viewpoints is Mr. Lingo, one of the original organizers of the Lumberman's Association of Texas, and one of the ex-presidents of the association, he has long been a strong adherent and abettor of that organization and a power in its councils. He is one of the most progressive men in the industry. The many years that have whitened his hair and beard have not yet made him an 'old-timer' from a standpoint of effectiveness. He is for everything that is modern and progressive. He is a favorite with both the young and the old—famous for the virile optimism that makes him a figure of natural prominence in any lumber gathering. A meeting of Texas retail lumberman is flat, stale and unpalatable without Mr. Lingo's presence. He is a leading spirit always, noted for his square dealings and splendid business judgment.

"He has seen the Texas lumber industry develop from infancy and chaotic conditions to the third largest and most important industry of the commonwealth. If Mr. Lingo would write the lumber history of Texas it would be a most remarkable volume. He has seen two generations of lumbermen come and go in this state, has been called upon to weather the business and financial storms that have swept over the lumbering southwest during that time, and has merged from the fire with a fair competence and the best of physical and mental condition to enjoy the fruits of his labors. The average man who spends two generations of time in business and establishes a fortune finds himself incapable of enjoying the fruits of his labor. Not so with Mr. Lingo, who is enjoying life to its fullest and continues and will continue to give a generous service to the world which knows him."

HERBERT F. SMITH. Responsibility seems to be the ruination of some people and the making of others, and so when a boy is thrown on his own resources the outcome is in the lap of the gods. The hardships and responsibility of his early days have made of Herbert F. Smith, of Gainesville, Texas, a splendid man, not only in a business way but in his personal characteristics. He is one of the most successful merchants in Gainesville and has built up his business from an almost infinitesimal beginning.

Herbert F. Smith was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 2nd of March, 1860, a son of Alex R. and Maggie B. (Smith) Smith. Both of his parents were born in North Carolina, and when the lad was ten years of age, in 1870, they removed from North Carolina to Texas, settling on a farm near Corsicana, Texas. In North Carolina the father had been a merchant, but he now became a farmer and continued in the latter occupation until his death which occurred in 1874. After living for three years on the farm in Navarro county, Mr. Smith moved to a farm three miles west of Waco, and was living here at the time of his death. Mrs. Smith, his widow, is still living and makes her home in Los Angeles, California, being now eighty-four years of age. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Albert B., the eldest of these is deceased; Frank H., is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, California; William C., lives in Los Angeles, California, where he is city agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company; Josie, is the wife of C. H. Plumber, city auditor of Los Angeles, California; Leslie S., of California, is general manager of a large fruit packing concern and Herbert F., is the fourth of the children.

Herbert F. Smith grew up on his father's farm in Texas, being ten years of age when the latter came to this state. When his father lived near Waco, he went to school in the latter city, attending a Presbyterian private school. He went to this school for four years and this was all the education the lad received, for his father's death when he was fifteen years of age forced him to go to work. He worked on the farm and helped his brothers in the support of the family until 1879. At this time the farm was sold and Mr. Smith went to work for a railroad company as a member of the engineering corps. He was thus engaged for two years and then was placed in the freight office, where he worked for a time. His next position was express messenger, his run being out of Fort Worth. He held this position for ten years and then became a traveling salesman, continuing thus for two years.

In May, 1896, he came to Gainesville and here with a very limited amount of capital established a business of his own. He opened a bicycle store, his stock at first consisting of two second hand bicycles. He began to build up a little business and in time added sporting goods and vehicles to his stock. He was an energetic man and a hard worker and built his business up steadily as the years passed until now he does an annual business which is worth $30,000. He is popular and highly respected among his associates, especially among those who know of the winning fight for success which he has made.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Democratic party but has never been active in politics. He is very active in church work being a member and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He lives at 13 N. Morris Street and is the owner of his attractive home.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Ida Bondurant, whom he married in 1890. She was a native of the state of Kentucky but came to Texas in her young days, with her parents who were pioneers of the state. They located in Fort Worth, where her father was a contractor and builder and he erected the first business houses to be built in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had no children and she died on the 3rd of May, 1894. On the 20th of October, 1911, Mr. Smith was again married, his present wife being Miss Eula Weston, a native of Eufaula, Alabama and a daughter of Mrs. L. R. Weston. Her father was engaged in business in Alabama and after his death Mrs.

Smith and her mother came to Texas, this being in 1896. No children have been born to this marriage.

JAMES RALPH BELL. One of the younger members of the Texas bar, and in practice at Gainesville since 1907, has earned his way to distinction and success, and is the creator of his own prosperity.

He was born at Ozark, Missouri, May 23, 1882, a son of James Rozzell Bell, who was for a number of years engaged in the real estate, abstract and loan business, and of Sallie R. Bell. Mr. Bell was well educated, prepared for teaching, and soon after reaching his majority became principal of the High school at Lexington, Oklahoma, during the years 1904-05. In 1904 he had graduated from the University of Oklahoma with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having made Latin his major study. After his experience as teacher he entered the University of Texas in the law department, and was admitted to the bar in 1907. In the following year he located at Gainesville, and has since been busy in building up a general practice as a lawyer.

Mr. Bell in 1907 became a charter member of the Delta Chi Law Fraternity at the University of Texas, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is an active Methodist and is Steward of the Methodist church at Gainesville. As a Democrat he belongs to the anti-Bailey wing of the party and lent his support to the movement that caused the retirement of Senator Bailey from political leadership in the state. Mr. Bell is unmarried.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. CLARK. The city of Dallas has been fortunate in the possession of men with high ideals of citizenship, together with exceptional ability in their professions. In this class it is no invidious distinction to name Judge William H. Clark as among the foremost, not only in the ranks of attorneys, with whose profession he has been prominently identified here for a quarter of a century, but also as a man who conceives citizenship as a duty involving unremitting service in the general interest of the community. Judge Clark is a fine representative of one of the oldest and most notable of southern families, and while his individual career is of special interest to the history of Texas, yet the lives of his forefathers are also an essential part of this biography.

William H. Clark was born on the old Clark homestead, near Brandon, Rankin county, Mississippi, May 2, 1861, a son of William H. and Mary (McDowell) Clark. He was reared on the old plantation at Brandon, prepared for college at the Brandon Academy, and then entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he was graduated in 1882. Immediately upon leaving the University, he was elected principal of the Brandon Academy, but after one year of teaching resigned, in order to enter the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. While teaching school at Brandon and prior to that he studied law under General Robert Lowry, who later became Governor of Mississippi.

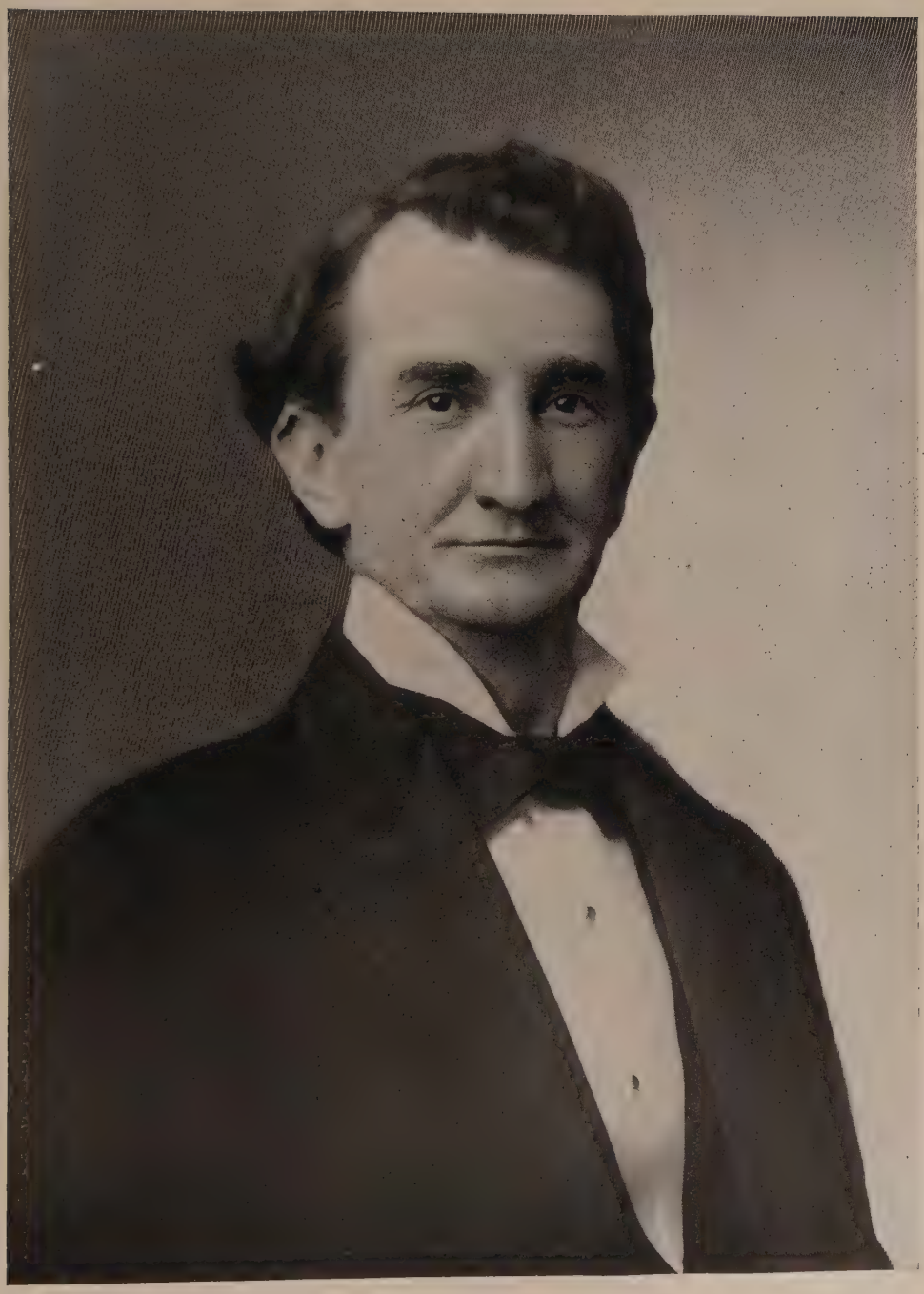
Graduating from the Cumberland University law school in 1885 Judge Clark at once came to Dallas with his mother, and here embarked in the practice of his chosen profession. During the first year of his residence in Dallas, he was in the law office of Judge Seth Shepard, who is now Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals at Washington. During subsequent years Judge Clark has had various legal associations, including partnership with W. M. Alexander, W. L. Hall, William Thompson, Judge John L. Henry, and Judge Charles F. Clint. Since 1905 Judge Clark has practiced alone.

In 1897 an unusual honor was shown to Judge Clark in his election as president of the Texas State Bar Association, he being at the time the youngest incumbent who had ever held that position. He has since 1886 been active in the work of this association, and through his individual influence has on every possible occasion promoted the best interests of the legal fraternity in Texas. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and the Dallas Bar Association. By committee work, Judge Clark has exercised a beneficent influence in supporting and promoting laws for the welfare of Texas people. Among the measures which have received his support should be mentioned the Railroad Commission, the Stock and Bond Laws, the Anti-Trust and Intangible Tax Laws, the Anti-Lobby Law, the State Bank and Insurance Laws, and Amendments to the Practice and Procedure, so as to minimize errors and reversals in court trials. He favors the enactment of a law enabling nine jurors to return a verdict, so as to lessen mis-trials and unjust compromise verdicts; he has also been an active advocate for some years of the Guarantee of Bank Deposits.

Judge Clark has confined his business to general civil practice and practice largely in the interests of the people, as distinguished from corporation practice which he has never sought, and for the past twelve years has not accepted. His name as attorney is found associated with many important cases of civil nature in the Appellate Courts of Texas, and also in the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the best known cases which he successfully contested was that involving the claim of Mrs. Jennie M. Mettler against the Fidelity Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. He recovered for his client $24,028, and besides this valuable consideration, he established the constitutionality of the Texas law, allowing reasonable attorney fees and twelve per cent damages in addition to the life insurance policy. This case was carried from Texas to the Supreme Court of the United States, which body affirmed the decision of the Texas court on May 5, 1902 (reports in 185 U. S. 308, Fidelity Mutal Life Insurance Co. v. Mettler). In the case of Danforth v. North Texas Traction Company, 116 S. W. 147, he also sustained the constitutionality of the special jury law enacted for the five counties of Texas having a city of 20,000 population or over, according to the census of 1900, which decision prevented, on that ground, the reversal of many pending railroad and other cases. After being defeated in the District Court and the Court of Civil Appeals in the case of Brown Cracker & Candy Company v. City of Dallas et al., 137 S. W. Rep. 343, in the Supreme Court of Texas, he defeated the ordinance of the City of Dallas creating a reservation within the city for "bawdy houses" on the ground that such ordinance was prohibited by the constitution and the laws of Texas and was null and void. In the case of Thos A. Griffin v. Cotton-Belt R. R. Co., 153 S. W. Rep. 251, he sustained the blacklisting statute of Texas enacted to protect the railroad employees. The decisions in the blacklisting case and the "reservation" case are of state wide interest and importance. On beginning this contest for his client, Mr. Clark was going against a generally accepted opinion that such state legislation was invalid and unconstitutional, and he therefore rendered valuable service in establishing the validity of the state law before the highest tribunal of the country.

Judge Clark has long been a prominent Democrat in the northern part of Texas, and for many years has been a regular delegate from Dallas county to the state convention. Judge Clark is not a member of clubs or fraternities, with the exception of the Beta Theta Pi at the University of Mississippi, with which chapter and its general organization he has been identified since his college career and is one of the best known of the fraternity members in the south.

The home life of Judge Clark has been a delightful relationship and the Clark residence is at 3807 Ross Avenue. Judge Clark married, June 9, 1886, at Brandon, his old home in Mississippi, Miss Virginia Maxey Falls, a daughter of Captain A. T. and Betty (Maxey) Falls of Brandon. Mrs. Clark is a niece of Judge T. S. Maxey of Austin, Texas, present United States Judge for the Austin district. Ten children have been born



W. H. Clark.

to the marriage of Judge Clark and wife, and the seven now living are as follows: Samuel Welch, Virginia Maxey, William H., Jr., Elizabeth McDowell, Thomas Campbell, Robert Lanier and Mary McDowell Clark.

The original ancestor of this branch of the Clark family was Judge William Clark, who immigrated from Ireland in 1737, settling for a brief while in Connecticut, but soon afterwards moving to the more genial climate of South Carolina. The paternal grandfather of the Dallas lawyer was General William Clark, who married Louise Lanier of Jackson, Mississippi. Both were among the early residents of Mississippi, and General Clark served as State Treasurer for fourteen years. He and his wife reared a large family of sons and daughters, one of them being the late James B. Clark, who was Proctor of the University of Texas for more than twenty years, a man greatly revered by the students and faculty, both for his learning and for his high personal character and lofty ideals.

William H. Clark, Sr., the father of the Dallas lawyer, was Chancery Judge at Brandon, Mississippi, at the beginning of the war between the states. He then became colonel in the forty-sixth Mississippi regiment, and gave valiant service to the cause of the Confederacy until his death on the battlefield of Altoona, Georgia, in October, 1864. During his boyhood he had attended the old Alexander Campbell's school known as Bethany College in the Panhandle of what is now West Virginia. At the age of nineteen years he became a soldier under Colonel Jefferson Davis in the Mississippi Regiment during the Mexican war.

Mary (McDowell) Clark, the wife of this Confederate officer, was a daughter of Judge Joseph McDowell of Brandon. Her death occurred at the home of Judge Clark in Dallas, April 15, 1900, and she now rests at the side of her husband in the family burial ground at Brandon. Her sister was Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Welch, the wife of Dr. S. M. Welch of Dallas, and formerly of Galveston, who was president of the Texas Colonial Dames and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The McDowell family, represented by Judge Clark's mother, contains many illustrious names. Ephraim McDowell and wife, Margaret Irvin, were the founders of the family in America, and immigrated from Ireland in 1729, settling in Pennsylvania, whence they soon removed to Rockbridge county, Virginia. A great-grandson of this first American ancestor was James McDowell, who became the twenty-fourth governor of Virginia (1842-1846), and also represented his state in Congress with ability until 1851. A grandson of the first American McDowell was Judge Samuel McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, who served as President of the first Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, held April 19, 1792, and was also the first United States Judge of Kentucky, appointed by President Washington. From this notable figure in Kentucky's history, Judge Clark of Dallas is a descendant, as great-grandson. Returning again to the first American of the name, a great-grandson of that Ephraim McDowell was Dr. Ephraim McDowell, of Danville, Kentucky, a celebrated surgeon whose name and deeds have a permanent record in medical history. He was the discoverer and first successfully performed the great surgical operation of ovariotomy, which was given to the world by Dr. McDowell, and which has resulted in saving the lives of untold numbers of women. One of the brothers of this famous surgeon was Dr. Nash McDowell, the founder of the noted McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. Judge Clark of Dallas thus has had many conspicuous ancestors, and among others might be mentioned a former congressman and Judge Patrick Henry of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and also Thomas Upton Sisson, the present congressman from Winona, Mississippi; both of these being first-cousins of Judge Clark.

BENJAMIN P. GARVEY. A record of successful business enterprise is that of Benjamin P. Garvey of Gainesville. Mr. Garvey believes in and has practiced the gospel of self-help. When he was about twenty-one years of age, in 1876, he came to Gainesville at a time when this was a village and still on the frontier. Without a dollar of capital he engaged in the transfer business. He bought a team and wagon on credit, and by hard work and shrewd management paid for his outfit, and kept adding to his facilities until he developed one of the most successful of local enterprises. After a few years he bought a large building and began a storage business. For twenty-five years he was in business for himself, and in 1907 took in Mr. Fred Fraesher as a partner. Two years later they built a large warehouse, and at the present time the business employs ten teams and wagons, deals in coal, both retail and wholesale, and has a storage plant with many tons capacity, furnishing an excellent service throughout the entire community.

Benjamin P. Garvey was born in the state of Kentucky in 1856, a son of William S. and Catherine (Shause) Garvey. The parents were both natives of Kentucky, and the father was a man of varied experience and enterprise. For the first year or two of the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, and soon afterwards moved to Missouri, settling in Clay county, which continued to be the home of himself and family until 1876. He then came with his children and his second wife to Gainesville, and engaged in the milling business and later was in the coal trade. He died at Gainesville in 1904. The mother of Benjamin P. died when the latter was three years old. There were three children by that marriage, and the other two were John F., who died at Gainesville, in 1912, was a farmer and left four children; James R., of Gainesville, has followed farming, but is now in the grocery business, and has a family of six children. His father married for his second wife, Mrs. Emily Egbert, a widow, in 1865, and they have one child, Edgar L., of Louisiana, and the father of two children.

Benjamin P. Garvey grew up in Missouri, attended the district schools in Clay county, but owing to the primitive schools then in existence in his neighborhood, and to family circumstances, he had only a meagre training from books, and has attained most of his education by practical experience. After he had got well established in business at Gainesville he returned to Missouri, and on July 13, 1881, was married to Miss Tina Hurdle, who was born in North Carolina, her people having come to Clay county, and her mother later moving to Texas. The three living children of Mr. and Mrs. Garvey are: Nellie, who lives at home and teaches school; Benjamin P., Jr., who is studying electrical engineering in the University of Texas; and Ruthie, in the Gainesville high school.

When Mr. Garvey came to Gainesville nearly forty years ago there was not a single brick house in the town. His father and the son farmed a good portion of what is now the residence section.

Mr. Garvey has given his efforts and cooperation to many enterprises and movements for the upbuilding of this city, and may properly be classed among that group of citizens who have made Gainesville a commercial center of importance in north Texas. Some years ago he assisted in the organization and was one of the directors in the Gainesville Packing House, which was in existence for some time. He served for sixteen consecutive years as a member of the city council, and has always been ready to give time and effort to public affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Gainesville Commercial Club and is a director in the organization. Since he moved to Gainesville there have been several commercial club organizations, and he has been prominent in all of them. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the influential men in this county. In 1912 twenty-five votes defeated him for the office of mayor. Mr. Garvey is a deacon in the First Baptist church of Gainesville, and believes in

religion and charity and is a practical doer of the word. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and has held chairs in the lodge. Among his other interests he owns a large ranch in the western part of the state, and is engaged in stock raising. At Gainesville he owns three residences, which he rents, and also the business property in which his storage and transfer business is conducted.

HON. R. M. JOHNSTON. It is in the line of his regular profession as a newspaper man that the most pleasant distinctions have come to R. M. Johnston, and that name would be recognized at once and associated with the editor and publisher of the Houston *Post* by a great host of newspaper and public men in every part of the country from west to east.

Rienzi Melville Johnston was born at Sandersville, Georgia, September 9, 1850. His parents were Freeman W. and Mary J. (Russell) Johnston. His father before him was a newspaper editor, a work which was interrupted by the war between the states, and as an officer in the Confederate army he died in 1864.

The common schools of Bainbridge, Georgia, furnished the foundation of an intellectual culture which through the necessities and opportunities of his profession have been broadening all his life. At practically the outset of his boyhood the events of the great war were thrust into the life of R. M. Johnston. During 1862-63 he served two years in the Confederate army as a drummer boy. He was then discharged, but in the fall of 1864 reenlisted and continued until the close. When the army was disbanded he was still less than thirteen years of age. A few years later he became identified with newspaper work in Georgia. In 1878 Mr. Johnston came to Texas, and after a brief time spent in Crockett and Corsicana he located in Austin. For a number of years he was connected in different capacities with the Austin *Statesman*. Subsequently the Houston *Post* secured his services as correspondent at the state capital, and when a new company was formed in 1885, to take over the business of publishing the *Post* Mr. Johnston was chosen editor in chief. Later he became president of the Houston Printing Company, the company which publishes the Houston *Post*, and owns and conducts a splendid printing plant on Travis Street. As an editorial writer, Col. Johnston's utterances for many years have been quoted by the press not only of his own state but throughout the country, and are noted for their pungency and a vigor which leaves no doubt as to the intent and they are never lacking in definition. Col. Johnston for two consecutive years served as first vice president of the Associated Press.

While newspaper work has been his life long profession, Col. Johnston has for years been recognized as one of the leaders in the Democratic party in the south. In 1898 he declined a nomination for the office of lieutenant governor of Texas. From 1900 to 1912 inclusive, he served as a member of the Democratic National Committee. Early in 1913 Governor Colquitt appointed Col. Johnston United States senator to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Joseph W. Bailey.

In 1875 Col. Johnston married Miss Mary E. Parsons, a daughter of W. T. Parsons of Jacksonville, Florida. They are the parents of three children: Harry Melville Johnston; Hallie J., who married Randolph Russell, but is now widowed; and Mary E., who married Neill T. Masterson. The Johnston home in Houston is at 439 West Moreland Avenue.

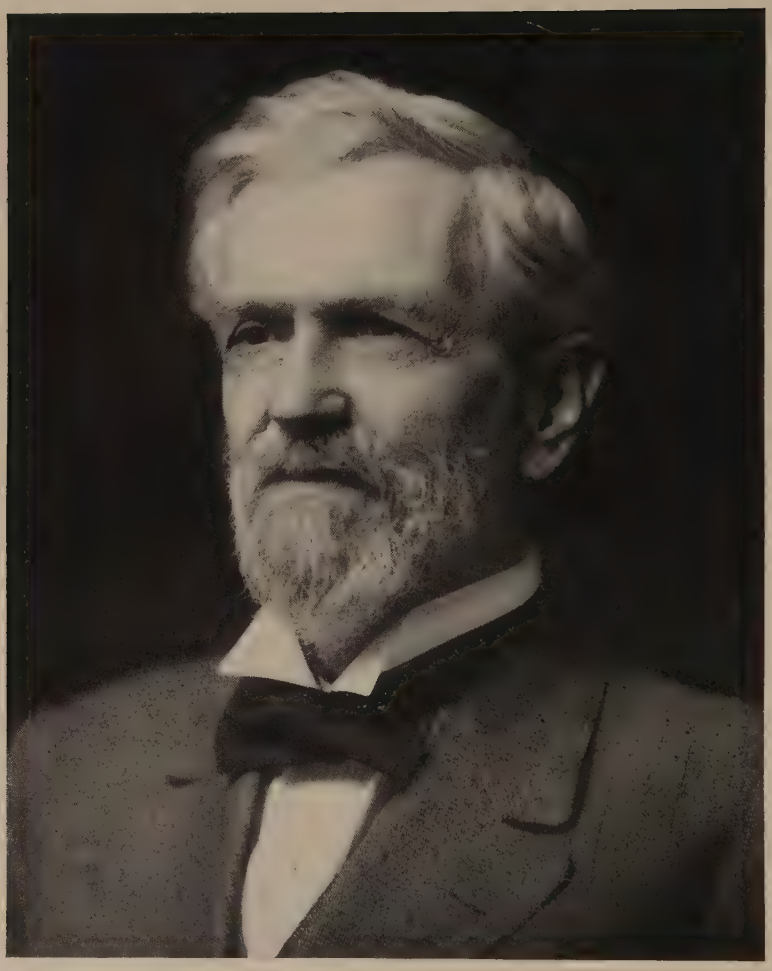
JAMES SIDNEY O'KEEFE. In every section of the Panhandle country in Texas are found men who have risen above their fellows not because they have had greater advantages, but because their natural abilities have created opportunities of which they have been quick to make the most of. In a section like Carson county, where there is no lack of good and reliable men, an individual must display much more than the ordinary ability to become the choice of his fellow-citizens in positions of preferment. In this connection it is not inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of James Sidney O'Keefe, ex-county judge of Carson county, one of the most brilliant of the younger legists practicing before the Panhandle bar. Mr. O'Keefe was born in Ellis county, Texas, June 16, 1880, and is a son of James E. and Mary M. (Musgraves) O'Keefe. His father, a native of Alabama, came to Texas as a young man and settled in Red River county during the early 'seventies. He later came to Ellis county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for years, and is now a resident of Carson county, being sixty-five years of age. While still a resident of Alabama, he enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the northern and southern states, and during a part of the war saw active duty. He was married in November, 1876, to Mary M. Musgraves, who was born in Illinois and came to Texas as a child. She still survives, is a resident of Carson county, and has reached the age of fifty-four years. She and her husband have had eight children, of whom James Sidney is the second in order of birth.

James Sidney O'Keefe in boyhood attended the public schools of Ellis county, following which he became a student in the high school at Colorado City, Texas. On graduating therefrom, in 1897, he worked his way through the summer sessions of school at Abilene, Texas, and also managed to secure a three-months' training in the Austin Academy. On January 3, 1901, he entered the State University, where he spent two years in academic work, and then entered upon his law studies in the same institution, being graduated from the law department in 1906. He at once came to Panhandle, here opened offices, and has since been in the enjoyment of a constantly-increasing practice, his abilities attracting to him a large and representative clientele. He has become a familiar figure in the courts of Carson county through his connection with a number of important cases of litigation, and in every particular has demonstrated himself an able member of the Panhandle bar. He is a director and trustee of the Canadian Academy. From 1906 until 1908, he served in the capacity of county attorney, and in the latter year became the Democratic nominee for the office of county judge, to which he was subsequently elected. During the two years that followed he showed himself capable of maintaining the best traditions of the Carson county bench. Fraternally, Mr. O'Keefe is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and Lodge No. 923, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Amarillo.

Mr. O'Keefe was married at Panhandle, June 16, 1907, to Miss Oma Myrtle Smith, daughter of T. W. and Polly Smith, who came to Panhandle in 1890, and are still residents of this district, where Mr. Smith is engaged in stock raising. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe: Myrtle Almerene, born April 17, 1908; James Bryce, born December 27, 1909, and Ella Beatrice, born January 14, 1913, all at Panhandle. Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe are members of the Baptist church. He has always been an out-of-door man, and is fond of automobiling and various other sports. He believes firmly in the future of this section of Texas, and his opinion is worthy of consideration, as he has spent his entire life in the Lone Star State. He is widely known, not alone in public and professional life, but socially and fraternally as well, and few men in this section have a wider circle of friends.

MOSES LIDDELL GUNN, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of his profession for nine years at Miami, Roberts county, Texas, and to him belongs the distinction of being the oldest practicing physician in this locality.

Dr. Gunn is a native Texan. He was born in Lamar county in 1864, a son of pioneer parents and eldest of a



Robert Gilmor

large family of children. His paternal grandfather, a Virginian, was twice married, and the doctor's father, Frank Bennett Gunn, was a child of the second wife, whose maiden name was Cox. Frank Bennett Gunn, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas, in 1839, with other members of the family and settled on the frontier. At the outbreak of the Civil war, three of his sons enlisted in the Texas State troops and rendered faithful service. One of the sons, E. K. Gunn, the only survivor of the family, is now seventy-three years of age. He served with distinction in Governor Ross's brigade. Frank Bennett Gunn was a successful farmer of Lamar county. During the war, by remaining at home and protecting and providing for the other members of the family, he performed as valiant and faithful service as did his soldier sons. He lived to the age of sixty-three years, and died on his farm in Lamar county, March 19, 1882. His widow survives him and is now seventy years of age. Before marriage she was Miss Laura Amanda Liddell. Her father, Moses Liddell, was a native of Ireland, who, on coming to this country, settled in Georgia, where he spent the rest of his life and died. After her father's death she came with her widowed mother to Texas and took up her residence in Lamar county, where she met and married Mr. Gunn. She still lives at the old home place in Lamar county. Of her nine children, six are living at this writing.

On his father's farm the subject of our sketch passed his boyhood days and in the common schools near by received his early training. Having selected the medical profession for his life work, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, where he graduated with the class of 1890. Immediately following his graduation he returned to Texas and opened an office in his native county, where, however, he practiced only one year. He then moved to Woodland, Red River county, where he practiced his profession until 1896. On October 22, 1904, he took up his residence at Miami, Roberts county, and here he has been engaged in continuous and successful practice ever since, to-day in point of years of practice ranking as the oldest physician in this locality. His whole time is devoted to his chosen work and his field of labor covers a large territory, his calls frequently being from various localities in adjoining counties.

Politically, Dr. Gunn is a Democrat and gives loyal support to the party as a voter, but otherwise has never taken any active part in politics. He has never sought or filled public office, as his whole time and attention have been confined to his practice. Dr. Gunn belongs to both the Texas State Association and the American Medical Society. His lodge membership is confined to that of the Masons at Miami, and his religious creed is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he being a Steward and President of the Board of Trustees in the church of this denomination at Miami.

On September 3, 1889, Dr. Moses Liddell Gunn and Miss Bettie Hancock were united in marriage, and of the four children born to them only one is living—Milus, born in 1895. Those deceased are Herbert and Bessie and an unnamed infant. Mrs. Gunn, who died February 5, 1911, was a native of Lamar county, Texas, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ely Hancock, pioneer settlers of that county.

Major Robert Gibson. The most notable figure in the cotton-seed industry of Texas, and one of the leaders throughout the south, is Major Robert Gibson of Dallas. Major Gibson's relations with the industry in this state, and his important connection with Dallas citizenship, began thirty-five years ago, in 1878, at which date he came to this city and built the mill of the Howard Cotton-Seed Oil Company. The construction of this mill marks a significant date in the history of the cotton-seed business, since it was the first mill of the kind in Dallas and one of the three or four mills which at that time were all the industries of the kind which existed throughout the entire state of Texas. Major Gibson has been actively identified with the industry for the greater part of his career, and has received various high honors among cotton-seed manufacturers. At the present time he is life-secretary of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and also life-secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association, the honors of these positions for a life time having been conferred upon him within recent years, and as a reward for his long and efficient services in the same capacity with both organizations.

Major Robert Gibson is a native of Tennessee, having been born at Nashville in 1834, a son of Robert and Jane (Adams) Gibson. His father was one of the old pioneer merchants of Nashville, and a prominent citizen of that place.

Major Gibson as a boy was educated in the common schools at Nashville, and at an early age began his business career. In 1855 he became connected with a commission house at New Orleans, and from 1858 until the beginning of the war was clerk on a Mississippi River steamboat. The war came upon him just as he was getting firmly established and started on a career of prosperity, but he sacrificed all his prospects for immediate advancement, and entered the service of the Confederacy. He enlisted in 1861, being assigned to the commissary department, where he made a record of great efficiency, and before the close of the war had been advanced in the ranks to assistant commissary of subsistence with the army at Tennessee. His service throughout the war was with the army of Tennessee.

After the close of hostilities, he took up his residence in Memphis, where he became cashier to the local agent, John B. Lewis, of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, a company which operated a line of boats on the Mississippi River. His next work was as commercial agent for the Louisville & Nashville R. R. at Memphis. Then in 1878, he came to Dallas and during that year and a part of the next was engaged in the construction of the cotton-seed mill already mentioned as the first successful industry of its kind in Dallas. His active connections with the cotton-seed oil mill business continued until 1895. In that year was organized the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, and he was made secretary of this organization and by subsequent election has held that important office ever since. He was also honored with election as secretary and treasurer of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association, which was organized in 1897, an association comprising cotton seed crushers throughout all the southern states. In 1910 Major Gibson was elected to hold these positions with both the Associations throughout the remainder of his life, so that his continuance in the office no longer depends upon the regular election.

Fraternally Major Gibson is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dallas. At Marietta, Georgia, in 1863, he married Miss Annie Glover, a daughter of John H. Glover of Marietta. The seven children which have blessed their long and happy union of half a century are named as follows: Grace, who married B. W. Bedford; Robert Jr.; William; Bolan; Annie, who married John B. Payne; Rebecca, the wife of William S. Warner; and Ruth, the wife of Harry J. Patterson. The Gibson home in Dallas is at 2103 Cabell Street.

James A. Whiteside, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Panhandle, Texas, figures as one of the prominent factors of the town. Some personal mention of him, therefore, is of interest in this work.

Mr. Whiteside is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Murray county, April 2, 1862, son of Samuel A. and Catherine (Spencer) Whiteside, the former of Tennessee

birth and the latter of Mississippi. Samuel A. Whiteside served throughout the entire period of the Civil war as chaplain of the Third Tennessee Regiment. After the war he moved to Lewis county, Tennessee, where he served four years as sheriff of the county. He had never acquired any great amount of money, and the fortunes of war left him comparatively poor. He died in Lewis county in 1873. He belonged to the Christian church and he was, politically, a Democrat. His widow, now a resident of Harmon county, Oklahoma, has reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years. To them were given three children, two sons and a daughter, James A. being the second born.

Mr. Whiteside spent his boyhood on a farm, and up to the age of eighteen years attended country school in winter, a part of the time in Murray and afterward in Hickman county. At the age of twenty, he started out on his own account, and engaged in farming on a small farm in Lewis county, which he purchased. He remained there until 1886. In 1888, he came to Texas and took up his residence in Ellis county, where, and in Greer county, Oklahoma, he farmed until 1896. His next move was to the Panhandle. He engaged extensively in the stock business in Hutchinson county, operating on fourteen sections of land and prospering in his undertakings. Disposing of his stock interests, he turned his attention to merchandising at Plemons, Hutchinson county, where he carried on business until 1909. That year he sold out and came to Panhandle, Carson county, and opened up a furniture store, the first in the town, and in connection with his furniture store he conducts an undertaking business.

Wherever he has lived Mr. Whiteside has shown himself to be a public spirited man. While a resident of Hutchinson county he served as county judge. Like his father before him, he votes with the Democratic party and worships with the Christian church. He is a member of the Commercial Club and also of the fraternal organization known as Yeomen.

In Lewis county, Tennessee, February 15, 1883, James A. Whiteside and Miss Effie L. Weatherly, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Abner W. Weatherly, were united in marriage, and the fruits of their union are three children, all married and settled in life. They are: Garland Snow, born in Lewis county, Tennessee, January 13, 1884, is now the wife of McCuen Sanford, a ranchman of Carson county. They have two children, Elliot Harrison, born July 9, 1903, and Effie D., born July 14, 1907. Willie Catherine, born in Lewis county, Tennessee, December 24, 1885, is the wife of Otis O'Neal of Panhandle. They have one son, James H., born November 12, 1908. Leonard, born in Ellis county, Texas, March 2, 1891, resides at Isom, Texas, where he is engaged in farming. He married Miss Nannie Howe. Mrs. James A. Whiteside is one of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, she being the sixth in order of birth.

WOODSON COFFEE. A young man starts out with horse and saddle his entire possession, follows the wild and picturesque life of the cowboy, engages in the stock business on his own account, accumulates a nice sum by dint of his own energy and enterprise, becomes identified with the banking business as head of the concern—this is the outline of Woodson Coffee's career. To be more specific:

Woodson Coffee was born in Gonzales county, Texas, March 1, 1862, eldest of the twelve children of Mansel and Georgia F. (Reynolds) Coffee, both of Irish descent.

Mansel Coffee, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1848 with his parents and settled in Colorado county. His father, Logan Coffee, was one of the first sheriffs of Colorado county and was active in its early political affairs. He was a farmer and stock raiser; his death occurred in Lavaca county, Texas. Mansel Coffee received his education in the schools of Alabama, and after the removal of the family to Texas he engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed throughout his life. He was a Democrat, and, like his father, took an active part in local politics and served in local office. He was county assessor two terms in Lavaca county and one term in Throckmorton county. During the Civil war he served four years in Louisiana and Arkansas, under General Whitfield, and was wounded at the battle of Mansfield, Louisiana. He died in Throckmorton county, in 1892, at the age of fifty-six years.

The mother of Woodson Coffee, Georgia F. (Reynolds) Coffee, was a native of Mississippi and a daughter of B. F. Reynolds. She came with her parents to Texas in 1856, and they lived in Hill and Lavaca counties, where she met and married Mr. Coffee. She died at Miami, Roberts county, in 1906, at the age of sixty-one years.

Woodson Coffee remained a member of his father's household until he was twenty years of age, and up to the age of seventeen attended school a part of each year. At the age of twenty, the proud possessor of a horse and saddle, he started out as a cowboy to make his fortune, and for twenty years he followed the range, the last twelve years of that time engaged in stock raising on his own account, in which he met with signal success. In 1895 he became a resident of Roberts county, and since 1900 he has lived in the town of Miami. In 1907, with others, he established the first incorporated bank in Miami, known as the First State Bank, of which he is president and H. E. Baird, cashier, they having filled these offices since the opening of the bank, September 23, 1907.

Politically, Mr. Coffee follows in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and, like them, has been honored with public office. He served as county judge from 1907 to 1911, and was county commissioner of Throckmorton county one term.

August 14, 1901, Mr. Coffee was married to Miss Ollie Stribling, a native of Texas and a daughter of C. K. and Nannie Stribling, old settlers of Throckmorton county and who have been living there since 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Coffee are the parents of seven children, namely: Ruth, Benjamin, Woodson, Jr., Oran, Roy, Ollie and Jack K.

CHARLES H. TIPPS. The diversified incidents which have marked the career of Charles H. Tipps, sheriff of Hemphill county, Texas, are illustrative of the struggles and continued efforts of the men who have assisted in the development of the great Southwest. Coming to Texas as a youth of nineteen years, without capital or friends, he worked his way to a position of comparative independence, only to have sudden misfortune deprive him of all that he had worked so hard to obtain, but with sturdy perseverance and indomitable spirit he began life anew and his efforts have resulted in the attainment of a place of prominence among his fellows and the respect of the entire community. Mr. Tipps was born September 1, 1872, in Moore county, Tennessee, and is a son of J. C. and Mary (Stoval) Tipps, natives of the Big Bend State. His father has for years been a well known planter and merchant of Tennessee, where he is still living at the age of seventy-five years, and has three times served his district in the State Legislature. During the Civil war he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, went to the front as a soldier, and was wounded in battle. His wife passed away in 1887, at the age of forty-five years, having been the mother of eleven children, of whom Charles H. was the sixth in line.

Charles H. Tipps worked on his father's farm in his youth, and secured his education during the winter terms in the public schools. He continued to remain under the parental roof until he reached his nineteenth year, at which time he decided to embark upon a career of his own and accordingly came to Texas. His first location was in Williamson county, where he secured employment on the construction of electric light and water works, but about six months later went to Milam county, there engaging in such honorable occupations as presented

W. L. Morris

themselves. He was thrifty and industrious, carefully saving his earnings, and was eventually able to secure some land, erect a home and engage in farming. He thus believed himself firmly established and on the high road to success, but an overflow of the Brazos river caused a great flood, in which Mr. Tipps lost not only his house and crop, but only through the most heroic efforts was able to save the lives of his family and himself. It was but natural that he should feel somewhat discouraged, but with the courage that ever has been one of his marked characteristics, he started over again, and continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising in Milam county until 1904. In that year he came to Canadian and took up the same occupations on a tract of land in Hemphill county, and so continued until disposing of his interests in 1912. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Tipps' success has been no matter of chance or adventitious circumstance. He has labored faithfully and industriously, and the prosperity that is his has come to him only as a reward for sustained effort and constant courage in the face of adversity. His record is clear as a business man, and those who have dealings with him will testify to his honor and integrity.

On January 23, 1893, while a resident of Milam county, Texas, Mr. Tipps was married to Miss Lucy Shackelford, daughter of Reuben and Bettie Shackelford, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter still survives and makes her home at Georgetown, Texas. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tipps, as follows: Ross, born in 1895, in Milam county, and now attending business college at Canadian; Mattie M., born in Milam county in 1900, and now a high school student at Canadian; Cleo M., born in Milam county, in 1903, also attending high school; Glenn, born in Day county, Oklahoma, in 1906; Edith, born at Canadian, in 1907; and Otis Hobart, the baby, born in May, 1909, at Canadian.

Ever a stalwart Democrat and an active worker in his party's behalf, in November, 1912, Mr. Tipps was elected sheriff of Hemphill county, and in the discharge of the duties of this office has exhibited the same high degree of courage, of faithfulness to trust and of capability that have marked his activities in other walks of life. He is giving the people of the county a clean and law-abiding administration, and is firmly established in public confidence. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, where he has attained the master's degree, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church.

WALTON J. LEEPER takes his place among the successful business men of Denison as a member of the firm known as the Lingo-Leeper Lumber Company, which he personally organized in 1895. He had been for some years previous to that identified with the lumber business, so that he was well qualified to manage a concern of his own, and he has experienced a pleasing degree of success in this enterprise in the years that have passed. The firm named above is one of the most progressive and modern in the city, and operates branch yards in Pottsboro, Texas, Sadler, Texas, and in Kemp City, Achille, Woodville, Kingston, Caddo, Caney, Tushka, Coleman, Clarita and Allen, all in Oklahoma.

In all these cities the Lingo-Leeper Lumber Company handle a general line of building material and the trade is constantly increasing as the new country develops.

Walton J. Leeper was born on July 26, 1862, in Independence, Missouri, and he is a son of Daniel Ashby and Jute M. (Walton) Leeper. The father was a native Kentuckian while the mother was a Missourian. For years Daniel Ashby Leeper was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was prominently known in the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the state of Missouri. He died in March, 1868, and the mother died in 1905. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters, and Walton J. Leeper was the fourth born child of his parents.

Walton J. Leeper had his early education in the public schools of Missouri. When he was still quite a young boy he left school and clerked for a while in a dry goods store of his native town, and after a time he went to Fayette, Missouri, where he attended Central College. At that time Bishop E. R. Hendrix was president of the college, and Mr. Leeper gained much from his indirect association with that worthy gentleman. He was twenty-two years of age when he left Central College, and in 1886 he came to Texas, locating almost immediately in Denison, where he has since been established.

Mr. Leeper's first business association in this city was in his capacity of book-keeper for the Waples Brothers Lumber Company, and he was several years in their employ. It was there that he gained much of the knowledge of lumber operations that he brought to bear upon the business he organized himself in later years, thus proving himself something more than a mere hireling, even in his youth. In 1892 he engaged in the lumber business in Denison on his own responsibility, and three years later he organized the Lingo-Leeper Lumber Company, which has grown constantly in its operations, as has already been set forth in a previous paragraph. This concern is recognized today as being one of the foremost of its kind in this section of the state, and much of the credit for its extensions if indeed, all of it, may be laid with accuracy at the door of Mr. Leeper, who has been the leading spirit in the firm since its inception.

Mr. Leeper has always been a stanch Democrat, and he has displayed a high order of citizenship in his years of residence in Denison. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Elks, and in his church relations is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Denison, and a director of the body.

On May 10, 1894, Mr. Leeper was married in Grayson county, Texas, to Miss Clara E. Chiles, a daughter of W. B. Chiles, long a farmer and stockman of Grayson county and one who had migrated to the state from Missouri just after the Civil war. He was a Confederate veteran, having served throughout the war, and he died in 1905.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leeper one child has been born—a son, who is now eighteen years of age, and who is attending the Northwestern Military Academy at Highland Park, Illinois.

Mr. Leeper has witnessed the growth of Denison from a town of about eight thousand population to eighteen thousand, and he regards the city as being yet in its infancy in point of growth and development. He is, on the whole, content with his location and is devoted to the state in many ways.

JUDGE MARTIN L. MORRIS. During a career of more than thirty years in Texas, Judge Morris has been conspicuously identified, not only with his regular profession as a lawyer, but with the public life and activities of the communities in which he has had his residences. He has the distinction of having served as the last Mayor of the municipality of Oak Cliff before its incorporation into the city of Dallas. He was a former county judge of Camp county, early became a prominent figure in Democratic politics, and on all occasions, in connection with every local and state movement, has played the part of the broad-minded, public-spirited citizen.

Martin L. Morris is a native of Georgia, having been born on a plantation near McDonough, in Henry county, September 19, 1855. His parents were Presley Milledge and Nancy Eveline (James) Morris. His father, who is now a retired resident in Georgia, at the age of eighty-five years, was a soldier of the Civil war, and gave about four years of service to the southern cause. The mother passed away on the fourth of May, 1912, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Martin L. Morris attended the agricultural department of the State University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1875, and won the speaker's place in his class. During the following year he took post-graduate work in the University, and in January, 1879, came to Texas, where he located first in Wood county, and became a school teacher. In 1880 he moved to Pittsburg, Camp county, and here he completed the legal studies which he had been pursuing at every opportunity for several years preceding, and was admitted to the bar in that year. Judge Morris was one of the prominent men of Camp county during his residence there for a period of ten years. He acquired prestige in his profession, and served as county judge for two years, 1880-1882, and for another two years was prosecuting attorney of the county during 1886-1888.

Judge Morris has been a resident of Dallas and Oak Cliff since the sixth of August, 1890, at which date he established his home in the suburbs of Oak Cliff, which at that time was under separate incorporation. In April, 1899, he was elected mayor of Oak Cliff, and held the office until April, 1903. In July, 1903, Oak Cliff was formally consolidated with the city corporation of Dallas. Throughout his residence here, Judge Morris has enjoyed a large practice in all the courts and is considered one of the ablest attorneys in counsel and in court practice in the northern part of the state. His law offices are in the Commonwealth National Bank Building. He is the owner of a large amount of valuable property, chiefly residence property in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas.

Judge Morris has always been actively identified with the Democratic party, and, in 1894, served as chairman of the Democratic County Convention of Dallas county. It was in that convention that advisory votes were cast favoring the nomination of Charles A. Culbertson for the office of Governor. This proved to be the turning point, not only in the nomination and subsequent election of Mr. Culbertson to the office of governor, but also in his conspicuous political career since that date. Judge Morris is a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32nd Degree, and is affiliated with Oak Cliff Lodge, No. 705, A. F. & A. M.; Ogilvie Chapter R. A. M. at Pittsburg, Texas; and with Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His church is the Presbyterian.

On February 17, 1886, occurred his marriage with Mrs. Lulu Virginia Jones, a daughter of W. H. Wakefield of Pittsburg, Texas, but formerly from Georgia. Judge and Mrs. Morris are the parents of two children, Robert Sanders Morris, who was graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, June, 1912, with the degree A. B., and Clara Rose Morris. The residence of Judge Morris and family is at 201 West Tenth Street.

Edwin N. Blackburn. One of the excellent laws passed by the late Campbell administration in Texas was one affecting the school administrative system, and providing for a county superintendent of public instruction in all counties with a population of three thousand or more. The system in vogue previous to that time was one in which the county judge beside supervising the general fiscal affairs of the county, also acted ex-officio or superintendent of schools. As a rule this system worked to the disadvantage and neglect of school management as a concentrated and systematic matter, and under the new law great improvement has been made in public education throughout the state in all the more popular counties. The first county superintendent of schools chosen under the new law in Cooke county is Edwin N. Blackburn who has served continuously from the institution of the new order to the present time. For some years before he had the practical superintendence of the schools as assistant to the county judge and the schools of the county have therefore been under his direct control for a number of years. Mr. Blackburn is one of the ablest educators of Texas, and has devoted his entire life to the profession. His father before him was an educator of note, so that two generations of the family have followed this vocation, which in its range of usefulness and service is not surpassed by that of any other among human activities.

Edwin N. Blackburn was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, October 21, 1867, a son of Lemuel and Mary M. (Johnson) Blackburn, both of whom were born in the state of Kentucky. The father, who for many years followed his profession as teacher died April 12, 1893, in Texas, and the mother passed away August 12, 1899. They had four children, the other three being named: Delia, wife of W. L. Bird, of Davis, Oklahoma; Lemuel L. of Baird, Texas; and William C., who died at the age of nine years.

The parents moved to Texas when Edwin N. was ten years old, in 1878, first locating in the city of Dallas. The father spent four years there and then moved to Gainesville, where he was connected with the public school of Cooke county, for four years. He then moved into the country a short distance from Gainesville, and was engaged in farming a few years. In a cyclone which devastated a portion of this county, he received injuries which caused him to retire from the farm to town.

Edwin N. Blackburn spent his early youth in Dallas and Gainesville, both of which cities he has seen grow from the beginning of the railroad era in north Texas into modern commercial centers. He attended the public schools of both places, and was a student in the Baptist Male and Female College in Dallas, after which he was a student in the Gainesville schools. His career as teacher began in the public schools of Cooke county, in 1888, and for a quarter century he has continued to be closely identified with school work in this section, a record which probably has only few equals among the entire body of Texas educators. For fourteen years he was in the active work of the individual schools after which he spent four years in the office of County Judge J. M. Wright, having practical management at that time of the ex-officio duties of the judge. Then for two and a half years he served in a similar capacity under Judge C. R. Pearman. He was appointed county superintendent of schools by the commissioners court when the law first went into effect, and from July, 1907, has been occupied in that capacity. In the primaries of 1908 he was nominated for the office for the regular term, and was elected in that year, since which time he has been reelected in 1910 and 1912, so that he is now serving in his third elective term.

Professor Blackburn gives all his time and attention to his office, and takes pride in the improvement and betterment of the local school system. It is the testimony of those familiar with educational affairs in Cooke county that the public schools have made many notable improvements under Superintendent Blackburn's administration.

Unlike many educators, Mr. Blackburn is a successful business man. He was one of the organizers of the German American State Bank of Gainesville, and was a director and stock holder in the institution which did a successful business for a few years. He served as secretary and director of the Cooke County Mutual Insurance Company for three years, and is a stock holder in the Hesperian Building Association of Gainesville. A Democrat in politics he has never sought any official distinction except that in line with his profession. He and his family worship in the Baptist church. Mr. Blackburn is well known in Masonic circles over north Texas, and has taken all the degrees of the York Rite. He is past master of Lodge No. 210, A. F. & A. M.; is past high priest of Gainesville Chapter No. 99, R. A. M., and Eminent Commander of Melita Commandery No. 30 K. P.; and is past patron of Bell Moon Chapter No. 90 of the Eastern Star. He is also past consul commander of Gainesville Camp No. 12, of the Woodmen

of the World. Mr. Blackburn for many years has taken an active part in Church affairs, and has long been a teacher in the Baptist Sunday School. His official headquarters are in the courthouse at Gainesville.

On October 3, 1907, Mr. Blackburn married Miss Annie Garmony, who was born in Cooke county, a daughter of W. H. Garmony. Her parents were both from Alabama, and her father was likewise an educator. During his younger years he farmed in Alabama, and at the present time is serving as city treasurer of the city of Gainesville. Her mother died July 4, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn have no children.

Dr. Charles F. Rice. Among the citizens of Gainesville, Texas, Dr. Charles F. Rice ranks with those whom his fellow citizens consider invaluable to the city. He is a specialist of a high degree of skill and in addition is a man of forceful personality whose citizenship is of the highest type. He is one of the younger men of the city, but in spite of his youth he has the respect and regard of many older men and has built up a splendid practice through his energetic efforts and his undoubted ability.

Dr. Charles F. Rice was born in Denton county, Texas, on December 26, 1881, the son of Clinton Y. and Mary (Hurst) Rice. Both of his parents were natives of the state of Tennessee where Clinton Rice had been clerk of the district court at Knoxville, Tennessee. He married Miss Hurst before the breaking out of the Civil war and then when the call to arms came he was one of the first to respond. He was made a second lieutenant in the Confederate army, serving throughout the war. After the war, in 1867, he and his family came to Texas, and located in Denton county, where Mr. Rice engaged in farming. He owned and operated 320 acres of land here until 1884 when he retired, living quietly until his death in 1902.

Clinton and Mary Rice became the parents of six children, as follows: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Joseph Thedford, a Baptist minister of Cooke county, Texas; John C., who is a practicing physician, of Sanger, Texas; Evans S., who is engaged in farming near Sanger, Texas; Mary, who married George W. Sullivan, of Sanger, and is now deceased; Lewis, who is a large land owner and farmer of Cooke county, and Dr. Charles F. Rice, the youngest of the family.

When Dr. Rice was a child of three years his mother died and his father then gave up housekeeping. The baby was sent to Clay county to live with a sister and here he grew up. When he was old enough he went to school in the summer time and he helped to care for the cattle on the big place where he lived, when he was only a youngster of nine years. When he was fourteen years old he went to Sanger, Texas, and made his home with his brother, Dr. Rice. Here he attended school and in 1898 he entered the medical department of Fort Worth University. He later entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College and was graduated from this institution with the degree of M. D. in 1902. He then returned to Sanger and went into practice with his brother. After seven years of general practice he determined that he would specialize and so went to Chicago where he entered the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. After this training he returned to Texas but located in Gainesville, this being in 1910. Here he opened an office where he only treats diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is the only specialist in his field in Gainesville and he has a large practice, his presence filling a long felt need.

Dr. Rice is a member of the Christian church and in politics he belongs to the Democratic party, though his professional duties have prevented him from taking an active interest in politics. He is keenly interested in the world of secret societies and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. Rice has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mazie L. Chambers, a native of Collin county, Texas and the daughter of a prominent family of Sanger, Texas. Her parents came to Texas from North Carolina and her father was manager, and secretary and treasurer of a large flour mill at Sanger. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rice, but his wife only lived eighteen months after her marriage. Of the two children who were twins, Ray is dead and Roy is attending school in Gainesville, Tex. In May, 1911, Dr. Rice married Miss Mary Elizabeth Sweeney, a daughter of the Reverend J. B. Sweeney, who is now deceased. He was pastor of the Christian church in Gainesville for seven years. No children have been born of this second marriage.

John Wesley Maxwell. Texas offers a broad and rich field to real estate operators, to the unwary as well as to the wise, and it takes a clear headed man to conduct successfully a real estate business in this state. John Wesley Maxwell is one of the most successful men in this line in Gainesville, Texas. He has been especially prominent in the colonization of some parts of western Texas and although he is a young man and has not been in the real estate business as long as many of his business associates he has attained success.

John Wesley Maxwell was born in Collin county, Texas, in 1874, the son of Z. T. Maxwell and Rebecca (Mitchell) Maxwell, both of whom were natives of the state of Missouri. Z. T. Maxwell came to Texas in the early days of this country, when the plains were covered with Indians. When he first located here he bought land and began to farm, also establishing himself as a merchant in Sadler, Grayson county. He became thoroughly identified with this section of the state and here pursued the mercantile business until his death in 1910. His wife is still living and makes her home at Mira, Texas. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, as follows: Maggie, who is the wife of R. H. Robinson, a merchant of Hill county, Texas; Dr. Corvin L., who is a practicing physician of Mira, Texas; Mattie, who married Thomas Farmer, of Mira, Texas; John Wesley; Dora, who is the wife of O. S. Strong, a minister of the Christian church in Oklahoma; and Z. T. Maxwell, Jr., who is unmarried and lives in Gainesville.

John Wesley Maxwell grew up at home, attending school during his younger boyhood days, and working in the store of his father when he was not in the school room. He was an observant lad and acquired quite a bit of business knowledge through his work in the store. At the age of fourteen he went to work in the railroad shops of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Denison, Texas. He served an apprenticeship of two years in these shops and then he went into business for himself. For four years he was thus occupied at the end of which time he came to Gainesville to live.

Upon his arrival in the city which was to be his future home, Mr. Maxwell first went to work for a hardware firm. He was in their employ for five years before he went into the real estate business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He has operated alone and has made a specialty of colonizing land in West Texas, having devoted a good deal of time and study to the problems of colonization, especially as they exist in his own state. He own about eight thousand acres of ranch lands and buys and sells ranch lands in various parts of the state.

In politics Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Republican party but he has never sought or cared to hold office. In religious matters Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the fraternal world. His residence is at 33 North Grand Avenue, and his offices are located on the west side of the square in Gainesville.

In 1898 Mr. Maxwell married Miss Maud Bailey, a native of Texas. Her parents came to Texas in the early days and settled in Cooke county. Her father was a farmer and he died twenty-five years ago. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, namely, Eunice who is attending the high school in Gainesville; and Earl, who is also in school.

DONALD T. LACY. The residence in Gainesville of Donald T. Lacy, president of the First National Bank of this city, dates back to the year 1880, when he located here in mercantile lines. From that time to the present he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all connected with the rising mercantile and financial interests of the city, with whose growth he has been intimately related, and with whose phenomenal prosperity he has prospered. But while he has lent the benefit of his high business talents to other enterprises, it is with the financial institution of which he is now the head that he has become best known to the business world of Cooke county, for during the thirty years he has been with this monetary concern he has risen steadily from a humble capacity to the proud position which he now occupies as the directing force.

Mr. Lacy is a Tennesseean, born in Madison county, in 1846, a son of Donald R. and Jane (Bailey) Lacy. The family originated in Virginia, but Mr. Lacy's parents were born in North Carolina, moving from Anson county in that State to Madison county, Tennessee, in the year 1814. There were twelve children born to Donald R. and Jane Lacy, and of these six still survive, being as follows: Katherine, who is the widow of S. E. Noble, of Troupe, Texas; James B., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Comanche county, Texas; Mary, who is the widow of A. W. Noble, an early settler of Texas, and now resides in Gainesville; Stephen, whose home was in Fort Worth, Texas, and who died May, 1913; Donald T.; and Eliza J., who is the widow of Joe N. Still, of Henderson, Texas.

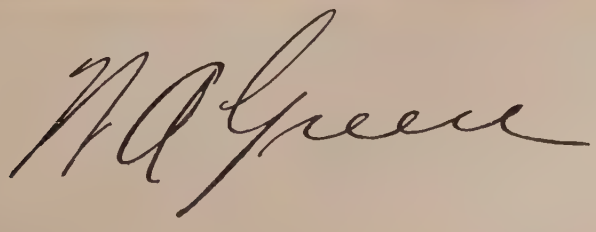
As a lad Donald T. Lacy received his primary education in private schools in Rusk county, Texas, after leaving which he started to work on a farm. He continued to be thus engaged for several years, thriftily saving his earnings that he might further prepare himself for his struggles with the world. Subsequently, he became a student in Soule's Business College, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and when he graduated therefrom in 1872 was at the head of his class and received first prize for excellence in his studies. He assisted Colonel Soule in his preparation of his great work on mathematics, which has since become popularly used all over the country. For a time following his graduation, Mr. Lacy clerked in a store at Jacksonville, Texas, then embarking in business on his own account at Troupe, Texas, and later following the same line at Sherman. In 1880 he made his advent in Gainesville and established himself in a mercantile business, which he conducted with a fair order of success for three years. At that time he was offered the position of teller in the First National Bank of Gainesville, which had been organized in October, 1882, but did not throw open its doors to the public until January 2, 1883. The capital stock at that time was the same as now, $250,000, and the first president of the institution was L. G. Carnes, who, however, was soon succeeded by F. M. Doroughty, who directed the affairs of the institution for fifteen years. At the end of that period Donald T. Lacy, who had been steadily advancing, and who had served as vice-president for twelve years, was elected president, and has capably controlled the operations of the institution to the present time. The Red River National Bank of Gainesville liquidated through the First National, which latter paid its depositors and took over its assets. Mr. Lacy is essentially a banker, and the greater part of his attention has been given to the management of the First National, although he has been instrumental in establishing other ventures, for the most part, however, in the role of promoter or organizer. In every relation of commercial and financial life he is a man to be implicitly trusted. Among his business associates his oral promise is reckoned as good as a bond.

Mr. Lacy has never married. He is liberal in his political views, and has voted for the man he has considered best fitted for the office from the time when he gave his first ballot to Horace Greeley. He has never cared for public life, but has fulfilled his duties of citizenship by serving as city alderman, and has acted and is still acting in the capacity of member of the school board. His acquaintance is wide and his friends numerous in every walk of life.

WILLIAM A. GREEN. Failure in business does not always mean what it implies. Nor does the man who meets with business failure always demonstrate his unfitness for the particular line of enterprise with which he is identified. As an illustration of this somewhat paradoxical truth, the case of William A. Green is cited, and it is a distinct pleasure to dwell upon the facts of his experience in this respect. Failure in his case meant the proving of his character in the most unequivocal terms, and the results of that experience have brought forth a business success and prosperity that far outweigh in magnitude the extent of his insolvency of former years.

William A. Green, head of the firm known as William A. Green & Company, operating one of the most comprehensive department stores in the city, was born in Lewis county, Missouri, on April 17, 1864. He is the son of Dr. William C. and Mary A. (Fulkerson) Green, the father a native of Dover, Delaware, and the mother of Lisbon, Ohio. He was reared in the community of his birth, and his education is one of limitations, in so far as his early training went, for he left the country schools at the age of fifteen years and began to work in a general store in the country districts of his vicinity. He remained thus employed for five years, and in that time he gained a wide general knowledge of merchandising, much of which he put to excellent use in later years. He then went to Canton, Missouri, where he became a clerk in a dry goods store, and for three years he continued to be thus employed. He was bent upon acquiring a legitimate experience in the mercantile business, however, and felt that this might best be obtained by a diversity of associations, and in accordance with that plan, after three years in the Canton establishment he went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he assumed the responsible position of head of the carpet department for S. G. Holmes, wholesale and retail dealer, and in this connection he had charge of the wholesale business, as well as doing some traveling in Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

When S. G. Holmes moved his business headquarters to Denison, Texas, in 1891, Mr. Green accompanied him as one of his most valued men. He remained in Denison until 1893, then moved to Sherman, Texas, where he assumed full responsibility for the department store that Mr. Holmes established at that point. It was in January, 1896, that Mr. Green severed his connection with the Holmes interests and came to Dallas, with the idea of locating a suitable opening for such an enterprise as he proposed to establish. He was well known to the trade throughout this part of the state, and he received many flattering offers from old established concerns in other parts of the west, but he had long cherished a desire to conduct a business of his own, and it was no part of his intentions to become tied up in a salaried position again. It was not until May of 1896 that Mr. Green opened up the W. A. Green & Company dry goods house. The new concern was established in a small way, along conservative lines, and with a location on Elm street near Akard street. He drew a pleasing patronage from the start. The



business soon outgrew the modest establishment that had housed the infant enterprise, and in January, 1898, he moved to more pretentious and commodious quarters. While still retaining his retail business, he entered into a partnership with J. Henry Pohl to engage in the wholesale dry goods business in 1900, but failed in that venture, after two years of endeavor. Just what conditions or causes entered into that business failure is not known, but the failure was complete, and left Mr. Green penniless. In an effort to satisfy, his creditors, Mr. Green withheld nothing in the way of personal property. His home, his horses, jewelry, everything he possessed, including his life insurance, he surrendered freely and willingly, but these did not prove adequate to cover the loss. The failure was a distinct blow to Mr. Green, but in no way impaired his courage and ambition. He set about at once to devise ways and means to recoup his loss, and began by securing an extension of time from his creditors, with permission to retain the retail end of the business. These concessions were granted, and the judgment of his various creditors was well verified in a few years, when it was found that Mr. Green had not only paid to them dollar for dollar of his indebtedness to them including interest, but also paid to his former partner the $6,000 he had invested in the original business, and also paid him a salary for his services in the retail store.

It is needless to say that such a demonstration of honorable business principles had its certain effect upon the populace, and there will be found in Dallas today no business man with a more secure and favorable reputation for integrity and honor than Mr. Green.

The business of the company has thriven in a most satisfactory manner, compelling a move to larger quarters, and on January 1, 1913, Mr. Green moved into the fine five-story modern concrete fireproof building where his business is now carried on. He occupies the entire building, and the store is one of the most complete and comprehensive in its lines to be found in the state. Thoroughly modern in all its equipment and appointment, and operated along the most approved lines of department store methods and system, the establishment is one that stands in high favor in and about Dallas, and the reputation it bears for square-dealing and honest goods is its most valuable asset. Thus it is that a clean, honorable business failure sometimes establishes the victim of circumtances upon a solid business basis, through gaining for him a reputation for integrity and honest intention as a result of his conduct in time of business stress. Mr. Green today not only enjoys the confidence of the entire Dallas community, but of the banking and manufacturing interests throughout the world.

On February 13, 1889, Mr. Green married Miss Addie E. Holmes, the daughter of Samuel Holmes, of Knox county, Missouri. Two children have been born to them, William A. Green, Jr., born October 21, 1891, and Henry Holmes Green, born on November 6, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Green are popular and prominent in social circles in Dallas, and have a part in the leading activities of that nature in the city.

JUDGE GEORGE F. FRENCH has for several years past been identified with the business activities of Dennison as a dealer in fire insurance, and for six years he has served as Justice of the Peace as well. He is widely known in the city in his capacity as "Judge," as he is familiarly called, and in his fire insurance activities he takes a foremost place among the men of the city who are identified with that line of enterprise.

Judge French was born on June 16, 1852, in Laurence county, Illinois, and is a son of John N. and Sarah A. (McRill) French, the former a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of the state of Ohio.

John N. French was a farming man and in his day something of a politician. For years he maintained his residence near to the Mason & Dixon line, and if he had any sympathy to bestow to either side during the long and sanguinary struggle that took place between the North and the South in the early sixties, it was in favor of the South. He was a man of quiet demeanor, and he never sought political preferment or place at any time in his life, though he served in his community as Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years in Laurence county, Illinois. He died there on December 11, 1891, when he was seventy-two years of age, and his widow survived him until September 5, 1913. They were the parents of eight children, of which number George F. French of this review was the third born and the eldest son.

Judge French, as a boy at home, had some training in the district schools of the community where the family had its home, and later he was privileged to attend the Friendsville Academy, at Friendsville, Illinois. After his training there he was sufficiently advanced as to be able to teach school in the rural districts, and he was so occupied for some time. He was a man who stood well among men, even in those early days of his career, and in 1886 he represented his district in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly at Springfield, serving a full term, and during the time of his service he devoted his every spare moment to the study of law. In February, 1888, Judge French accepted a position as postal clerk on the O. & M. R. R., his duties taking him from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and he held this run for a number of years. On the 14th of February, 1892, he was transferred to the M. K. & T. R. R., with headquarters at Dennison, Texas, reaching the state just in time to be able to vote for Governor Hogg. For ten years he continued as postal clerk with this line, resigning in July, 1902, because of continued ill health, and since that time he has been identified with the fire insurance business in Dennison. His legal studies of former years have stood him in excellent stead in his service as Justice of the Peace here, and his service in the office named has been one of which he may well be proud.

Judge French has all his days been a stanch Democrat, and he has done splendid work wherever he has found himself in the best interests of the party.

Fraternally he is a prominent and popular man in the city, having membership in the Masons, the Woodmen of the World, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Order of Ben Hur. In the latter organization he is a state deputy, and has done good work in the promoting of the interests of the order in his district.

Judge French was married in Illinois to Miss L. M. Flanders, and to them were born three sons and three daughters. The wife and mother passed away February 3, 1892. And on April 10, 1895, Judge French was married in Whitesboro, Texas, to Miss Cora C. Craven, a daughter of Dr. E. J. Craven of that place. The parents are native born Georgians who came to Texas from that state in 1867, and it should be mentioned that Dr. Craven served the south as captain of a company during the Civil war. He died in Whitesboro, Texas, on October 1, 1881, and the mother is still living, aged seventy-six and still quite active, despite her years. Of this second marriage, the Judge has four children, their ages ranging at this writing from nine to seventeen years, and all of them now attending school in Dennison.

Like many of the more recent comers to the state, Judge French sees splendid possibilities for the future of Texas, which native sons are at times inclined to overlook. He maintains his office at 212 West Main street, while his residence is at 523 West Munson street.

WILLIAM LEA ALDWELL. One of the most prominent business men in Sonora, Texas, is William Lea Aldwell, president of the First National Bank. The responsibility of directing the affairs of an institution as prosperous and successful as is this institution is no light matter, but Mr. Aldwell has proved fully capable of handling the task. He is a leader, not only in the business and financial circles but also in civic and social affairs. Having been thrown on his own resources early in life he has learned to read men and having a natural executive ability, he has been often called upon to accept posts of public service.

William Lea Aldwell was born in Canada, on the 17th of February, 1859. He grew up in Canada and received his education in the public schools of his native land. He was only thirteen years of age when he had to leave school and begin to earn his own living. He worked at various things until he was sixteen years of age and his industry is shown by the fact that he had saved enough money during these two years to start a small country store. He ran this store for three years and made it a paying proposition. Carefully laying aside his money, at the end of this time he found himself in a position to enter business on a larger scale. He now went into the cattle and sheep business, buying stock and shipping to England. After several years in this business he determined to leave Canada, and consequently came to Texas.

It was in 1881 that he settled in Texas, locating in Tom Green county. Here he took up ranching and cattle-raising, following this line of work for several years. During this time he operated in various counties of the state and also extended his operations into Indian Territory and Arkansas. In 1900 he came to Sonora and in company with E. R. Jackson and others, organized the First National Bank. Mr. Jackson was elected president and Mr. Aldwell was made cashier. He held this position until the death of Mr. Jackson when he was elected to fill the vacant president's chair. He has since been active head of the bank and is a power in the financial world of Sonora. The bank does a general banking business and issues foreign exchanges. Mr. Aldwell organized the Eldorado State Bank and was its vice-president until the consolidation of this bank with the First National.

Mr. Aldwell is a member of the Commercial Club of Sonora and is now president of this organization, having filled this office a number of times before. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Maccabees. In politics Mr. Aldwell is an Independent Democrat, believing that the man is of more moment than the party. He, however, takes no active part in the political game, except to cast his vote at the polls. His interest in educational affairs has led him to take an active part in school matters in Sonora. He was at one time president of the school board and it was during his membership that the new school building was erected. In religious matters Mr. Aldwell is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Aldwell was married to Miss Winnie R. Harris, at San Angelo, Texas, on the 5th of December, 1884. Mrs. Aldwell was born in Illinois but she was reared in Texas. Four children, two boys and two girls, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Aldwell, namely, Marjorie, Roy E., George L. and Ida. Roy E. is now cashier in the First National Bank.

GUY M. BRYAN. One of the strongest financial institutions of Texas is the Lumberman's National Bank of Houston. Guy M. Bryan was one of the organizers of this institution in 1907, was elected active vice president, and has held that position ever since. Mr. Bryan is also a director of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company, is vice president of the Houston Title Guarantee Company, is treasurer of the Houston Building Company, and a director in many other Houston and Galveston corporations. The Bryan family through its relations with the Stephen F. Austin family and through the influential and able activities of its different members has been prominent in Texas since the era of the Republic. The parents of the Houston banker were Guy M. and Laura Harrison (Jack) Bryan. On other pages of this work will be found mention of the career of the late Guy M. Bryan, who came to Texas during the period of colonization, and who was prominent in the later political development of the state, in 1874 serving as speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.

Mr. Guy M. Bryan was born at Galveston, Texas, December 16, 1871. Educated in the private and public schools of his native city, and finishing with a course in a business college, he began his active career at the age of sixteen as clerk in a merchandise business at Galveston. When he was twenty-three he started out for himself as a merchant at Galveston, and until his removal to Houston in 1907 was one of the leaders in the public and business life of that city. However, he never held public office and has always been averse to such distinction, preferring a performance of civic duties by the quieter methods of efficient citizenship and a public spirited attitude towards things that concern the welfare of his community and state. At the time of the great storm of September, 1900, which wrecked the city of Galveston he was one of the committee of five, being secretary of the committee, appointed by the citizens to devise means to rehabilitate the city. It was due to the work and influence of such men as Mr. Bryan in that crisis that the government of Galveston was put in the hands of tried and efficient men, whose services were continued for many years under the commission form of government.

Mr. Bryan is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and of the Oleander Club of Galveston. He was married November 18, 1908, to Miss Florence Carter, daughter of Samuel F. Carter of Houston. They have one daughter Carolyn Laura Bryan. The Bryan home is at 2412 Travis Street.

WILLIAM H. CHILSON. None of the business men of Henrietta, Texas, are more energetic and progressive than William H. Chilson, of this city. He has been in the real estate business in Henrietta for many years and has not only prospered personally but has also been instrumental in bringing prosperity to the town and the surrounding country. Mr. Chilson has taken an active part in public affairs, always leading any movement that has the improvement and betterment of Henrietta or of this section as its object. During his long residence in Texas he has won many friends and has the esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

William H. Chilson was born in Wayne county, Michigan, on the 16th of April, 1849. As a child he attended the public schools of Wayne county, later attending a graded school in that county. At the age of twelve it was necessary for him to leave school and go to work. His first work was on a farm and in the dairy connected with this farm. Here he earned a monthly wage of six dollars and a quarter. For nearly two years he worked at this employment and then he went to Detroit where he accepted a position in a grocery store. After two years in this position he went to work in a general store at Plymouth, Michigan, where he remained for seven years. Then leaving Michigan he went to Des Moines, Iowa. This was in 1877, and he made his home in Des Moines until he came to Texas. During his residence in the latter city he was employed as a commercial traveller. It was in 1888 that Mr. Chilson came to Texas and settled in Henrietta. He established his present real estate business at this time and has continued in this line ever since. He does a general real estate and loan business, making a speciality of farm mortgages. He cut up and subsidized into farms the first

Henry Ford

pasture in this county. It was known as the old Boone Pasture and contained about 30,000 acres of land, all of which is now divided up into farms. Mr. Chilson is an ardent advocate of good schools, good roads and all modern improvements which will tend to advance civilization in this section of the country.

Mr. Chilson is a member of the Republican party and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served as a member of the school board, and is an active member of the Commercial Club, of which he was president for several years. In religious matters Mr. Chilson affiliates with no one church but is in sympathy with the work which all denominations are trying to carry on. Travel is one of the chief recreations which Mr. Chilson indulges, and he is also interested in stock breeding.

Mr. Chilson has been twice married. He was first married to Miss Kate Bovee, at Northville, Wayne county, Michigan, in September, 1870. She died in 1907 at the age of fifty-eight and is buried in Henrietta. Two children were born of this marriage: Elwood H., who died as a child and Blanche. The daughter married H. H. Haggard and lives in Henrietta, her husband being associated in business with Mr. Chilson. The second marriage of Mr. Chilson occurred in Fort Worth in 1908, and his wife was Mrs. Lillian Henry, a native of Georgia.

Dr. Joe A. Allison. One of the younger physicians of the community, but one who has already made an enviable showing in the character and extent of his activities in his profession, is Dr. Joe A. Allison, who in June, 1910, established himself in Henrietta in medical practice. He is essentially a product of the Lone Star state, born in Alto, Texas, on September 21, 1872, and the son of Thomas J. and Susan C. (Stephens) Allison, natives of Alabama and Texas, respectively.

Thomas J. Allison came to Texas as a small boy, and now lives in Henrietta, retired from active life, after a long and busy career in farming. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor. Religiously he is a Baptist, and an active member of that church. Mrs. Allison was born in Texas, as has been stated, and is the daughter of Hiram B. Stephens, who came to Texas while the battle of San Jacinto was in progress. The mother, a devout Christian woman and also a member of the Baptist church, still lives in Henrietta, and with her husband, shares the fruits of their long years of labor. Up to the fall of 1910, the entire family lived in Cherokee county, coming to Henrietta about the time the Doctor located here.

Dr. Allison, who is the only child of his parents, has lived in Texas practically all his life. He gained his early education in the schools of the state, and took a high school course at Thorpe's Springs, followed by a medical course at the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville. He later pursued two other medical courses in the T. C. U. at Fort Worth, this state, where he was graduated in 1898, receiving at that time his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he returned to Alto and began the practice of his profession, continuing there in all success until June, 1910, when he removed to Henrietta, and here he has since continued in active general practice. His experience has been a varied one, and he has seen a large and interesting practice in the years of his activity, while he has made steady progress in his work, as is readily attested by all who have watched his career.

Dr. Allison was married in Houston county, Texas, on April 3, 1901, to Miss Laura Cunningham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cunningham, of Houston county. Two children have been born to them: Joe Mac and Mary.

Mrs. Allison is a stanch member of the Christian church, and is a faithful worker in that denomination, but the doctor has no especial choice in the matter of where he worships, favoring all to a great extent, and doing what he can for each of them, in the way of support. He is a Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a progressive Democrat, but does not participate in the political activity of his community other than as a voter. He takes a deal of pleasure in outdoor sports, especially enjoying fishing and fox hunting, but is too busy a man to give much of his time to these diversions.

Henry Ford. There were probably few persons in Brown county who did not know the late Henry Ford. He was doubtless the best and most known citizen, and those who knew him admired and loved him, for he had that quality which held men to him in affection. The ability to make friendships was not all that distinguished Mr. Ford. He was one of the best friends and benefactors to the city of Brownwood. His career was remarkable, not so much for its business success, although that was notable, but more for the integrity of character, which guided him successfully in every one of his enterprises. Mr. Ford possessed the vital force that underlies all worthy accomplishment, that commands honor and affection, that is the basis of all enduring greatness, that lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved—he possessed character. Men trusted him, believed in him, honored him.

One of the local papers said of him at the time of his death, which occurred March 6, 1910: "Henry Ford came to this country when a mere youth, about seventeen years of age, locating on a ranch in the southwestern part of Brown county, near the old town of Williams Ranch, now in Mills county. He came to Brownwood first to serve as county court clerk, an office to which he was elected by the people, and in which he served a number of years. It was in this position that he first made his strongest friendships throughout the entire county, and that the people came to know him thoroughly as a business man and a great-hearted citizen. Since then he was continuously in the banking business and was connected with many of the business interests of the town. While identified with a number of business enterprises in a managerial and advisory capacity, he was by no means a wealthy man, esteeming always the friendship and confidence of the people above riches. Had he been a mercenary man with his heart fixed upon accumulation of wealth, he could have been extremely wealthy, but with him money-making was an incident to public service. He counted all people as his friends, and none were too poor or too lowly to get words of encouragement and helpfulness from him. He was at all times a very busy man, yet never too busy to stop his work to assist the humblest person needing his help or to give his time and his thought for the general good of the town and country."

Little is known of the family antecedents of Mr. Ford. His paternal grandparents were natives of Scotland, and the maternal grandparents, named Whetston, also came from Scotland, but in the latter years of their lives returned to their native country. Henry Ford belonged to an old and somewhat aristocratic family of the Virginias. He educated himself and was a man much above the ordinary in intelligence and information. His entire personal and business life was in a measure a tribute to the family which had gone before him. He was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, January 28, 1845, and was sixty-five years old at the time of his death. It was after he came west that he got his education, by private study and by much reading, being seventeen years old when he located in Texas. He had no capital and no influential friends, but he was not long in acquiring both. He began working on a ranch in Brown county, and after several years had saved enough and acquired such a reputation for honorable and trustworthy manhood that he was able to borrow a large sum of money in order to engage in the live stock industry on his own account. The promises of his earlier years were

well fulfilled. He worked hard and was successful, and at the end of seven years had paid back all his indebtedness. After that he left the cattle business and soon became cashier and a stockholder in the Coggin, Ford & Martin Company, private bankers, at Brownwood. In March, 1886, at the death of Mr. Wm. Martin, the bank was reorganized and became Coggin & Ford, private bankers. In 1897 the bank was called Coggin Brothers & Ford, a title which was kept until the death of Mr. M. J. Coggin. Mr. Ford continued as cashier of this well known financial institution of Brown county until his death. Hundreds of citizens of Brownwood and surrounding country have been helped to a financial start in life by this banking institution under Mr. Ford's direction.

Mr. Ford served as mayor of Brownwood, and was treasurer of Brown county until he positively declined to serve longer in that capacity. For twenty-four years he was trustee of the school board and the excellent public schools of Brownwood owe much to his efforts and his sacrifices in their behalf. He was a prominent leader in the local Democratic party, and in 1894 served as chairman of the Central County Committee. His talents and attainments were exceptional, and he did much outside of the regular commercial field. He was author of a book, containing as one part a valuable article entitled "Dawn of Brown County," and also an article under the title "Banking Made Plain." There was also published under his authorship a reference work entitled "Six Hundred Business Law Points for the Business Man. Banker, Lawyer, Professional Man and Farmer;" and also he was author of a "Cotton Calculator." Mr. Ford was a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias and lived up to the teachings of those orders. Aside from his business interests in Brownwood and Brown county, he also possessed property in the mining district of Idaho.

The first marriage of Mr. Ford occurred September 13, 1871, when Miss Josephine Jones, daughter of J. P. Jones, a prominent rancher and cattleman of Brown county, became his wife. She died June 14, 1885, and was the mother of six children. The four now living are: Marion Francis Ford at Brownwood; Mary Emma, wife of O. B. Porter of Lamesa, Texas; Elmer Clyde Ford of Brownwood; and Earl Temple Ford of Brawley, California. The second marriage of Mr. Ford was to Miss Mollie Couch, a daughter of Jesse P. and Sallie (Coggin) Couch. She died in Brownwood in July, 1895, and of her three children the only survivor is Walter Calvin Ford, of Brownwood. On October 8, 1896, Mr. Ford married Miss Eloise Porter, of Brownwood, a daughter of Jonathan and Lucy (Wright) Porter. She lives at the family residence in Brownwood, and there were no children by the last marriage.

Probably not in the history of Brown county has the death of a local citizen called forth so many and so sincere tributes of affection and esteem from former associates and friends. Any lengthy quotation would be impossible in this article, and the quotations will be confined to two or three paragraphs which will supplement the estimate and facts already given of the character of Mr. Ford.

One of his friends who had known him for more than a quarter of a century said: "He possessed two traits of character that made him great; he was a man of discerning judgment and he possessed a sympathetic and unselfish heart. With a well trained and judicial mind, he went to the bottom of questions and was generally able to form correct conclusions. Therefore his advice was much sought on public matters and in the private affairs of many people. This advice was always given in an unselfish spirit and in every instance where it was needed his help was freely given.

"He possessed the courage of his conviction. He painstakingly investigated all matters that demanded his attention and once satisfied that he was right he gave no thought or heed to what the world might think of his action. While a very busy man, he was never so busy but that he could give a hearing to any citizen upon any subject and that regardless of the wealth or the poverty of those who approached him. With him the rich and powerful, the poor and humble were on the same plane, and he served all alike."

Another quotation is: "'Mr. Ford is not a national character. The beneficent influence of his exemplary life was confined to the vicinity in which he lived his life. He was a friend to the worthy poor and the common people. The man in purple and the man in patches was the same to him, except that his heart went out to the man on the underside of life. All over this country men may be found in little homes he had saved from foreclosure for debt. Many stories may be heard of how men have been accommodated when all other appeals had failed, and have found the sympathies they merited." The final excerpt from these tributes is a concise tribute to the character and personality of the late Mr. Ford: "From a knowledge of more than a third of a century, through a continuous acquaintance of more than half a life time, I bear tribute to the personality of Mr. Ford; business man, citizen, gentlemen. In business honest to the core; industrious, painstaking, faithful. As a citizen, always on the side of right, following the laws of his country and his God; self-sacrificing, progressive, a gentleman at all times and under all circumstances; gentle in all he did; manly in strength, carrying the highest type of personality."

George G. Kemp. The grain business, in one form or another, has held the attention of George W. Kemp almost continuously since he was eighteen years of age, and his rise in that field of enterprise has been steady and consistent. He has advanced from one phase of the business to another until he has for three years past held the position of secretary and treasurer of The Orient Milling Company at Chillicothe, Texas. In this community he has a substantial position and is highly esteemed among the foremost men of the community. He has shown himself at all times to be a young man of ambition and enterprise, and such as he are never found in the position of a "round peg in a square hole."

A native Kentuckian, George W. Kemp was born in Columbia, that state, on July 5, 1880, and is a son of J. T. and Melissa (Martin) Kemp. The father, himself a Kentuckian by birth and ancestry and all his life a resident of Columbia, his natal city, was there occupied in the general merchandise business for many years. He died on May 2, 1913. The mother makes her home at Bradfordsville, Kentucky.

J. T. and Melissa Kemp were the parents of six children, and of that family George G. Kemp was the second born. He had a common school education, in the schools of Bradfordsville, whither his father had removed and settled on a farm owing to declining health. At the age of eighteen young Kemp left school. He had from the age of ten made himself generally useful about the home farm, being about that age when the father sold his mercantile business in Columbia and took up his residence on the Bradfordsville farm.

When about eighteen, George G. Kemp went to Central Illinois where he identified himself with the grain business, staying there six months. On July 19th, 1899, he came to Wichita Falls, Texas, and there found work in a drug establishment of that place. Six months was the limit of his experience in the drug business, after which he went into the grain business again with the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company. For seven years Mr. Kemp continued with that firm, his time being occupied in the office and also as buyer and seller of grain and flour, so that he gained a breadth of experience that fitted him well for higher positions.

In 1907 Mr. Kemp took a position with the James C. Hunt Grain Company as grain buyer for the

firm, and he continued successfully with them until 1910, when he decided to go into business for himself. He leased an elevator at Iowa Park, Texas, for a nine months term, and remained in business until the expiration of the lease, after which he bought an interest in an elevator in Electra, continuing there as manager of the business until February 1, 1912. In that month he acquired an interest in the Orient Milling Company at Chillicothe, and he has since held the position of secretary and treasurer of that altogether prosperous company.

Mr. Kemp was married on October 6, 1906, to Miss Allie May Lightsey of Iowa Park, Texas. She is a daughter of A. D. and Allia (Beauchamp) Lightsey, natives of Alabama and Texas, respectively. Mr. Lightsey, a prominent stockman of Iowa Park, died there in 1899, and the mother makes her home in Chillicothe.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp have a generous following of friends in this community, where both are esteemed for their many excellent qualities, and where Mr. Kemp has made such admirable advance in business circles since he became connected with his present firm.

HENRY D. KIRSCH. A vigorous, public spirited young merchant of Amarillo, who has in a few years built up as what is regarded as the best garment business between Fort Worth and Denver, Mr. Kirsch has had a career containing all the incidents of a start without money or without influence, hard work and studious occupation, steady progress, and final prosperity.

Henry D. Kirsch was born in Peoria, Illinois, March 1, 1873, the fourth in a family of seven children of David and Yetta (Lewis) Kirsch, both parents being natives of Germany. The father came to America in the early sixties, and died at Peoria, during the decade of the eighties, when Henry D. was a child. He was a merchant and fairly successful, was a Republican in politics and a member of the Jewish church. The mother came to America when a young girl, her family locating in Peoria, where she met and married her husband. She is now living in Dallas, Texas.

Henry D. Kirsch attained his education in the Jewish Orphans' Home at Cleveland, Ohio, from the age of five until he was fourteen. Since he was fourteen years of age he has been dependent upon his own energies and resources. On leaving the school at Cleveland, he came to Ennis, Texas, where he was employed in the store of H. Brim, a dry goods merchant of that city, with whom he remained three years. On leaving Ennis he came to Gainesville where for several years he was employed in a dry goods establishment, and after that was for six years at Kaufman. On leaving Kaufman he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was there for seven years. During all this time Mr. Kirsch was in the employ of others, but was making steady progress in experience, was accumulating a small capital, and better than anything else was laying the basis for a sound credit. He then came to Amarillo on July 5, 1908, and established a business of his own. He handles women's ready to wear garments exclusively, and from a beginning in small quarters and with small capital he has increased his stock and trade until he is now credited with having the largest business of its kind in the Pan Handle. He employes some ten or twelve salespeople, and has a store with a floor space of thirty by one hundred and forty feet.

Mr. Kirsch is a Democrat in politics, though not active in party affairs. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Commercial Club and the Business Men's Association. His store is located at 517 Polk Street. Mr. Kirsch is unmarried.

HON. EDWARD ROBERT HAYNES. The present county judge of Lubbock county has been in public service as an educator in northwest Texas for twenty years. The school room has proved the training ground for probably a majority of the prominent men in public life today, and to be a successful school teacher and executive is a qualification for much of the best service of the world.

Edward Robert Haynes was born in Salem, Alabama, November 23, 1866, and the family moved to Texas in the following year. Robert Haynes, his father, was born in Georgia, came to Alabama during the fifties, was a minister of the Methodist church and a teacher, and gave forty odd years to those professions. He died in March, 1877, in Wise county, Texas, having resided in that section of north Texas since the planting of permanent civilization there. His death occurred at the age of sixty-one years. The maiden name of the mother was Mattie White, who was born in Alabama, was married at Salem, and died in 1876 at the age of forty-five.

Judge Haynes, the youngest of five children, and the only living member of the family was educated in the public schools and in the Benton State Normal school, having continued his education at different intervals, and began his professional activity in the role of teacher. He taught at one time in the country schools which he had first attended as a student, and from that he advanced to the higher grades of educational service and for a number of years was a superintendent of schools. He served three years as superintendent of the Lubbock schools. In 1899 Mr. Haynes located in Claude, Texas, where he was engaged in school work for eight or nine years. For one year he taught in the old town of Memphis, Texas. From Claude he came to Lubbock in June, 1907, and after superintending the public schools for seven years, in November, 1912, was elected to the office of county judge, which office he now fills and is giving an excellent administration of the affairs of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the Methodist church. On December 12, 1886, Judge Haynes was married at Crafton in Wise county, to Miss Rosalee Hedgecoke, a native of Texas, and a daughter of Menter Hedgecoke, an old settler of Denton county.

ERNEST D. CAVIN. A member of the firm of Terry, Cavin and Mills, Ernest D. Cavin has a place among the most prominent legal lights of Galveston and the state, his firm representing a combination of talent that renders it among the leading ones of Texas. Mr. Cavin has been identified with law and its practice since the year 1883, when he gained admission to the bar and his record has been one that entitles him to mention in a work of the nature and purpose of this publication.

Ernest D. Cavin was born in Texas, Fort Bend county, on July 24, 1861, and he is a son of John Y. and Lucy A. (Drewry) Cavin. The father was a North Carolinian by birth, coming to Texas in 1856 or thereabouts, and settling in Fort Bend county where he identified himself with mercantile interests, as well as devoting some attention to the planting business. The mother was a native of Virginia.

Mr. Cavin had his college training at Baylor University, from which institution he was graduated in 1879, at the very early age of eighteen years. In September following he came to Galveston and here was variously employed, meanwhile applying himself to the study of law. In 1883 he gained admission to the bar, and up to the year 1886 he was engaged in practice alone. In that year he was elected county attorney of Galveston county, and he served in the office until 1890. In 1891 he was appointed recorder of the city of Galveston, an office he held and filled in a praiseworthy manner until 1893 when he was appointed judge of the Criminal District Court of Galveston and Harris counties, and he continued in that office until 1899, and when the Fifty-sixth Judicial District Court was created in that year, he was appointed as the first judge of that court. In the fall of 1900 he was elected Judge of the Fifty-sixth Judicial District, but he resigned on Janu-

ary 1, 1901, to associate himself as a member of the law firm of Terry, Ballinger, Smith & Lee. The firm, with his advent into its life, became Terry, Ballinger, Smith & Cavin, and afterward Terry, Cavin & Mills. It has a reputation for legal skill that makes it one of the most successful firms in the legal fraternity of the county or the state.

Mr. Cavin was married in January, 1891, to Miss Alice M. Hagood, daughter of Eugene C. Hagood of Galveston, and they have four children:—Eugene H., Ernest D., Jr., Lucy R. and Alice Mamie.

The home of the family is located at 3318 Avenue N.

JEFF D. ROBINSON. The senior member of the firm of Robinson & Styron, real estate and loans, at Dallas, has had a most unusual career of business experience, and from a period of his young manhood when he could hardly write his name, and when lack of early advantages had closed almost all the doors of opportunity to him, he has risen on the strength of his own efforts, industry and ambition to a place among the best known business men of the great metropolis of Texas.

Jeff D. Robinson was born in the old town of Crockett, in Houston county, Texas, November 13, 1857. It will thus be seen that his early boyhood was laid at a time when the entire south was in the confusion of Civil war, and it was for that reason that he had to start life with such few advantages. The parents were Moses E. and Sophorine N. (Longmeire) Robinson, who were formerly from Mississippi. The father was killed in the battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, and as the mother was already deceased, the four children had a very dark outlook. The children at the death of their father went to live with their grandparents in Pinckneyville, Mississippi, and sometime later Jeff D. was given the opportunity to go to work in a country store, doing anything that was wanted of him and acting the part of general drudge about the place. At that time he was unable to write, but he had the ambition and energy which always supply deficiencies of education, and while working in the store was constantly studying and utilizing every opportunity to perfect himself in the common English branches. By the time he was seventeen years of age, as a result of this hard work, he had become able to use a pen and had advanced so far that he was not at a serious disadvantage in competition with most of the young men of his age. He was then given a clerkship in the store, and subsequently went to Big Bend, Louisiana, where he was employed for a year on a farm by Monroe Howard, his uncle. Subsequently he went to work for what was known as the Grange Store at $30.00 per month, and was employed there for a little more than two years. Mr. J. J. Winn, the proprietor, took a great interest in the young man and helped him materially with his studies, to which he was applying all the spare time from his business. His next work was with E. D. Coca & Company of Hamburg, Louisiana, and with that firm he began at $40.00 a month and advanced to a position as head manager at $200.00 a month. In 1880 Mr. Robinson engaged in business on his own account at Tilden, Louisiana, and continued there for two years. In 1882 he came back to his native state of Texas, and locating at what was then known as Old Dusk Creek, now the city of Garland, entered a partnership with R. G. Rogers, who then owned seven hundred acres of land. This land was traded for a mercantile establishment, and they conducted the business together until 1891. Their store became the largest one in the country, and Mr. Robinson as the leading merchant, was appointed Postmaster of the town under the Cleveland administration. He held the office for eight years. The business career of Mr. Robinson at Garland was not without serious reverses, for in 1886 the store was destroyed by fire at a total loss, with only a little insurance, and after being established again the business failed in 1890.

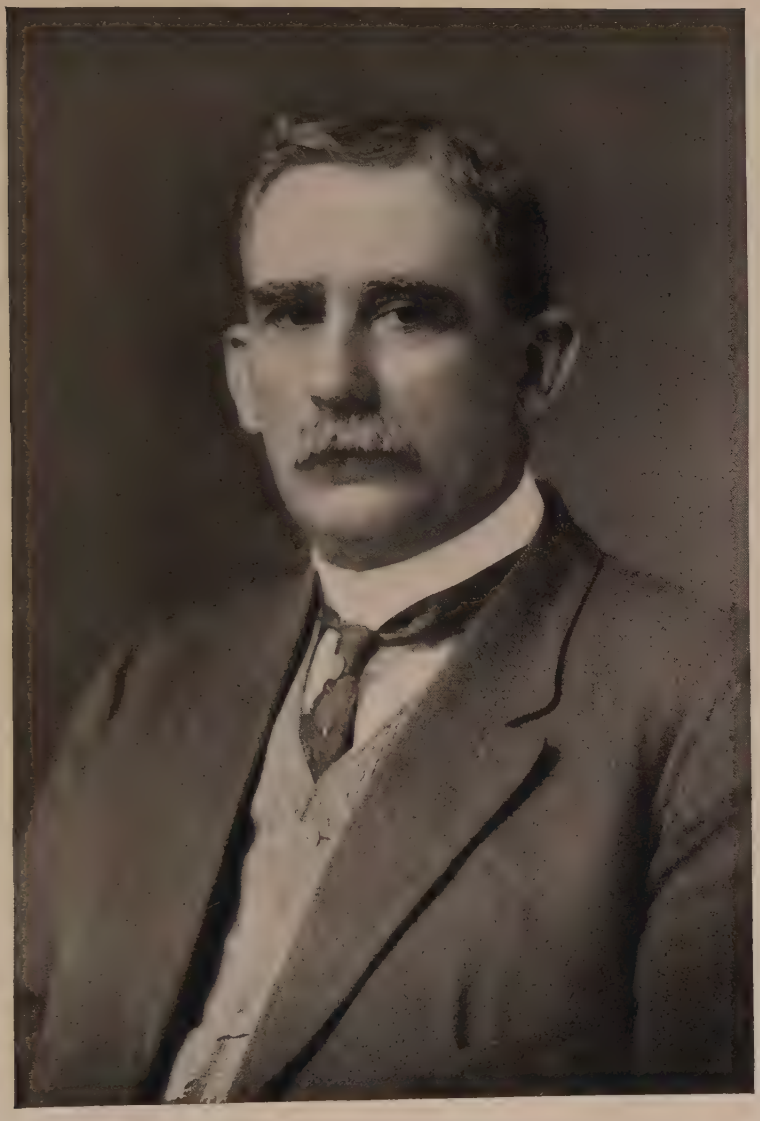
Mr. Robinson then moved to the town of Farmers Branch and in 1894 came to the city of Dallas. Here he became deputy county clerk under L. E. Hughes, a position which he held for two years. He then became identified with the real estate business, a line of enterprise which has more or less occupied his attention ever since. He was with the firm of O. P. Bowser & Company, until 1898. He then left in order to take the appointment of chief deputy tax-collector for the city under Hon. Ford House. The duties of this office occupied him for two years, and in 1900 he returned to O. P. Bowser & Company and had full charge of their business until the fall of 1901. Being at that time recognized as one of the best posted real estate men of the city, he formed a partnership under the name of Bird & Robinson, real estate, and they built up a very large business in rentals. Mr. Robinson in 1906 sold his interest in the business for $4,500, and then became associated with Ben T. Seavy, under the firm name of Seavy & Robinson. This firm continued until 1908, at which time Thomas E. Canfille became associated with them under the new title of Seavy, Robinson & Canfille, which continued until January 1, 1911. Mr. Robinson then left the firm and formed the present concern of Robinson & Styron. Mr. Styron was for nineteen years connected with the largest trust company in Texas.

Mr. Robinson has for many years taken a very active part in politics, and has not only done much work as a party man, but has been especially keen in his interest and activities for the promotion of good government and general material improvement of his home city of Dallas. He was a member of the original committee, whose reports and activities were chiefly instrumental in getting a commission form of government. Every undertaking for the betterment of the locality enlists the cooperation and interest of Mr. Robinson, and both as a business man and citizen he stands very high in local circles.

Mr. Robinson was first married in June, 1881, to Miss Willie Rogers, a daughter of R. G. Rogers of Tilden, Louisiana. The two children of this union were: Maggie Rebecca, born September 1, 1882; May Willie, born March 31, 1887. Mrs. Robinson, the mother of these two children, passed away in 1890. Mr. Robinson, in 1892, married Miss Ida B. Gates, a daughter of M. A. Gates of Gainesville, Alabama. They are the parents of one daughter, Fleter Lucile Robinson, born December 31, 1898.

HON. CHRISTOPHER C. GARRETT. Seldom have the honors and dignity of high judicial position been better bestowed than upon the late Judge Garrett who presided as chief justice over the court of civil appeals of the first supreme judicial district from the creation of that court until his death thirteen years later. Judge Garrett died at Brenham, September 15, 1905, and his career as a lawyer, judge and private citizen is one that is distinctly deserving of permanent memorial in the history of his state.

Christopher C. Garrett was born in Washington county, Texas, February 4, 1846, and was therefore less than sixty years of age when called to the higher tribunal. His parents were Oliver Hazard Perry and Nancy (Garrett) Garrett. His father was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, and came to Texas about the time the Republic was merged into the state of the American union. Judge Garrett grew up in Washington county, attended the local schools there, and subsequently was a student in Old Soule University at Chappel Hill. For his higher studies he was sent east, and was a student at Washington and Lee University in Virginia, while General Robert E. Lee was president of that old scholastic center. Following his graduation he returned to Brenham in Washington county, prepared his law studies and was admitted to practice in 1872. For six-



Jeff D. Robinson

teen years he conducted a private practice at Brenham. A prominent and successful lawyer himself he had some notable associates, including the Hon. Seth Shepard, who is now judge of the United States Court of Appeals at Washington. Their firm was Shepard & Garrett and later Mr. Garrett practiced with Hon. W. W. Searcy, and Lewis R. Bryan under the firm name of Garrett, Searcy and Bryan. Judge Garrett was an indefatigable worker in his profession and did much more than the ordinary routine of civil practice. He together with General John Sayles as a colaborator prepared a "form book," which became extremely useful and valuable to both the legal and business men of the state.

Judge Garrett was first elevated to the bench in 1888, when elected district judge of the Twenty-first Judicial district, a district comprising the counties of Washington, Burleson and Lee. Then in 1890 he was appointed to the commission of appeals, and was presiding judge of Section B. The court of civil appeals was created by the State Legislature in 1891, and he was elected chief justice of the first supreme judicial district located at Galveston, an office which he held by subsequent reelection and with much credit until the time of his death.

The late Judge Garrett, despite the congestion of judicial duties which burdened his later years, was constantly a student, and his work is not all evidenced in the reports of the court of civil appeals over which he presided. Texas had no more loyal and earnest advocate of the public school system than Judge Garrett, and while Governor Ross was chief executive of the state he served as president of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Judge Garrett possessed that disposition and temperament which made him greatly beloved among his associates and all members of the profession who came before him as a judge, and at the same time he had and lived up to high ideals both in professional and private life. At the time of his death there were resolutions expressive of sincere admiration and respect passed by many bar associations as well as private messages of condolence coming from friends and associates all over the south half of Texas.

Judge Garrett was married in 1868 to Miss Dora Rial, of Washington county, whose family came from Mississippi and settled in Texas during the early days. She is now living at Fort Worth. They became the parents of nine children as follows: Nell, who married Dr. R. E. Bledsoe of Taylor, Texas; Edward Perry Garrett, who lives at Shrevesport, Louisiana; Harry L. Garrett, of Galveston; John R. Garrett, of Galveston; Thomas B. Garrett, who died in infancy; Elsie, who is the wife of E. E. Townes of Beaumont, Texas; Christopher C. Garrett, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Gladys McPeak of Waco; and Kenneth Garrett who lives in Fort Worth.

Harry L. Garrett, who has for many years been a resident of Galveston was born at Brenham, was educated in the Thomas Arnold high school at Salado, in Bell county, Texas; and came to Galveston in 1893, soon after his father's elevation to the bench. In November, 1908, on the death of H. M. Knight, he was appointed clerk of the court of civil appeals of the first district, and has performed the duties of that office with signal ability to the present time. Harry L. Garrett was married in September, 1901, to Miss Carolina E. Waters, a daughter of Dr. H. W. Waters. Her father was a prominent physician, lived at Independence, Texas, was a veteran of the Confederate army, going out as a private and with the desire to carry a musket, but was appointed somewhat against his wishes a surgeon in the hospital corps. Mr. Garrett and wife have one daughter, Elizabeth. Their home is at 3518 Avenue M.

JUDGE ROBERT A. PLEASANTS. The present chief justice of the court of civil appeals in the first supreme judicial district of Texas, is individually one of the ablest jurists of the state, and eminently qualified for the high dignities which he now enjoys. It is noteworthy, however, that he is the successor of his father in the same office, and the late Judge Henry C. Pleasants was in every respect, a figure, whether as a lawyer, judge or gentleman, whose impress was of an abiding character during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Texas. For nearly forty years, ever since the adoption of the constitution of 1876, the name Pleasants has been prominently identified with the Texas judiciary.

The late Henry Clay Pleasants was born in Richmond county, Virginia, March 23, 1828. Educated at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar in that state in 1852, and practiced his profession at Richmond, first in the office of Peachey R. Gratton, author of Gratton's Reports, and later as a partner of the Hon. John M. Guy, one of Virginia's foremost lawyers of the time. Moving to Texas in 1854, Henry C. Pleasants located in DeWitt county, where he was engaged in the successful practice of the law until chosen a member of the State bench. The service of the late Judge Pleasants as a judge began at a time when his qualifications made him preeminently the man for the task. The constitution of 1876 was a document that formally marked the conclusion of the carpet-bag regime in Texas, and the close of the reconstruction era. However, some years elapsed before the complete restoration of peace and good order, and often the courts and the strong arm of civil law was the only bulwark of the better-minded citizens. It was at such a time that Judge Pleasants was elected district judge of the old twenty-third district, and those who are familiar with his services on that bench have always given him credit for a service much above the ordinary of judicial performance and marked not only by the poise and learning of the good judge, but by an exceeding coolness, courage and scrupulous impartiality. In 1892, Judge Pleasants was elected associate judge of the court of civil appeals in the first supreme district. At the conclusion of his first term he was reelected in 1898, and died November 7, 1899, while serving his second term.

Judge Henry C. Pleasants was married in 1858 to Ann Eliza Atkinson, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Robert A. Atkinson, who came to Texas in 1856, locating at Gonzales, where he was an extensive planter before the war. To their marriage were born four children: Mary, who married J. J. Cocke, of Brownsville, Texas; Robert A.; Margaret, who married W. K. Breeden, of Cuero; and John J., a resident of Galveston.

Robert Atkinson Pleasants was born in DeWitt county, Texas, February 14, 1860. His education was supplied by the public schools of Cuero and at the Guadalupe Academy. The latter was an institution conducted by Professor D. W. Nash, who among those entitled to respect for their opinions is regarded as having been one of the greatest educators Texas ever had. After his graduation Judge Pleasants was for five years a school teacher himself, and then entered upon his studies in the law department of the University of Texas. One pleasant distinction associated with his name is that he graduated in 1884 as a member of the first graduating class from the law department of the University, and among his classmates were Judge Yancy Lewis, Albert Burleson, V. B. Proctor, T. W. Gregory, and others who have became prominent in the professional and civic life of our state. Judge Pleasants in 1885 began practice at Cuero. In 1887 he was elected city attorney, an office he held continuously until 1899. He resigned at that date, and also resigned the chairmanship of the Democratic County Executive Committee of DeWitt county, a place he had held since 1893. His resignation from these posts was due to his appointment to the Court of Appeals bench upon the death of his father. He was appointed and accepted the position of judge of

the court of civil appeals, and probably no son has ever succeeded a father in such a distinguished position with better qualifications for the tasks devolving upon his shoulders than was true of Judge Pleasants. In 1900 he was elected to fill out the unexpired term, running for four years, and in 1904 was reelected for the regular term of six years. In 1907, Chief Justice Gill resigned, and Judge Pleasants was appointed in his stead. He served as chief justice by appointment, until 1908, when he was elected chief justice of the courts for the full term of six years.

At the organization of the Alumni Association of the University of Texas, Judge Pleasants was selected by the faculty to deliver the first oration before that body. Judge Pleasants was a charter member of the Phi Gamma Delta Chapter in the University of Texas. He has taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and besides his membership with the Texas Consistory belongs to the Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch and the Knights Templar. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Yoakum, and is a member of the Garten Verein of Galveston. In 1887 Judge Pleasants married Miss Mary White. Between the late Judge H. Clay Pleasants and Dr. Aaron C. White, her father, there subsisted a very close and intimate friendship, and the ties uniting the families heads was thus additionally strengthened by the union of a son and a daughter. Dr. White came originally from Virginia, and for many years was a well known resident and professional man at Cuero. Judge Pleasants and wife have two children: Aaron White Pleasants, a graduate from the law department of the University of Texas in 1911, and now practicing law at Houston; and Julia Atkinson Pleasants.

Hon. Selden A. McMeans. The following is a brief record of a farmer boy, who grew up in the country about Palestine, aspired to higher things than the country life of that day could offer, took up the study of law at night after a hard day's work, and some twenty-five or thirty years ago began as a lawyer at Palestine. Both he and his partner were fortunate in their mutual association, and such leading lights in public affairs and the Texas bench and bar as Hon. W. H. Gill and former Governor T. M. Campbell were at different times associated with Mr. McMeans who has himself attained to and lends dignity to the high position of associate justice of the court of civil appeals in the first supreme judicial district, with residence at Galveston.

Selden A. McMeans was born near Palestine, Texas, February 18, 1859, a son of James L. and Alexina E. (Ricks) McMeans. His mother is now living in Galveston at the good old age of eighty-nine years. The father came from Alabama to Texas in 1852, located near Palestine, and engaged in planting and as an educator, until his death in 1893. By dint of hard work and persistent application Judge McMeans acquired an academic education at Palestine, earned his way into the law by working in the day time and studying at night. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he began his practice at Palestine, and had his home in that city until 1907.

For the first seven years he practiced alone, and in 1892 took as partner Hon. W. H. Gill, under the firm name of McMeans & Gill. That relationship was continued for four years until Mr. Gill was elevated to the district bench, later becoming associate justice and subsequently chief justice of the court of civil appeals. In 1897 Judge McMeans became associated in the law with Governor Tom Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & McMeans, which relationship was broken up by the elevation of Mr. Campbell to the office of governor in 1906. The following year, 1907, Judge McMeans himself was honored with official distinction in appointment to the office of associate justice of the court of civil appeal to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge W. H. Gill. In 1908 he was elected for the unexpired term of two years, and in 1910 was reelected for the regular term of six years.

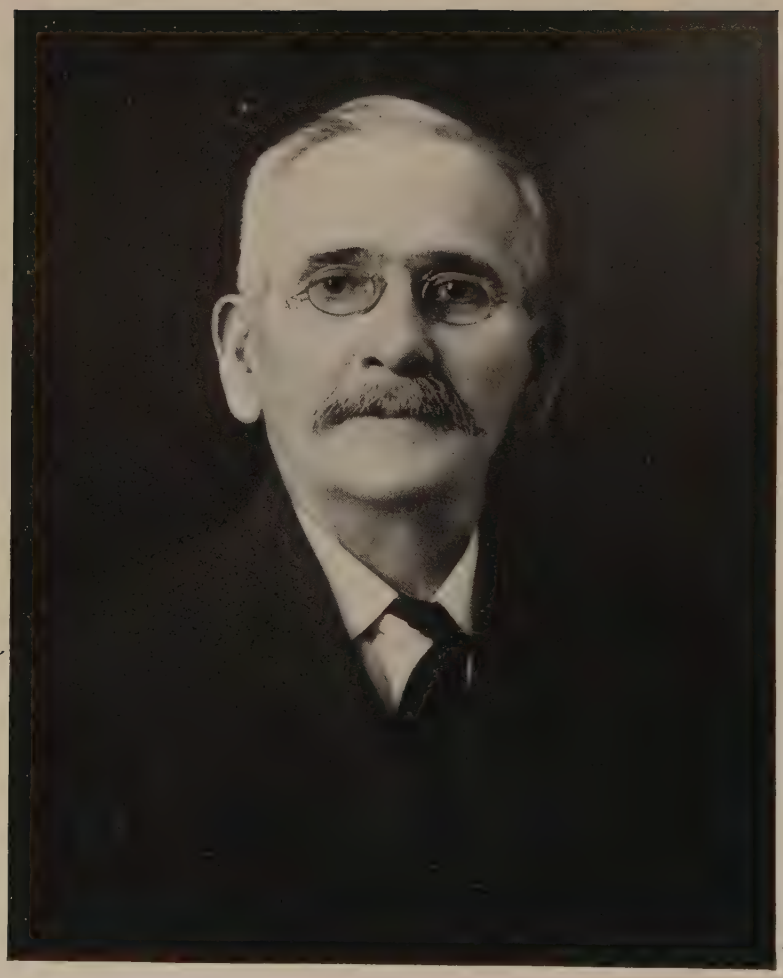
Judge McMeans is a Master Mason, affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. In 1883 occurred his marriage with Miss Nellie Howard, daughter of Cornelius Howard of Tennessee. Judge McMeans and wife, whose home is at 1312 Avenue I, are the parents of three children: Robert Howard McMeans, John L. McMeans, and Zena A. McMeans.

Fred M. Lege, Jr. The general manager of the Brush Electric Company at Galveston, though a young man in business affairs, has the distinction of being one of the pioneer workers in the electrical field in this state. He started in that business when a boy, has acquired a knowledge by practical experience with every branch of the industry, and by actual performance and merit has gained a position of large and successful attainments in his chosen vocation and in the general field of business. Mr. Lege is also general manager of the Galveston Gas Company, is president of the Calvert Water Ice & Light Company of Calvert; is a director of the Gulf & Interstate Railway Company; a director of the South Texas State Bank of Galveston; of the Brush Electric Company of Galveston; a director of American Indemnity Company of Galveston; is treasurer and director of the Port Bolivar Development Company; and president of the Galveston Motor Car Company.

Mr. Lege is a descendant from noted military men on both sides. His grandfathers were officers in the German army, and were instructors in the United States army after they came to this country. At the outbreak of the war owing to the fact that one was in the north and the other in the south, they found themselves arrayed on opposite sides in that great civil struggle.

Fred M. Lege, Jr., was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, October 29, 1881. His parents were Fred M. and Mathilda (Kaapke) Lege. The paternal grandfather, Charles L. Lege, descended from the Von John Melchior Conrad Lege family of Germany, came to Texas, landing at Powder Horn in 1848. He settled at New Braunfels in the early years of German colonization in this state, and during the Civil war became a captain in the Confederate army and was with the first regiment leaving San Antonio. He immediately was placed in charge of the Commissary Depot at Houston, Texas. He was a man of high education, and did a great deal of writing in the German language. His death occurred in 1893. Mr. Lege's maternal grandmother was born in Germany, and the maternal grandfather, Charles Kaapke, was of a noted German family, the Von Charles Kaapke, who settled in Indianola in the early forties. Charles Kaapke, during the war between the states left Texas and served as an officer in the Northern army in a New York regiment, where he lost his life. Mr. Lege's mother was born in Indianola, Texas, and died in 1908. Fred M. Lege, Sr., was born in San Antonio in 1856, became a stockman and merchant, was married at Corpus Christi, where he lived until 1887, then moved out to West Texas, and for a number of years was engaged in the stock and merchandise business. He also served with the Texas Rangers. At the present time he is living at Biloxi, Mississippi.

The early education of Fred M. Lege, Jr., was obtained at Del Rio and at Eagle Pass. Through force of circumstances he was early obliged to earn his own way, and has come up through the hard school of practical experience. At the age of fourteen he became an office boy for William Hollis, who at that time was the material agent for the Mexican and International Railroad Company at Piedras Nigras opposite Eagle Pass in Old Mexico. With that employer he remained fifteen months, and for about three years altogether was with the Mexican and International Railroad in Old Mexico performing different duties, the later part of which time



E. M. Bond

was spent in the electrical department of the railway company. It was that employment which directed him to the field in which he has distinguished himself in a business way. On leaving the railway company Mr. Lege went into the hardware and electrical business, and in 1901 accepted the position of general manager at Eagle Pass for the Texas and Mexico Electric Light and Power Company. In September of 1903 he went to Beaumont as general superintendent for the Beaumont Ice, Light & Refrigerating Company, a concern which kept him in its service from the close of 1903 until the middle of 1906. Mr. Lege then became chief sales engineer for the South Western part of the United States and all of Mexico for the Allis Chalmers Company, with headquarters at El Paso. Since 1907 Mr. Lege has had his business headquarters and residence at Galveston, coming here to take the place of general manager for the Brush Electric Light and Power Company, and the Galveston Gas Company.

Mr. Lege has a place among the thirteen original electrical workers in Texas, and his experience in that line has taken him all over the United States and Mexico. He is serving as first vice president of the Galveston Rotary Club, and is also first vice president of the Galveston Automobile Club. For the years, 1912-13, he was president of the Southwestern Gas & Electric Association, and is a past statesman of the Sons of Jove, holding membership card No. 131 in Texas. That is an organization of electrical workers. Mr. Lege is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason having affiliations with the Lodge, the Royal Chapter, the Knights Templar, the Thirty-Second Degree Consistory, and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Lumbermen's Organization, the Hoo Hoos' and his other affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Galveston, the Aziola Club of Galveston, the Galveston Artillery Club, is a director of the Oleander Country Club, and a director of the Galveston Commercial Association.

In 1907 at Austin, Mr. Lege married Miss Natalie Mayer, daughter of Otto Mayer of Eagle Pass, Texas. Her father was a pioneer in West Texas, coming to this state from Minnesota about 1860, and was a prominent building contractor. Mr. Lege and wife have three daughters: Marion Natalie, Elva Sealy, and Shirley Rose. The family residence is at 1613 Broadway, Galveston, Texas.

Brantley M. Bond. The later years of the life of Brantley M. Bond have been devoted to activities of a political nature, and in that field of work he has made an enviable record,—one that vies with his earlier record in the annals of the business world of Dallas,—for it was in the realm of business that he made his first success in life. A man of many excellent and admirable traits of character, he has ever found favor with the best people of his community, and his business relations were of the most pleasing nature, bringing him a wide acquaintance in his city and county, and presenting him before the people in so favorable a light that his election to the offices he has filled in more recent years came about as the most natural action on the part of the voters of the county. In his present office of county treasurer of Dallas county, to which he was elected in 1911, he is discharging his duties in a manner most acceptable to the people, and with the greatest honor to himself.

Brantley M. Bond was born on a farm in Harrison county, Mississippi, on October 29, 1848, and is the son of Rankin and Josephine (Dale) Bond, of Mississippi. He received but little education as a boy, his schooling being represented by about three years' attendance at a private school in his home community, and his days were for the most part devoted to the regular work of the farm. He was a young man in his teens when he left home and went to Pass Christian, Mississippi, there beginning an independent career for himself. His first work was as a clerk in a general store in that place, and he continued there for five years, during which time he learned much of business methods that stood him in excellent stead in the later years of his business activities. His next position was in the office of the county sheriff at Mississippi City, as deputy, and he held that position until 1871, in which year he identified himself with the state of Texas, which was ever since known him and his operations. His first location was in the then small town of Hearne, in Robinson county, and he began there as a clerk in a grocery store. Soon after he removed to Tyler, in Smith county, and there clerked in a general store until 1874, when he left and came to Dallas. He immediately started in business for himself under the firm name of B. M. Bond & Brothers, and for the next fourteen years he continued in business under that name. When they had been but a few months in business in Dallas, Mr. Bond changed from the grocery business to the wood and coal business, and the enterprise was a decided success, reaching generous proportions with the passing years. In 1906 the call to a political career became so insistent that he abandoned his active business interests and accepted the appointment to the office of clerk of the Forty-fourth District Court, under Judge Muse, in which position he continued until he was elected to the office of treasurer of Dallas county, in the fall of 1911.

In 1876 Mr. Bond was married to Miss Carrie A. McDonald, the daughter of John M. McDonald, of Mississippi. Six children have been born to them, as follows: Charles R., born October 10, 1877; Bessie May, born May 13, 1879; Maude J., born April 13, 1883; Joseph V., born February 28, 1886; John H., born June 13, 1892; and Ruby E., born January 17, 1895.

The family is one that enjoys the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of the best people in Dallas, and they are prominent in the leading social and other activities of the community.

Jess A. Flautt, M. D. A rising physician and surgeon of Galveston with offices in the Freeman Building on Market Street, Dr. Jess A. Flautt belongs to a family of physicians and surgeons, originally French on his father's side, while his maternal ancestors go back to the colonial period of American history and to ancestors who participated with honor in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Flautt was born at Sardis, Mississippi, May 14, 1844, a son of Jess A. and Nannie (Moore) Flautt. Natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The father, who died in 1888, was for a number of years connected with the Dun Commercial Agency. The paternal grandfather was a physician, served throughout the Civil war, and was a man of prominence in Mississippi. The original Dr. Flautt came from France and became a Mississippi planter, and practically all the male members have been identified with the profession of medicine with the exception of Dr. Flautt's father. The Moore family is of Revolutionary stock, and the maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the states. Mrs. Flautt who is still living, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a second cousin to General Robert E. Lee. She came to Texas with her son in 1888 after the death of her husband and settled on a ranch near midland, where Jess A. Flautt was reared.

His early education was supplied by country schools and private institutions, and also by the New Mexico Military Institute. Entering the Medical Department at Galveston of the University of Texas, he was graduated M. D. May 31, 1911. Following one year as interne in the Sealy Hospital at Galveston, he established himself in general practice, and has already placed himself in the ranks of successful physicians and surgeons. In 1913, he was appointed instructor of obstetrics and chief

of the outdoor clinics of women's diseases in the University medical school at Galveston. Dr. Flautt is a member of the Phi Beta Pi fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Galveston Artillery Club. He is unmarried and lives at 2307 Broadway.

JOHN W. HOPKINS. Since 1896 superintendent of the Galveston City public schools, Mr. Hopkins is a school man who has been active in his work for nearly thirty years, is an experienced educator, with practical and progressive ideals, and keenly alive to the needs of modern education and possessed of the ability to make the school serve its proper end in the scheme of a twentieth-century society. The profession of the educator was never more important than at the present time and it is the fortune of men like Mr. Hopkins to contribute no small share to the training of a new generation for the responsibilities of the coming years. Due to his long connection with the Galveston public schools, and his services out of the ordinary routine of school management in that city, Mr. Hopkins stands deservedly high in the esteem of his community, and well deserves a recent editorial tribute paid him in a Galveston paper, as follows: "Mr. Hopkins is now Senior Superintendent in Texas, having been head of the Galveston Public Schools for seventeen years, and it may be said that to his wise leadership, conservatism and a knowledge of school management, the present high standards of efficiency in the Galveston schools is due.

John W. Hopkins was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November 22, 1861, a son of John F. and Ann W. (Bright) Hopkins. His father was a substantial and industrious farmer in Shelby county, gave his son a good home and advantages of local school, but the latter had to provide himself with the liberal education which became the basis for his life's work. Professor Hopkins after attending private academy, graduated from the University of Kentucky, Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and received the degree Master of Arts in 1887. In the meantime, during his work at the University, he taught Latin and Greek during 1885-86 at the Henry Male & Female College in New Castle, Kentucky, and during the summer months carried on studies in the law at the University of Virginia. Mr. Hopkins had firmly resolved to make the law his profession and to that end was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Kentucky. The year 1887-88 was spent again as a teacher of Latin and Greek in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri. In November, 1888, Mr. Hopkins arrived at Galveston with the intention of starting the practice of law in that city. Accordingly he was admitted to the Texas bar, before the supreme court, but as it turned out in all the subsequent twenty-five years has never taken a case nor earned a fee as a lawyer. In the meantime he had begun work as teacher of Latin in the Ball high school at Galveston, and continued in that position as instructor until 1889. In 1890 he was made principal of the Ball high school, and continued as principal until elected in 1896 superintendent of the Galveston public schools, an office which has had many growing responsibilities in the past seventeen years. His service has been continuous with the exception of the years 1905-06, when he was employed by the University of Texas in charge of "organizing work for school visitors."

The great flood disaster at Galveston in September, 1900, occurred just at the beginning of the school year, and when the waters receded practically every school building in the city was more or less damaged. It devolved upon Superintendent Hopkins to undertake the task of rehabilitation of the schools, and as an important aid to that end he personally solicited contributions from the superintendents of schools in other cities throughout the country, and by this medium, and by the collection of the small mite contributed by individual pupils all over the United States received upwards of eighty thousand dollars, a sum which enabled the Galveston schools to be opened with the loss of only one month of the school term. In this splendid charity, for which Mr. Hopkins was largely responsible, the school children of New York City alone contributed the sum of $27,907.02.

Superintendent Hopkins is a popular member of Galveston society, belongs to the Garten Verein and the Oleander Country Club. In 1895 he married Miss Willie B. Traynham. Her father, Dr. William B. Traynham was for forty years engaged in the practice of medicine in Washington county, Texas, up to the time of his death in 1891. Mrs. Hopkins died in 1907 leaving no children. Mr. Hopkins has his home in the Tremont Hotel at Galveston.

OLIVER S. YORK. Since 1907 Mr. York has been assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, with offices at Galveston. Mr. York is a lawyer, whose professional career has other distinctions, acquired during twenty-five years of continuous activity in his chosen calling, and is also descended from a prominent American family, and one which originally goes back to one of the most noted of the old English houses.

Oliver S. York was born at Dayton, Alabama, October 26, 1858, but has lived in Texas practically all his life. His parents were Jabez and Maria L. (Rucker) York. His father, who for a number of years was a merchant at Dayton, Alabama, came to Texas in the fall of 1858, settled in Jackson county, where he was well known as a stock raiser, and died October 24, 1874. In 1872 Jackson county sent him a representative to the Twelfth State Legislature. Every school boy who has read English history is familiar with the House of York, and its participation in the War of the Roses. It was during that great civil conflict in England that seven sons were banished, and several of them at least found homes on this side of the Atlantic. From one whose descendants subsequently settled in Alabama is descended the present branch of Yorks found in Texas. Mr. York's mother was descended from the Winchester family of Sumner county, Tennessee, and from the Rucker family of that state. The members of both families have played prominent parts during the Revolutionary war. Mr. York's mother died in 1900.

His early education was supplied by the country schools of Jackson county, and from 1874 to 1876 he was a student at St. Joseph's College in Bardstown, Kentucky. After that he pursued a business course at Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and returning to Jackson county was engaged in the cattle business up to 1887. In the meantime he had definitely formulated his ambition and plans to enter the law, and beginning his studies was admitted to the bar in 1888. Beginning practice he was shortly afterwards elected to the office of county attorney of Jackson county, and held that office with a record for efficient administration during six years, from 1888 to 1893 inclusive. Retiring to private practice he built up a large clientage and came to be regarded as one of the ablest attorneys of Jackson county. He was next in public affairs through his election as representative in the twenty-eighth legislature, serving during the term 1903-04, and after that continued his practice in Jackson county until 1907 when he was honored with his present office of assistant United States Attorney at Galveston. Since then his home has been in that city.

Mr. York is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 729, at Victoria. In 1907 occurred his marriage with Miss Blanch Buttrill, a daughter of J. W. Buttrill, a stockman of Bastrop county. They have one son, Oliver S. York, Jr. Their home is at 2001 29th Street, Galveston.

LEWIE H. COLLIER. The record of Lewie H. Collier as an insurance man and needs little comment or explanation to indicate his noteworthy and rapid progress from a position in the ranks to that of commanding officer.

Jamie Rooney

He started as an agent in the field, and in a few years has become secretary of one of the largest and most vigorous companies in the South, and to no small degree the standing and financial resources of the company are due to the judgment and enterprise of Mr. Collier.

Lewie H. Collier was born at Ennis, in Ellis county, Texas, November 12, 1877, a son of Benjamin W. and Susan (Aldridge) Collier. Both his father and mother were born in Mississippi, came to Texas in 1875, lived a few years at Ennis, and subsequently moved to Mexia in Limestone county, where they still live. The father was a farmer most of his life and has some extensive holdings in the vicinity of Mexia.

Reared on a farm, Lewie H. Collier was started in life with a public school education. His first business experience was in a store, and in 1899, when twenty-two years of age he went out into the field as an insurance agent. He wrote a good deal of business during the next four or five years, and had made his mark as a general solicitor, and field man. In 1905 he became identified with the American National Insurance Company of Galveston, which had then just been organized, and was made the company's manager for the northern district of Texas with headquarters at Dallas. He did a big work in extending the business of the company over that field, and in 1907 was accorded another promotion, when he was called home to Galveston and made secretary and later general manager of all the company's business and activities. Since then he has had his home in Galveston, and gives all his time to further the interests of his company.

The American National Insurance Company of Galveston, at the end of its first year in business, December 31, 1905, had assets of $145,958.00 with insurance in force amounting to $2,606,950. At the end of the ninth year of business, December 31, 1913, the assets had grown to two and a half millions of dollars with approximate $50,000.00 of insurance in force. At the time the company's business relations had extended into twelve states and also into the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Collier besides his relations with the insurance company is a director of the American Bank & Trust Company at Galveston. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Elks, and belongs to the Galveston Garten Verein. On July 7, 1905, occurred his marriage with Miss Lillian Peyton, daughter of Lilburn Peyton, a prominent cattleman of Oklahoma, and a resident of McAllester. Mr. Collier and wife have one daughter, Lillian Collier. Their home is at 2914 Broadway.

Edwin Hobby. The cashier of the Guaranty State Bank & Trust Company of Dallas is one of the young financiers of this state. He was one of the organizers of the present institution which is the largest state bank in Texas, and before his association with this enterprise he was for some years a bank examiner. At the age of thirty Mr. Hobby has attained a position in business and affairs which would be creditable to men of nearly twice his age.

Edwin Hobby was born at Moscow, Polk county, Texas, August 8, 1883. The family on both sides have been settled in south Texas since the earliest times. The parents of the Dallas banker were Judge Edwin Hobby and Dora (Pettus) Hobby. The mother was a Virginian by birth and the father came from Florida. The latter came to Texas in 1859, locating first at St. Mary's, in Refugio county. He served in the Confederate army with the rank of captain throughout the period of hostilities, and his brother was a colonel of the same regiment and was assigned to coast duty during most of the war. On the mother's side, Mr. Hobby's grandfather came to Texas in 1845, was prominent as a physician and surgeon, was a large sugar planter during the early days of that industry in the coast counties of the state, and he was a man of such prominence that he was known from the Mexican line throughout practically all the states.

Mr. Edwin Hobby was educated in the common and high schools of Houston. His career throughout has been connected with banking and related lines. He was with the Houston National Bank as clerk until his health failed in 1904, and after a short vacation he took a position with the Gaston National Bank of Dallas. After a year with this institution he joined the Stock Yards National Bank of Ft. Worth and remained with that for one year. In 1907 Mr. Hobby was appointed second bank examiner, and in this capacity he had a very important work in connection with the changes made as a result of revised banking laws. He assisted the committee appointed to formulate the guarantee of deposit law for the state of Texas.

In 1909, having resigned his position as bank examiner, Mr. Hobby and associates organized the Guaranty State Bank & Trust Company of Dallas and since the organization has served as cashier. This is the largest state bank in Texas and its business methods and management, and the men who are behind the institution, give it especial prestige as among the strongest financial houses of north Texas. Mr. Hobby has a number of other interests in commerce and finance, including the Waco *Morning News*, being vice president and half owner of this well known journal. He is also treasurer of the Pecos Valley Southern Railroad. Mr. Hobby is unmarried.

Hon. John Archer Read. In November, 1912, John Archer Read was elected Judge of the Sixty-first Judicial District Court of Texas, sitting at Houston. Previously, in 1911, during the illness of the late Judge W. P. Hamblen, of the Fifty-fifth District Court, the bar of Harris county gave Mr. Read its unqualified endorsement as Special Judge of that court, and the commendation of the Houston bar preceded and has followed him in his election to and present incumbency of the District bench.

Born at Corsicana, Texas, November 30, 1874, John Archer Read is a son of Nicholas Cabell and Ellen E. (Wood) Read. Both branches of the family originated in England, and immigrated to Virginia during the early Colonial period. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Read, was a prominent lawyer in Virginia during the early half of the nineteenth century. Nicholas C. Read was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia. He was a student of Hampden Sydney College in that state at the outbreak of hostilities between the states in 1861. Enlisting in the Confederate Army, he served with distinction throughout the hostilities, and after the war came to Texas. He practiced law at Corsicana until his early death in 1884. He was married in Washington county, in 1869, to Miss Ellen E. Wood, a daughter of Frank P. and Pauline E. (Scott) Wood, both of whom were born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, and who came to Texas in 1859, bringing their slaves and settling in Washington county. Moving to Corsicana in the 'seventies, Frank P. Wood was for several years District Judge of that district. Three children were born to Judge Read's parents, namely: William Nash Read, John Archer Read and Isaac Wood Read. The mother was a woman much beloved, of superior culture and refinement and rare in her combination of mind and heart. By the early death of her husband the three children were left to her care alone. Through her musical attainments she succeeded in rearing her sons in comfortable circumstances, and was able to add to a careful home training the advantages of a good average education, all three sons graduating from the High School at Corsicana and Judge Read being further given two years at the University of Texas. The other two sons at once

went into business, in which they have taken high position, William Nash Read now residing in Montgomery, Alabama, and Isaac Wood Read in Augusta, Georgia.

After his college days Judge Read was employed as stenographer in the law office of McKie & Autry at Corsicana, and at the same time studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1894. In 1897 he became associated as chief clerk with Judge N. A. Stedman, General Counsel for the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, at Palestine. In 1900 he came to Houston as local attorney over the counties in southern Texas for the same railroad, and continued to represent that corporation until 1906. He then resigned his railroad attorneyship, and taking his place among the more successful members of his profession, engaged in the general practice of law at Houston, so continuing until his elevation to the District Bench.

Judge Read has membership in the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Thalian Club of Houston and the Houston Country Club.

Hon. Cecil H. Smith. When Cecil H. Smith left his Alma Mater and took up the business of life as an exponent of the law, he established himself in Sherman, and here he has since continued, well content with the progress he has here made, as well he might be, and satisfied to call Sherman his home. He settled here in 1881, and the years that he has spent here in the practice of his profession have given him a prestige and prominence in the city and county that would be gratifying to the most critical minded. He has been called to public service in various capacities, and in all of them has acquitted himself with distinction and to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Smith is a Georgian by birth, the town of Sparta in that state being his native city, and January 1, 1860, his natal day. His parents were R. W. and O. M. (Mann) Smith, both of Georgia birth and parentage. The father was a school teacher in Georgia for a good many years, and he is still engaged in that vocation, and is a resident of Lagrange. He was a soldier of the Confederacy and fought through the entire war. The wife and mother died in 1907, the mother of six sons and two daughters. Cecil H. Smith was the second born in the family of eight.

Young Smith had his education in the public schools and at Emory College, in Oxford, Georgia, and he was graduated from that institution in 1881, with the degree of A. B. Soon thereafter he came to Texas and studied law with the firm of Wood, Wilkins & Cunningham, in Sherman and in the autumn of 1881 he was admitted to the bar. He came to Sherman in February, 1881, and here took up the practice of his profession, where he has enjoyed a pleasing success, as has already been intimated.

In the matter of Mr. Smith's public service, it should be said that he was elected to the office of county attorney of Grayson county in 1888 on the Democratic ticket, and served through to 1892. In the year 1899 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth Legislature and he served one full term in that office, discharging the duties of his office with all credit to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Smith is prominent in the fraternal orders that have representation in Sherman, and he has membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On February 25, 1886, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Mary Wade, in Whitesboro, Grayson county, Texas. She is a daughter of Thomas L. Wade, a prominent stock man and merchant in Grayson county for a number of years, who died in the summer of 1899. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith there have come three sons and two daughters. Edith, the eldest, is the wife of Wayne Hearne, a successful automobile salesman of San Antonio, Texas; Cecil Jr. is a farming man, located at Duncan, Oklahoma; Lawrence W. is now attending the University of St. Louis at St. Louis; W. Jarrel is attending St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas, and the youngest of the family is Mary Judith, aged two years.

A resident of the state about thirty-three years, practically all of that time in Sherman, Mr. Smith is qualified to speak as to the growth of the city which he has made his home, and while he testifies to a wonderful progress, he still looks for much improvement in Sherman in the years to come.

Mr. Smith has his residence at 900 South Crockett street, and his office is in the Merchants' and Planters' Bank Building.

Lee Simmons. A man who has been connected with many phases of affairs in Grayson county, Lee Simmons is now serving as sheriff of the county. For years he has been a stock raiser and farmer in this vicinity, and although his attention is now directed chiefly toward his administration as sheriff he still keeps an eye on the management of his live stock and agricultural operations.

Lee Simmons was born September 9, 1873, in Grayson county, and his family were among the early settlers in this part of the state. His parents were D. A. and Kate B. Simmons, who came from South Carolina to Texas in 1869, and located in Grayson county. His father had previously served in the Confederate army, enlisting from South Carolina, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. However, he recovered and reported for duty, and continued with the Southern army until the final surrender. He is now living in Grayson county at the age of seventy-three, and quite active for a man of his years and experience. The mother died in September, 1908. There were four children, and Sheriff Simmons was the youngest.

As boy his associations were with farm and ranch, and he acquired his first training in the public schools of Grayson county. Subsequently he was a student for a time in Austin College at Sherman, and for three years was in the University of Texas. On leaving his school he devoted his attention to farm and stock raising, and has made an unusual success in those lines.

Since casting his first vote, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Simmons has been active in the Democratic interests, and as a man well known throughout Grayson county and regarded as exceptionally efficient in every duty which he is called upon to perform, he was put up as the most prominent candidate for the office of sheriff in 1912, and received a majority of eleven hundred votes over his opponent. Mr. Simmons is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Christian church in Sherman.

On September 12, 1895, he was married in his home county to Miss Nola Stark, a daughter of I. V. Stark. Her father was a well known farmer in Grayson county, coming to Texas from Missouri in 1848, and was one of the early settlers. Some years after coming to the state he volunteered for service in the Confederate army, serving with a Texas regiment from the beginning to the end of the great struggle among the states. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are the parents of two children: Vernon, who was born in January, 1899; and Nolene, born in July, 1906. Both children are attending school. The family home is at 303 West Jones street.

Charles H. Dickinson. As superintendent of the American National Insurance Company, in Sherman, Texas, Charles H. Dickinson has been a resident of this city since 1912, though his connection with that well known concern began in 1905, and his activities as superintendent have carried him to various points in the southwest. He includes in his present district the counties of Grayson, Collins and Fannin, and his acquaintance

M. B. Templeton

in that territory is an ever widening one, by reason of the nature of his business.

Mr. Dickinson is a native Texas product, born on June 17, 1875, at Nacogdoches, Texas, and he is a son of F. N. and Mary A. (Austin) Dickinson, both of whom were natives of Mississippi, and who were among the first settlers from that state to Texas, having first located in Nacogdoches county. There the senior Dickinson acquired some farm land and applied himself diligently to the business of farming, in later years moving to Hunt county, where he continued in farming activities to the time of his death, which occurred in 1908. The mother, however, preceded him in the year 1902. Mr. Dickinson served in the Southern army during the Civil war period, seeing much activity and passing through the entire period with the minimum of illness or disability. They had six sons, and all of them are yet living, the youngest being Charles H. of this review.

Charles H. Dickinson had the usual education of a country boy, and he walked three miles to and from the school nearest his father's farm in order to gain what he did of book lore. Though his early training was limited of necessity, Mr. Dickinson is rightfully regarded as a man of education, having applied himself diligently to the business of supplying in manhood the lack he experienced as a youth. When Mr. Dickinson was yet in his teens he went to work on a ranch in Ola, Mexico, there continuing for a short time, when he returned to Texas and took employment on a Williamson county ranch, at a monthly wage of thirty-five dollars. He was there a few months, then returned to his old home in Wolf City, and for four years remained with his father on the farm. He then accepted an offer of a position as clerk in a furniture store in Paris, Texas, and was with that firm for three years. In 1902 he associated himself with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, and for three years he was employed by them as an agent, when he withdrew from his connection with the New York firm and went with the American National Insurance Company of Galveston. After a short time he was sent to Tulsa, Oklahoma, to open an office for the company, and he was stationed there until 1907, when he was sent to Guthrie, Oklahoma, continuing in charge of their business there until 1910. He moved thence to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and in 1911 the company sent him to Oklahoma City to accept an agency there. In 1912 he was returned to Texas, and he has since been established here as superintendent of the Sherman branch of the company.

Mr. Dickinson has advanced rapidly in insurance work and has shown himself to be especially well qualified to direct the affairs of his company wherever they have sent him, either in the establishment of new branches or in the furtherance of old established offices.

A Democrat in his political faith, Mr. Dickinson has taken a wholesome interest in the politics of those communities where he has found himself located, but he has never been a seeker after official favor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1901 Mr. Dickinson was married in Paris, Texas, to Miss Carrie Victoria Smith, a daughter of William Smith, who was a Georgia farmer in earlier days, but later moved to Texas and is now retired from active business. One son, Forest Lynn Dickinson, aged ten, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson.

Mr. Dickinson has his office in the M. & P. Bank building, while his residence is at No. 221 West Laurel street.

M. B. Templeton. For a period of thirty-five years a member of the Texas bar, Mr. M. B. Templeton is noted as one of the ablest corporation attorneys of the state, and for some years has been general attorney for the Texas & Southern Traction Company, with his offices in Dallas. Mr. Templeton besides his successful position in the legal profession has long had an influential part in the public life of the state and for many years was prominent in Ellis county, where he practiced for upward of thirty years.

M. B. Templeton is a native of Tennessee, born in Bradley county, August 23, 1853. His parents were Rev. A. Templeton and Mahalish (Cunningham) Templeton. The father, until the date of his death, was one of the most popular and beloved of the old time preachers, and spent many years in the itinerant ministry of the Church traveling from town to town during the pioneer period of middle and east Tennessee. He begun his career as a minister at the age of nineteen, and continued it actively and with an untold influence for good until his death.

M. B. Templeton received his early education in the high school at Loudon, Tennessee, and after leaving school engaged in teaching. By his school work he attained the means which enabled him to continue his studies in the law, and during his active work as teacher and at every interval he applied himself industriously for his preparation for the bar. He was admitted to the bar at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in April, 1876. His residence and the scene of his first practice was at Ooltewah, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. He remained there until December, 1878, at which date he came to Texas, locating in Ennis Ellis county on the 14th of December. In 1881 Mr. Templeton was candidate for the office of county attorney, and in 1882 was appointed to the office of county judge of Ellis county, serving with fidelity and efficiency in that important administrative office for four years. For nearly thirty years he continued a resident and leading member of the bar of Ellis county, and then in 1907 came to Dallas to take up his duties as general attorney for the Texas & Southern Traction Company. He has handled many cases for this corporation, and has a place of high esteem and recognition for his thorough ability as a lawyer.

Mr. Templeton was married in 1881 to Miss L. Blanch Guthrie of Ooltewah, Tennessee. Her death occurred on January 4, 1899. The second marriage of Mr. Templeton was celebrated February 14, 1900, when Miss L. Corrinne Little of Aberdeen, Mississippi became his wife. Five of Mr. Templeton's children are living, namely: Bruce G., born April 7, 1884; Walter L., born July 25, 1890; Horace T., born March 16, 1893; Bettie, born January 2, 1899, and Corrinne, born August 13, 1903. The three children deceased are named Cecil Templeton, Blanch and Milton B. Templeton. The Dallas residence of the Templeton family is at 4202 Live Oak street.

S. M. McAfee, now chief of police of Sherman, has been identified with the police force of the city for the past decade in one capacity or another. His service to the city has been a valuable one, and in whatever position he has been placed he has given an excellent account of himself, justifying his advance in police circles of his present office most unmistakably. Mr. McAfee is a native of the state of Mississippi, born in Attala county on June 26, 1859, and he is a son of R. G. and Mary Jane (Stuckey) McAfee.

R. G. McAfee was a native Georgian, while the mother was born in Mississippi and there passed her life for the most part. The father was a prosperous planter of the slave-holding type prior to the Civil war, and he served throughout the war, or practically so, being discharged toward the close of hostilities because of failing eyesight. Four brothers of Mr. McAfee also fought through the long civil conflict under the southern colors. One of them, Captain John Miller McAfee, met death at the battle of Spottsylvania, near Virginia Court House, on May 12, 1863. M. D. Mc-

Afee was confined in a northern prison for two years, and S. H. McAfee saw long and arduous service throughout the war, as did also W. T. McAfee, the fourth brother of R. G. McAfee.

To R. G. and Mary Jane (Stuckey) McAfee ten children were born, and seven of the number are now living. S. M. McAfee of this review was the second son in four. The Civil war and the reconstruction period following caused Mr. McAfee to be deprived of such educational advantages as might otherwise have been accorded, and the result was that whatever of learning he possesses is his by reason of persistent application in later years along practical lines. He was reared on his father's farm, and he continued there until 1880, when he came to Texas with his parents and with them located in Grayson county. Here they settled to farm life on a place about six miles northwest of Sherman, and for three years young McAfee was engaged in farming. He then went to Oklahoma, then the Indian Territory, and went to work in the coal mines of that region. After a season of activity along the mining line, he went to Lehigh, Oklahoma, and there worked in a blacksmith shop as a tool repairer, for he had a singular aptness with tools and took readily to the work. It was about 1889 when Mr. McAfee returned to Texas and coming to Sherman, went to work as a clerk for the John Gray Grocery Company. He continued in the work until 1892 when he was appointed assistant jailor and for two years he was thus occupied. Then he decided to launch a business enterprise of his own, and the result was a blacksmith shop in Sherman, with himself as proprietor. He found the business not entirely to his liking for many reasons and soon sold the shop, after which followed his appointment to the post of deputy constable in Sherman and for two years he was so situated. The termination of that term of service saw him established with the Wakefield Transfer Company in Sherman, and after some time in that occupation he was appointed to the police force, where he served for six years, his chief being John Blaine, an old soldier of the Confederacy. In 1912 Mr. McAfee was elected to the office of chief of police, which position he now holds, and he has proved his efficiency in no uncertain terms, having gained much valuable experience in the years of his service under Chief Blaine.

Mr. McAfee has always been a stanch Democrat, and has had a hand in the political activities of the city and county since he became established here. He is prominent in the city and is fraternally identified by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while with his wife, he has membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

The marriage of Mr. McAfee took place in 1880, when Miss Julia Conner became his wife. She is a daughter of B. J. Conner, who before the war was a wealthy planter, but who shared the fate of many another man of means during the war period. Nine children have been born to the McAfees, one of whom died in 1891. The living children are here mentioned briefly as follows: Tennie Lee, a teacher before her marriage to M. M. Lee, and who makes her home in Florida; Callie is the wife of Charles Davis, a building inspector of Florida; T. E. McAfee, twenty-eight years old, lives in Sherman and is connected with the Frisco Lines; Annie, aged twenty-one, lives at home, as does also Miss Minna; Robert, aged seventeen years, is a plumber in Sherman; Eloise and Julia, the two youngest are attending school in Sherman.

Mr. McAfee is of Scotch ancestry, as his name would strongly indicate, and his family is not numerous in the state of Texas. Two uncles and an aunt, with their families, constitute the only relatives he claims in the Lone Star state. They are S. H. McAfee, a retired hotel man of Comanche county; W. T. McAfee, of Madison county, and Mrs. Wakefield, also living in Madison county.

The years of Mr. McAfee's residence here have covered a surprising period of growth in the city's population and resources, and he is most enthusiastic about the possibilities and opportunities held forth by this section of the state. He has entered well into the spirit of progress that is so characteristic of Texas, and in his citizenship has added something of value to the city and county.

SAMUEL W. GLADNEY. After being for ten years in the milling business at Fort Worth, and Wolfe City, Texas, Samuel W. Gladney came to Sherman in April, 1913, and organized the Gladney Milling Company, taking over the plant of the Sherman Mill and Grain Co., the capacity of which was immediately increased to 800 bbls. daily capacity, and his operations are extensive and ever broadening their scope. He buys wheat in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas, and his trade in flour extends through Texas, Louisiana, the West Indies and Central America. Thirty-five men are employed in the factory, and the industry adds not a little to the upkeep of the city along industrial lines.

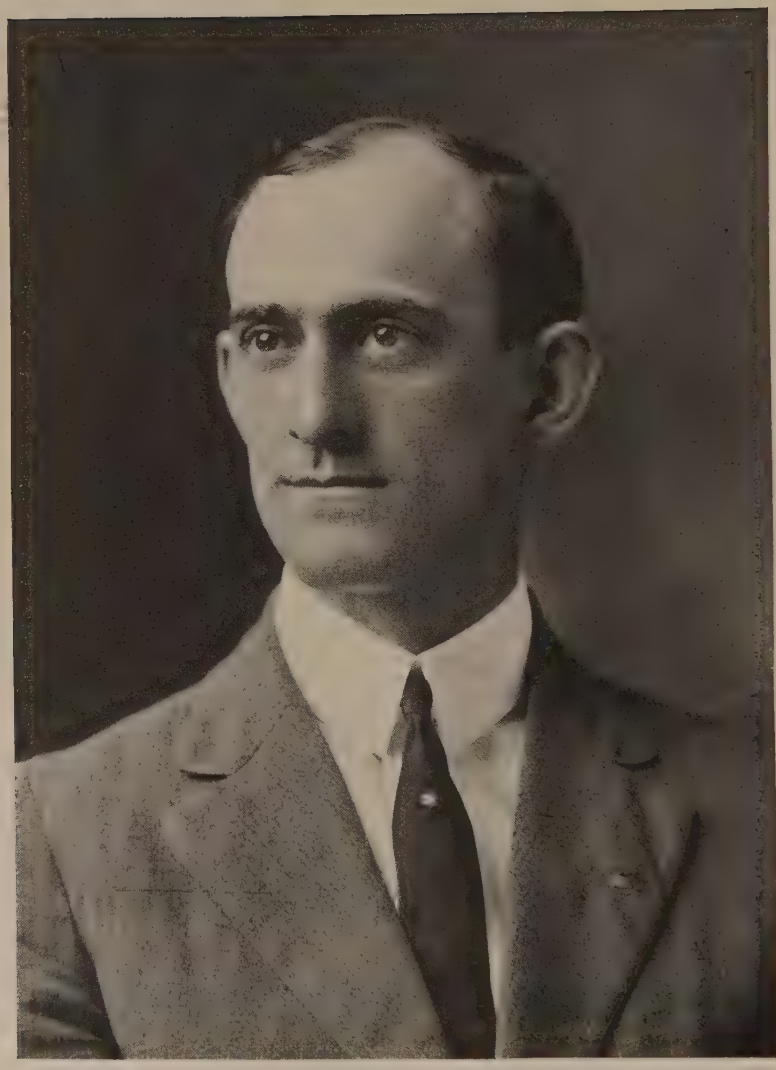
Mr. Gladney was born on October 16, 1877, at Comanche, Texas, a son of T. L. and Katherine (Bowden) Gladney, natives of Tennessee and Louisiana, respectively, who came to Texas in about 1848, and located at Harmony Hill. The father engaged in farming and stock raising for several years, and when the war broke out he volunteered for service in the Southern army with General Joseph E. Johnson's command. He was twice wounded during the course of the war and participated in many of the hottest conflicts of the time, but he continued through to the end, with an occasional sick leave. Following the war period, he engaged again in the cattle business, but on a larger scale, locating at Comanche, Texas, but later removing to Gainesville, Texas. He moved his cattle to Oklahoma for better grazing and later moved again to New Mexico, continuing prosperously in the business until 1912, when he sold out and retired definitely from the business. He is at present living at Sherman, enjoying the fruits of his former years of activity on the plains. The wife and mother died in 1908. Six children were born to these parents, Samuel W. of this review being the youngest of the family.

As a boy Samuel Gladney attended the schools in Gainesville, and he was about sixteen years old when he entered upon the duties of his first position in the business world. That was with the First National Bank at Gainesville, and he continued in that until 1902, when he engaged in the milling business at Fort Worth. He later engaged in the same line of enterprise at Wolf City, and in April, 1913, he bought out the Sherman Milling Company, increasing its capacity to eight hundred barrels daily, and generally improving the plant. The scope of his activities in the business has already been set forth in a preceding paragraph, so that further details relative to the management of the concern is not essential at this point.

Mr. Gladney is a Democrat. But does not believe in the Free Trade doctrine and takes little interest in politics. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is a member of the B. P. O. E. at Fort Worth.

On September 26, 1906, Mr. Gladney was married at Gainesville, Texas, to Miss Edna B. Kahley of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of M. H. Kahley, a well known business man of that city who retired some years ago and died in June, 1913.

Though his residence in Sherman has been a brief one thus far, Mr. Gladney is well content with the prospects, and regards his choice of a location as a most fortunate one. His business establishment is on East



Albert W. Nash

King street, while his residence is at 1318 South Crockett street.

C. A. Shock. One of the prominent young business men of Sherman is C. A. Shock, general manager of the Grayson Telephone Company, at Sherman, Texas. He has been identified with the telephone business in one capacity or another for a good many years, ever since he left school, in fact, and in the management of the Grayson Telephone Company he has proven himself the right man in the right place.

Mr. Shock was born on March 13, 1875, near Lima, Ohio, and is a son of William Shock, a pioneer of the Buckeye state. One of eleven children born to his parents, Mr. Shock had his early education in the public schools of his native community, and in the Lima College, at Lima, Ohio. He taught school for a short time after he left school and then came to Texas in January, 1904, locating at once in Sherman, having been employed to take charge of the property of the Grayson Telephone Company of Sherman as General Manager, the property at that time being owned by Ohio capitalists. To-day he is still in the same position as general manager of the Grayson Telephone Company, operating in Sherman and Denison, and in association with the Union Telephone Company of McKinney, Texas, the North Texas Telephone Company of Sherman and the Peoples' Home Telephone Company of Gainesville and Denton, Texas, the headquarters of all the branches being in Sherman, under the control and management of Mr. Shock.

Mr. Shock is a staunch Democrat and has been active in the party ranks all his life since reaching maturity. He has served as a member of the school board of Sherman for a number of years, filling the office of secretary of the board with credit to himself and the board. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, while he has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Shock was married on December 24, 1898, at Elida, Ohio, to Miss Arvilla John, a daughter of Abia John. He was a farmer of that place and a man of Welch ancestry, and he died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Shock have two children,—Chadwick E., aged eleven years, and Florian K., born in 1909.

The home of the family is at 1412 South Travis street and Mr. Shock has his office at 124½ North Travis street, in Sherman.

S. B. Elliott. The years that S. B. Elliott has spent thus far in the practice of his profession have been fruitful ones, and have advanced him well on his way towards financial independence, the while they have added something of lasting value to the city in which he has, for the most part, applied his technical skill in a professional way. Mr. Elliott has been a resident of Sherman since he first began actively in his chosen career, and though he has at intervals been engaged in important work in other towns and cities, he has, for the most part, been identified with Sherman.

Mr. Elliott is a Grayson county product, born here on March 27, 1870, and he is a son of Thomas and Mary (Maxey) Elliott. Thomas Elliott was a man of North Carolina birth, while the mother was a Virginian, both of old established families in their respective states. The father came to Texas in 1850, or thereabouts, locating in Grayson county, and here he plied his trade of wheelwright up to the year 1895, when he retired from his work. Though he is now eighty-three years of age, he still enjoys comparatively good health and is active and interested in the affairs of the country at large. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout in the mechanical department, in Maxey's Regiment, Colonel Martin command. The captain was Tom Shannon. When the war was ended, in the days yet prior to the advent of railroads into the state, he found employment as a freighter from Sherman to Houston and Jefferson. The lumber that entered into the makeup of the house he now lives in was hauled by wagon from Houston and Jefferson, and it is one of the oldest residences in the city today. Mr. Elliott also engaged in contracting to some extent in earlier years, and he built the first brick house that sherman boasted, as well as the first two story frame house in the city. He has lived well up to the spirit of the times, and is one of the interesting characters in Sherman today. Mrs. Elliott died in 1887. Ten children were born to these Texas pioneers, and eight of the number are now living and take their rightful places in the business and social activities of those communities where they reside.

S. B. Elliott, fifth born in the family of ten of which he was a member, had his education in the private schools of Sherman as a boy, and he later attended the public schools when the system was inaugurated, being a charter member of the first public school opened in Sherman. Later he went to Marion, Alabama, where he took a four years' course in the Marion Military Institute, making architecture the special object of his attention, under the direction of Col. J. T. Murfee, there gaining an honorable certificate in the architectural and English courses.

Soon thereafter he came to Sherman and associated himself in practice with Mr. Wood of this place, and for about fifteen years they continued to be associated together in their work. After the death of Mr. Wood, Mr. Elliott continued alone, and is still carrying on his work in this city, but under his own name, instead of in connection with that of Mr. Wood. In the interval between his coming to Sherman and the present time, Mr. Elliott spent something like five years in Stamford, Texas, where he carried on his professional activities, and in October, 1912, he returned to this city to resume his work without interruption.

Many fine buildings in the city and county today attest the value of Mr. Elliott's work as an architect. He drew the plans for the dormitory at the North Texas College at Sherman, as well as for a number of important business houses and residences in the city and in West Texas. He was the architect for the Central Nazarine University at Hamlin, Texas, and was associated with E. G. Withers in the building of the County Court House of Swisher county at Tulia, and the dormitory at Stanford Collegiate Institute at Stanford, Texas. These present a few of the building enterprises with which Mr. Elliott has been worthily connected since he engaged in practice in Sherman.

Mr. Elliott is a Democrat of exceeding liberality and wide-mindedness in his political views, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Praetorians.

In 1898 Mr. Elliott was married to Elinor Dederick, a daughter of Z. P. Dederich, who was for a good many years proprietor of the Sherman Iron Works, and is now at the head of the Dederick Well Works. Five children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott. Mary, aged fifteen, is in school at Sherman; Dederick Woodworth, is thirteen years old, and Elizabeth is ten; both are attending school in Sherman; the two younger ones are Eveline, six years old, and S. B. Elliott, Jr., aged four.

Albert W. Nash, M. D. A record of remarkable efficiency and service in protection of the public health is that held by Dr. Nash, the present city health officer. Dr. Nash is an excellent representative of the modern physician, whose skill and expert knowledge are devoted, not only to private practice but also to that large range of duties which are included under the term of public health. It was expected of the old-time physician that he should give his time and skill to the circle of patients who included themselves within his private practice, and the responsibility of the physician to the public at large was exceedingly limited. But these

orders have undergone a great change in more recent years, and even the private practitioner is now regarded, in an important sense, as a protector of the health of a community, as well as of that of the homes in which his services are particularly required. As city health officer, Dr. Nash had supervision of the health of this city during a recent scourge, during which he rendered a service of that part of efficiency which is thoroughly appreciated by the entire body of citizenship, and his name is held in high esteem both for his ability as a private practitioner and as a devoted public official.

Albert W. Nash was born at Garland, in Dallas county, on the 27th of April, 1883. His parents were the late Judge T. F. and Mary F. (Hobbs) Nash. His father, whose death occurred in 1908, was for many years one of the well known men in the public life of this county, having served for a long time as judge of the Dallas county court, and also judge of the fourteenth district court. In 1881 he was elected to the state legislature, and was a member of the legislature until 1885, during which time he was chairman of various important committees.

Dr. Nash, during his boyhood, attended the Dallas high school, and from there entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he took courses in medicine and was graduated M. D. in the class of 1906. He held high rank among his fellow students during his university career, and was president of his class. On returning to Dallas, he opened an office for the practice of medicine, and now has his office at 1701 Main street in the Flateau building. His ability as a physician secured his appointment by the mayor for the office of city health officer, and he was appointed in 1911 health officer in chief for the city of Dallas. During the year of 1912-13 he became president of the Dallas Medical Society, and became officially connected with the Southwestern Medical University.

As health officer Dr. Nash had complete charge of the Dallas city hospital during the recent epidemic of spinal meningitis. During this visitation, there were more than four hundred cases in this vicinity, and its effects were particularly severe, not only in regard to the individual sufferers, but it was also a disparagement to the business and social community at large. From the city hospital were removed all other cases, and its wards were given up entirely to the epidemic victims. At the beginning the death rate among the victims of the disease was fully 75%, but with the untiring personal attention of Dr. Nash and his assistants the rate was soon reduced to less than 25%. For days at a time the doctor did not leave the hospital, and gave his personal supervision not only to the entire institution, but to each individual case. It has often been stated that no more capable physician could have been placed in charge of the situation than Dr. Nash, since he was closely interested in the cases from his professional point of view, and gave his attention and zeal to his duties as a public official, without stint. He is a recognized authority on the disease of spinal meningitis, and his writings, derived from personal observations during the epidemic, have been sought after by eminent physicians from coast to coast. For his effective service in Dallas, the citizens presented the doctor with a handsome and expensive watch and chain as a token of their regard for his work, and much praise and commendation have been directed to his record both by the press and general public.

Dr. Nash is a Mason, having attained thirty-two degrees in the different branches of the order, and is affiliated with the Hella Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with several Greek Letter Societies at the Vanderbilt University. His residence is at 2809 Routh street in Dallas.

Judge W. J. Mathis. During his career of nearly twenty years as a member of the Texas bar, Judge Mathis has exemplified all the success in the general public service of a most representative lawyer. He has been honored on a number of occasions with positions of responsibility and trust, and in the legislature and in judicial office has acquired distinction. He is a type of the Texan who began life without special advantages, and rose from a place as a poor boy to a front rank in a learned profession, and is now serving with honor and usefulness as Disrtcit Judge at Sherman.

W. J. Mathis was born February 9, 1870, at Buena Vista, Georgia, but has spent practically all his career in the state of Texas. His parents were Lewis and Susan Mathis. His father, who was a planter and large slave holder before the Civil War, died in 1872, while his mother passed away in 1882. The judge, who is the younger of two children, received his early education in the common schools of Texas, and finally entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated in law in 1895. His practice from the first was in Grayson county, and until his elevation to the bench he enjoyed a large and representative clientage. In public affairs he has also been prominent, having served as school trustee for several years at Denison, and was assistant county attorney from 1896 to 1900. He served as a member of the Twenty-ninth Legislature. In April, 1913, Governor Colquitt appointed Mr. Mathis judge of the District court in Grayson county, and in the year which has elapsed since the beginning of his official term, Judge Mathis has shown himself possessed of the finest qualities of the judicial office, and has impressed himself favorably upon both the bar and the general public.

Judge Mathis has been an active worker in the Democratic party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has a church membership in St. Stephen's Episcopal church. On December 21, 1898, he was married at Denison to Miss Mary Feild, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Feild, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers in Denison, and for many years a prominent physician of that city. Judge Mathis and wife have one child, Elizabeth, aged thirteen, and now a student in the Kidd-Key College at Sherman. The Mathis' home is at 711 North Travis street.

John H. Seale. Though a lawyer by profession Mr. Seale has spent practically all his active career of twenty years engaged in business, and is a banker and foremost in the commercial activities of Jasper and vicinity. His family have been identified with this section of southeast Texas for over sixty years, and many of its members during this time have been prominent in busines, the professions, and in civic and military life.

The founder of the Seale family in America was Joshua Seale, great-grandfather of the Jasper banker. Born in Ireland he came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war, and from the eastern coast his descendants moved into Mississippi. From Mississippi, grandfather Lewis P. Seale moved to Texas in 1850, and permanently located in Jasper county. Lewis P. Seale was the father of eighteen children.

The parents of John H. Seale were Major E. T. and Emily (Blount) Seale. The latter who died in 1895, was a member of the well known Blount family of Georgia, in which state she was born, a daughter of John Blount, who married a Miss Battle. Major E. T. Seale, who was born in Mississippi in 1829 had a career of remarkable interest and activity. In 1849 he was one of the argonauts who went out to California, crossing the plains and on the gold coast acquired a large amount of money in mining. During the early 'fifties he left California on his way home to Mississippi, but his father and other members of the family having in the meantime located in Jasper county, Texas, he stopped there and decided to make it his permanent home. Since 1850,

therefore, the Seale family has been identified with Jasper county, and is highly respected for its pioneer activities and its long continued usefulness in every department of affairs. They have always been well-to-do and their substantial material resources have been matched by vigorous citizenship and fine public spirit. Grandfather Lewis P. Seale brought a number of slaves from Mississippi, and one or two of those negroes are still living.

The late Major E. T. Seale became a wealthy planter and lumberman, and was an energetic and successful business man, with many large interests in east Texas. He had a fine plantation seven miles west of Jasper, and also a general store at the old settlement known as Bevilport, two miles west of the Seale homestead. Credit is due to Major Seale for some of the pioneer lumber activities in east Texas. In partnership with George W. Smyth of Beaumont, under the firm name of Smyth & Seale was established the Eagle Mill, the first lumber mill at Beaumont, equipped with modern machinery. That plant was built in the late 'seventies. During the existence of that partnership for about three years, Major Seale lived with his family at Beaumont. It was soon after his return from Beaumont to Jasper county that he died in November, 1880, practically in the prime of life. Up to the date of his death, he had held a commanding position as the leading citizen of Jasper county. It was largely owing to his vigorous initiative that the South east Texas College was located at Jasper, about 1872. From that day to this the College has remained the leading institution of its kind in this part of the state, although it is now a part of the public school system of Jasper. In the war between the states few Texans had a more brilliant record of service than Major Seale. At the beginning of hostilities he organized a company which went into the Confederate service with himself as captain. His brother, the late Dr. W. F. Seale was first lieutenant of that company. Later when E. T. Seale was promoted to the rank of major, Dr. Seale became captain. Major served with distinction on many battlefields, especially during the Red River Campaign, at the battles of Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, and Yellow Bayou. He became a staff officer on the staff of General Walker, in Louisiana, and was with the general when the latter was wounded at the battle of Mansfield.

It is always a creditable distinction to have been well born, and to have been brought up in a family atmosphere of high ideals and worthy accomplishments. Such was the fortune of John H. Seale, who was born on the old Seale homestead, seven miles west of Jasper in Jasper county, in 1872. He received his education in the Southeast Texas College, and completed his law studies in the law department of the University of Texas, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1893. After a few years of practice at Jasper, and one term of service as county attorney, his attention and energies were drawn aside into business affairs. He engaged in banking as Cashier of the First National Bank, an institution which was founded in 1902 by his uncle, the late K. B. Seale. K. B. Seale was the first president of the institution, and John H. Seale succeeded as president on his uncle's death in 1908. Recently Mr. Seale has been active in organizing the Citizens National Bank of Jasper. The First National Bank having liquidated and consolidated with the Jasper State Bank in the latter of which he is a director and cashier. Mr. Seale is one of the most prominent figures in financial and commercial and agricultural affairs at Jasper. He is president of the Jasper Ice Company, president of the Jasper Realty Company, president of the board of trustees of the district in which Jasper is located, and very active in the affairs of both town and county. Religiously he is a deacon in the Baptist church and serves as superintendent of its Sunday school. An older brother, E. A. Seale owns a large mercantile establishment at Jasper, while a younger brother W. E. Seale is cashier of the bank just mentioned above.

John H. Seale married Miss Margaret Noble, who was born in Sabine county, Texas. Their four children are: John H., Jr.; James Noble; Prentiss; and Robert Arthur.

SAMUEL ROBERT MILLER. Deputy Sheriff and tax collector of Presidio county, Samuel Robert Miller typifies in his life and career the best characteristics and elements of the west Texas pioneer. His life has been one of broad and varied experience, and has been an important contribution to the solid welfare of western Texas.

Born in Manchester, England, June 24, 1842, he was a son of Samuel and Bethias Miller, whose father was a native of Scotland and the mother of England. Both were good Christian people, members of the Episcopal church and the father was a Knights Templar Mason. His occupation through most of his career was that of gardener. He died in 1874 at the age of sixty-two, and she passed away in 1849, and both now rest in Texas. The parents moved to the United States when Samuel R. was an infant, settling in Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1849, when they came to Texas, only four years after the admission of the state to the Union, and this has been the home of Samuel R. Miller ever since. The family spent the first three years at San Antonio, and then went on towards the western frontier and located about Old Fort Inge, about two and a half miles out from the present town of Uvalde, and Samuel R. Miller remained in that vicinity until 1862. As there were no schools about Uvalde while he was growing up, he was entirely without educational advantages. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Confederate army, and it is a noteworthy fact that he learned to read and write while in the army. He went throughout the war as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy and served under different commanders, including General Baylor, Colonel Ford, Colonel Pyran and Colonel Johnson, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment. He saw long and active service during the war, and at its close returned to San Antonio and then back to his old home at Uvalde, where he remained about two years. He was for a time engaged in teaming and freighting from San Antonio to the coast, and then spent a year driving stage over the old San Antonio and El Paso line.

From San Antonio he then came west to Fort Davis, which was his home until 1871. From 1867-71 he was government butcher, and then spent several years as a government contractor supplying the troops and the western Texas coasts with hay, wood and other commodities. Mr. Miller then became a pioneer in a new country, what is now known as Toyah Creek, where he spent fifteen years and was engaged in farming and stock raising. After that experience he located in Marfa, where for twelve years he was county assessor of Presidio county. At the conclusion of his service as county assessor he became sheriff and served two years in that office, which was two years as assessor again. At Presidio he once more entered the government service in the customs department, and gave about four years of active work in that capacity under Cleveland. After that he returned to Marfa and then for ten years he was a private citizen. During the following year he was with the Gas and Light Company of Marfa, and then was ill for about one year, after which he was elected to his present position as deputy sheriff and tax collector. He now has charge of the clerical end of the office work.

At Fort Davis in 1881, Mr. Miller married Cecilia Jaime, a daughter of John Jaime, who was formerly a resident of Chihuahua, Mexico. Eight children were born to their marriage, two daughters and six sons, and the six now living are Solomon A., John R., Samuel R., Jr., Adam D., Olivia Josephine and Cecelia Precilla.

Mr. Miller has taken great interest in fraternal affairs and has filled nearly all the important offices in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry and was one of the organizers of his Blue Lodge. He is also affiliated with the

Knights of Pythias. The church of his preference is the Christian denomination. In politics he has always been a Democrat and one of the influential men in his section of the state.

THOMAS L. TENNISON. It is, perhaps, not a wholly unusual distinction for a man to be able to say that he has made his own way in the world since he was ten years of age. Other men have been so unfortunate in early life as to be thus early thrown upon their own resources and others, too, have made good in life, just as has Mr. Tennison. But when one encounters a man who has overcome adversities of that order and has reached an independent place as a result of his own energies and activities, it would seem that, that person is entitled to specific mention among the men of his community. Thomas L. Tennison, now deputy sheriff of Grayson county, has worked his way through life without the aid of family or influential friends. But he has come to fill a place of some importance in the public life of Sherman and of the county, and he takes his place among the best citizenship of the city.

Born on January 28, 1875, in St. Clair county, Alabama, Mr. Tennison is a son of Henry M. and Martha (Cornelius) Tennison, both of whom were natives of Alabama. The father was a farming man there and he spent his life in that industry, dying on September 1, 1876, when the subject of this review was a mere infant. The mother, however, still lives, and makes her home in Sherman. Tom L. Tennison was one of the three children of his parents, all of them yet living. He had but little regular education, but what he had was gained in the country schools of Alabama and Texas. When he was ten years old young Tennison hired out to a farmer, thus earning his "board and keep" and he later advanced to the dignity of a monthly wage of $5.00 in addition to his "keep," with the added dignity of being known regularly as a "hired hand." In 1891 when he was yet in his teens, he rented a farm in Grayson county, and he continued to farm for himself until he reached his twenty-first birthday. He then secured employment with the State as a convict guard at the Stina Valley Convict Farm, known then as the Burleson-Johns Farm, and he was so occupied for about a year. He resigned from the position owing to poor health, soon after accepting the post of assistant jailor at Sherman. Eight months later he was appointed constable of Precinct No. 1, in Sherman, and after a service of four years he was appointed by Sam Sparks, then state treasurer, to the office of bond clerk at Austin, which position he held for about two and a half years. On September 1st, 1909, he accepted the post of Cotton Statistic Clerk with Judge Ed. R. Kone at Austin, from which he resigned on April 15, 1912, to accept a place with the United States Department of Agriculture as County Demonstrator for Grayson county. Six months later he was appointed office deputy to County Sheriff Lee Simmons, and he now is filling that position in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Tennison is a Democrat, needless to say, and he has always been active in the best interests of the party in his county. His fraternal relations are maintained as a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He has membership in the First Baptist church of Sherman.

Mr. Tennison was married on December 26, 1912, to Miss Lottie Stewart Maury, a daughter of Richard R. Maury, of McLennan county, Texas, long identified with the farming interests in this state. One child has been born to them,—a son whom they call Maury, born on December 2, 1913.

One of the keenest interests of Mr. Tennison's life is his enthusiasm in regard to the farming industry in Texas. He sees limitless possibilities for the state along that line, and it is his ambition and hope to see the country realize somewhat on those undeniable possibilities, realizing as do all thinking people, that the agricultural resources of Texas have as yet only been tapped, and that the utmost development of the state along these lines will bring untold wealth to a state already among the richest. His work among the farmers as a demonstrator for the agricultural department was worthy and creditable, and he hopes to see a systematic education of the farmer along agricultural lines inaugurated in the state at no far distant date. It is altogether probable that he will yet be heard from in a definite manner along this line, for it is a matter in which he has a profound and healthy interest. The adaptation of seed to the specific climate of the location is a point upon which he lays great stress, and he looks to see the farming men of the state within the next few years wake to a full realization of the importance of that consideration.

FRANK O. WITCHELL. As architects, one of the best known firms in Dallas and North Texas is that of Lang & Witchell, with offices on the sixteenth floor of the Southwestern Life Building at Dallas. They are both proficient men in their profession with a good record of practical accomplishments illustrated in many buildings in this city and elsewhere, and stand well at the front of their profession throughout the state of Texas.

Mr. Witchell is the junior member of the firm and is a native of Wales, having been born in Auberdare, in the southern part of that country, on the 31st day of May, 1879. His parents were Samuel B. and Annie (Lea) Witchell, both of whom came to America in 1881 and located at San Antonio, Texas, where the father was identified with a shoe manufacturing establishment in association with his brothers, and remained in this business for a number of years, when he branched into the business of buying furs and curios. He was engaged in this business up to the time of his death in 1892.

Mr. Witchell, during his early boyhood, was a student in the public schools of San Antonio up until the age of thirteen, at which time he entered the office of J. Riley Gordon, architect, and remained with Mr. Gordon until the age of twenty-one, at which time he was the designer and chief draftsman for Mr. Gordon.

In September, 1898, Mr. Gordon moved his office to Dallas and Mr. Witchell came with him, and thus began his residence in this city.

In 1905 a partnership was formed with Mr. Otto H. Lang and the firm of Lang & Witchell have since enjoyed a large share of patronage.

On June 1, 1903, Mr. Witchell married Miss Mollie Talbot, of Laredo, Texas. Mrs. Witchell's father died while she was an infant, and she was reared in the home of her grandfather, Mr. Charles Burley of Calvert, later of Laredo, Texas. Mr. Burley was a well known railroad contractor, and in later years in the hotel business at Laredo, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Witchell are the parents of two children, Charles Burley Witchell, born February 21, 1904, and Frank O. Witchell, born January 29, 1907.

WILLIAM S. RUSSELL. President of the Russell Realty Company at Sherman, Mr. Russell has been known in Grayson county since his hard-working youth, when he began at the bottom round of the ladder. Besides success in business he has made a splendid record of official service.

William S. Russell was born in Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, March 5, 1866, a son of W. G. and Louisa (Gibbons) Russell. The circumstances of his youth were such that he never attended school until he was twenty years of age and then for only six months. When a boy he began working in the dry goods store of Batsell & Reeves at Whitewright, in Grayson county. Fifteen dollars a month and the privilege of boarding himself and living the best way he could was the way he began his business career. He remained with that

Frank O. Lydecker

firm for six years, and at the end of that time was getting $100.00 per month, a very excellent wage at that time. He next engaged in the same line of business with Moore, Montgomery & Company, and remained with them for four years. At the expiration of that time he was elected to the three offices of city assessor, collector and marshal at Whitewright. He discharged the duties of those three offices for two years, and at the end of the time was appointed deputy sheriff of Grayson county. This service was given up at the end of two years when he resigned to accept a place on the police force of Sherman, where he continued for eighteen months. He was then elected to the office of sheriff of Grayson county, and the two terms of four years, during which Mr. Russell as sheriff set a standard of official conduct and efficiency such as has never yet been excelled. During those four years only one murderer out of forty-five ever got beyond the county line in his attempt to escape and that one remained beyond the borders of the county for only five hours until he was brought back.

At the end of his term as sheriff, Mr. Russell organized the Russell Realty Company with a paid-up capital of $10,000. The business was incorporated in 1911 and he is president of this very successful business. He handles ranch and farm lands, making a specialty of the latter.

Nathaniel Bradford Birge. At the age of fourteen Mr. Birge was cash boy in a Sherman dry goods store. His present position at the head of some of the largest financial and manufacturing corporations of north Texas is now pretty well known throughout the state, and may be better appreciated by the following summary of his varied business relations.

He is president of the following incorporated companies: The Birge-Forbes Investment Company of Sherman; the Madill Oil & Cotton Company of Madill, Oklahoma; Tecumseh Oil & Cotton Company of Tecumseh, Oklahoma; the Sherman Oil Mill at Sherman; the International Land & Investment Company of Oklahoma City. He is vice-president of the Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company of Sherman; the Sherman Compress Company of Sherman; the Sherman Opera House Company of Sherman; and the Ada Compress Company of Ada, Oklahoma. The capital of the above named companies is about two million dollars, and he is also a director in the Sherman Hotel Company of Sherman, the Shippen Compress at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and various other institutions in this state.

The above brief outline indicating the importance of his place in business circles calls for some further facts concerning the progress of his career. Nathaniel Bradford Birge was born in Jefferson county, Texas, November 24, 1864, a son of Noble Allen and Sophie (Bradford) Birge, of Tennessee. But little schooling was given him as a boy, and at fourteen he took his place as cash boy in the dry goods house of J. W. Levy & Brother of Sherman. The following cotton season saw him at work as weigher at a cotton gin. His next employment was under his father in the firm of Birge & Stewart, cotton brokers. His experience in the cotton brokerage business continued until he reached his majority, and since then his progress toward independence and prominent business success has been rapid. With J. C. R. Haynes and John L. Kennedy, the firm of N. B. Birge & Company was established as a copartnership and did a cotton brokerage business for a short time, afterwards he became a partner with his father in the firm of N. A. Birge & Son until 1892. Mr. Birge then established the firm of Birge, Forbes & Company, investment bankers, and his enterprise has since expanded in the different directions already indicated.

He was married on July 3, 1889, to Miss Mamie Wharton, daughter of John E. Wharton of Grayson county, Texas. The children of that marriage were Noble Birge, born December 17, 1891, and Miss Hattie Wharton Birge, born February 20, 1894. Mrs. Birge died November 17, 1904. By his marriage on February 28, 1906, to Miss Pattie Dye, there are two sons: Nathaniel Birge, Jr., born December 1, 1906; and Jack Sinclair born September 21, 1908.

In the cotton brokerage business and manufacturing, and as a capitalist, he is known throughout the states of Texas and Oklahoma, and along with success in business is recognized for his philanthrophy and his liberal co-operation with all movements of a benevolent and business nature, and well deserves the honor conferred upon him by his business associates, who recognize in him all the qualifications of the enterprising, capable and successful business man.

John C. Wall. A former mayor of Sherman, Mr. Wall has practiced law in this state for fifteen years.

Born in Marshall, Tennessee, December 21, 1870, John C. Wall belongs to a notable family of that state. His parents were S. V. and Nannie J. (Comer) Wall, of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather was John Brown Wall, born in 1798 in Maryland, and who came to Tennessee in 1810. In later years he was a brigadier general of the Tennessee militia, and took part in the Indian wars in Florida during the thirties. He owned large plantations in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, and worked his estate with a large body of slaves. His maternal grandfather was Jack Comer, one of the pioneer preachers of Tennessee. He was born in Warren county, Tennessee, and was a Methodist Presiding Elder in that state for more than thirty years. He was selected by the Methodist conferences of that state to assist in raising the necessary funds for the establishment of Vanderbilt University, and rendered valuable service in the establishment of that institution. The father of John C. Wall was for four years in the Confederate army, in Company F, Fourth Tennessee Regiment, and served as one of Forrest's scouts. He was one of the escorts to President Jeff Davis from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, Georgia.

John C. Wall received his college education at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, where he was graduated from the literary department in 1893. He subsequently took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He began his practice in Franklin, Tennessee, with Atha Thomas, ex-state treasurer, with whom he formed a co-partnership under the name of Thomas & Wall. Two years later this association was dissolved, and Mr. Wall came to Texas, locating in Sherman in 1898. For three and a half years he practiced with the firm of Head & Dillard. He next became a member of the firm of Perkins, Craddock & Wall at Greenville, Texas. Mr. Wall remained in Greenville for two years and while there was attorney representing the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, over a territory of six counties. After returning to Sherman, he practiced five years under the firm name of Smith & Wall, the other member of the firm being Hon. Cecil H. Smith, of Sherman. Since that time Mr. Wall has conducted practice by himself. He is now engaged in the general practice, principally civil business, and is an attorney of exceptional ability.

Mr. Wall was elected mayor of Sherman in April, 1909, for two years and at the expiration of the first term was reelected. He retired from office in April, 1913, after having given two terms of efficient direction to the municipal affairs of this city. Mr. Wall married Miss Leah Cannon, daughter of Newton Cannon of Franklin, Tennessee, and a granddaughter of Ex-Governor Newton Cannon of Tennessee. Mrs. Wall died December 10, 1913. They were the parents of three children, named as follows: Cynthia Graham, born April 29, 1900; Jack Wall, born December 23, 1901, and Newton Cannon Wall born August 29, 1904. Mr.

Wall's offices are in the Linz Annex building at Sherman.

IGNATZ J. GALLIA. The wonderful development of Texas as a farming section during comparatively recent years has brought to the forefront men of organizing and executive ability who have made their influence felt in promoting great enterprises and encouraging settlement in various parts of the Lone Star state; but it is doubtful if any have taken a more prominent part in the evolution of this part of the country than has Ignatz J. Gallia, of the I. J. Gallia Land Company of Houston handling Texas Gulf Coast lands. Although not born in Texas, he was brought to this State when but one year old, and his entire business career has been spent within the borders of the State, where his connection with vast enterprises and industries, principally along the lines of colonization and development, has made him one of the best known figures of this section. He is a native of Moravia, Austria, and was born in 1859, a son of Ondra and Mary Gallia, and was brought to the United States in 1860, his parents settling in Fayette county, where his father engaged in farming. In 1870 he engaged in the general merchandise business, and was thus engaged until the time of his death, in 1876.

Ignatz J. Gallia was educated in the country schools of Fayette county, and after the death of his father embarked upon a career of his own, becoming a clerk in a store, although he continued his studies at night for some years. He also read law at La Grange in 1880 and 1881, in order to acquire a good business knowledge of law as applied to commerce and trade. His first business venture on his own account occurred in 1888, when he opened a general merchandise store at Weimer, Colorado county, but in 1890 his business was moved to Engle, Fayette county, and while there for twenty years he acted in the capacity of postmaster. His arrival in Houston occurred in 1910, when he engaged in the real-estate business, specializing in farm lands and inducing immigration to Texas, with offices at No. 703 Scanlan building. During the years of 1912 and 1913 this company located fifty-six families in Liberty county, which, with Harris county, has been his principal field of endeavor.

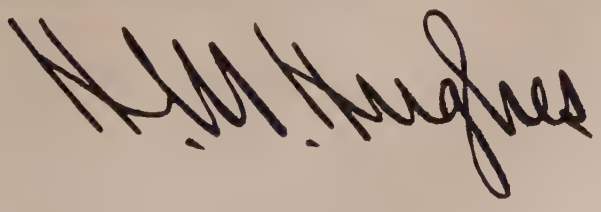
It is not within the province of this review to go into minute details concerning the enterprises in which he has been engaged and which have given him prestige among the men whose activities have so greatly benefitted the Lone Star state. It must suffice to mention only briefly several of his most important and successful undertakings. In 1897, with others, he organized the first Texas Bohemian Benevolent Association, known as the S. P. J. S. T., with headquarters at Fayetteville, and of this organization he was State president for seven years. The association now has 111 subordinate lodges within the State, the membership being over seven thousand, and the surplus over a quarter of a million dollars. The first Bohemian lodge to admit women to equal rights with men as members, it has the cheapest insurance of any insurance company in the world, and publishes at La Grange its own weekly newspaper, in the Bohemian language. The membership of the S. P. J. S. T. is contained in the territory bounded by the Nueces river on the south, the Red river on the north, the Gulf of Mexico on the east and Runnels county on the west.

At the time of the boll weevil trouble, Mr. Gallia induced the farmers of Fayette county to engage in diversified farming, making cotton the surplus crop, instead of devoting their entire efforts to and depending on one certain (or uncertain) crop for their livelihood. He organized the first local truck growers association in that county, and shipped the first carload of onions and potatoes from that part of the State to the Chicago market. Mr. Gallia likewise was among the first to introduce the disk plow, cream separators, thorough bred stock and poultry in that county. He organized the first local farmers association for truck growing and selling in carload lots and induced the farmers to raise not only truck stuff, but to give some attention to poultry and enter the creamery and canned goods lines. Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Gallia for his work in this last connection, for while it took several years for matters to be properly adjusted, the results vindicated his judgment and added several new industries to that part of the State, the agricultural wealth of which makes it one of the most important sections of Texas. No movement of a progressive nature has been considered complete until his name has been entered as one of the backers, and his influence, always for good, is felt in all matters that have made for the welfare of his community and its people.

In 1887 Mr. Gallia was married to Miss Theresa Russek, daughter of Frank Russek, of Schulenburg, Fayette county, Texas, who was an important factor in the development of Fayette county, being immigrant agent at Schulenburg for the North German Lloyds, of Bremen, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gallia have six children, namely: Edward L., who is engaged in the banking business at Sealy, Austin county, Texas; Vlasta, who married Frank Herzik, of Houston; and Viola, Olga, Stella and Hilda, all of whom are graduates of the Thomas Female school of San Antonio. Mr. and Mrs. Gallia and their four daughters reside in their modern family home at No. 2002 Shenevert street.

HERBERT M. HUGHES. The solid business enterprise of Dallas has a history of its own which illustrates both the progress of the town and the career of one of its foremost citizens. The Blair-Hughes Company of wholesale grocers is a monumental enterprise, one of those large commercial structures which give credit to any city. The Blair-Hughes Company is one of the largest wholesale establishments in Dallas, and in being the largest of Dallas is also one of the largest throughout the entire southwest, since Dallas is acknowledged as the most important wholesale center throughout the southwestern states.

In 1886 the foundation of the present concern was laid at Weatherford, Texas, in the grocery business by Coleman & Lysaght, the business being managed by Wiley Blair. At that time the name of the firm was changed to Coleman, Lysaght & Blair, and in 1904 the business was sold to Webster, Hill & Baker. With this change Coleman, Lysaght & Blair bought the business of J. A. Kemp at Wichita Falls and incorporated the business under the firm name of Coleman, Lysaght, Blair Company, with a capital of $200,000. The Company had branch houses at Quanah, Amarillo and Seymour. In 1910 another reorganization occurred and resulted in the present firm of Blair & Hughes Company, incorporated with a capital stock of $600,000, both Coleman and Lysaght selling their interest to the new firm. Mr. Wiley Blair became president, J. A. Kemp, vice president; Frank Kell, vice president; J. F. Blair, treasurer; Mr. Hughes, secretary; D. P. Woodward, assistant secretary and treasurer of the new concern. Additional houses were established at Dallas, Altus and Elk City, Oklahoma, and McKinney, Texas, thus making eight houses in all. The following year the general offices were moved to Dallas. The Blair-Hughes Company now have about fifty traveling salesmen who cover the entire state of Texas and New Mexico and Oklahoma. The Blair-Hughes Company has a reputation in the grocery trade that could only have resulted from the finest principles of business management, and a thorough integrity in all trade relations. They are straightforward and fair in all their relations with the retail trade, and they never resort to any substitutions or evasions in the



matter of quality of any goods that go through their hands. The company now have more than five thousand accounts with retail merchants scattered all over the state of Texas and elsewhere in the southwest, and the annual volume of their business is probably as large as that of any wholesale house in Dallas. The building in which their warehouse and stock rooms and general offices are located is a three story and basement fireproof structure which covers an entire block located at 300 to 314 Hawkins street. This is a modern wholesale plant, and was designed and built for the special uses of the present firm. Mr. Hughes has entire charge of the Dallas business and in addition to this also has charge of the purchasing and sales end of the business of the other eight houses which covers the largest part of north and west Texas, southeastern New Mexico and southwestern Oklahoma. Within a period of three years he has succeeded in building the Dallas house to a position where it is second to no other wholesale grocery house in Dallas.

Herbert M. Hughes was born at Moscow Kentucky, September 7, 1880, a son of Thomas Davis and Josephine (Tolly) Hughes of Kentucky. Mr. Hughes received his early education chiefly in Marvin College, where he was graduated in 1898 and in the same year came to Texas, locating at Dallas. Mr. Hughes married Miss Josephine Blair, daughter of Mr. Wiley Blair, now a resident of Wichita Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of one child, Josephine Blair Hughes, born October 9, 1908. Their residence in Dallas is at 3414 Gaston avenue.

Ernest Kohlberg. The career of the late Ernest Kohlberg, whose lamented death on June 17, 1910, was a grievous loss to the city, deserves to be perpetuated in the history of Texas, as one of the earliest citizens of El Paso, where he was the founder of large business interests. His name was associated with a number of the financial and commercial enterprises which gave character to the commerce of the community, and he assisted in laying the foundation for much of the later prosperity of this splendid West Texas metropolis.

Ernest Kohlberg was born May 24, 1857, at Beverungen on the Weser in Westphalia, Germany. His parents were J. L. and Johanna Kohlberg, his father being engaged in the lumber industry at Beverungen. There were nine children in the family, seven sons and two daughters, Mr. Kohlberg being the fifth in order of birth. The father passed away in 1889, and the mother in 1893.

The late Mr. Kohlberg was reared and obtained his education in Germany at Hoexter and at Hildesheim. When eighteen years of age he came to America, arriving in this country in August, 1875, and in the same year locating at El Paso. That was five years before the arrival of the first railroad, and outside of the old Mexican settlement and the military post and a few ranches, El Paso had made little progress in its growth to a city from the earliest times when it was noted as a crossing over the Rio Grande. He had come to America with Solomon Schutz, and became an employe of the Schutz Brothers in their general merchandise store at El Paso. At the same time he served as deputy postmaster. Subsequently he was transferred to the branch store of the establishment across the river in Jaurez, and continued in that position until 1877. His next venture was in mining in old Mexico at Jesus Maria, where he spent two years. He put all his capital into the development of a mine, and finally had to quit for lack of funds, losing both his labor and his investment. Subsequently this property proved to be very rich in gold and silver, and one of the most profitable producers in that section.

On his return to El Paso Mr. Kohlberg was a passenger on one of the first trains running over the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railway to San Francisco. Arriving in the Pacific Coast metropolis, he clerked there a time for Lebenbaum Brothers in the grocery trade. He was then connected with the wholesale tobacco business with the firm of Esberg, Bachman & Company, remaining in San Francisco until 1881. At that date he induced his younger brother, M. J. Kohlberg, who at that time was in Watertown, Connecticut, to join him in El Paso in the wholesale and retail cigar business. Their first store was located on the site now occupied by the Sheldon Hotel, and it was conducted under the firm name of Kohlberg Brothers. Subsequently they moved their business to San Antonio street, and then bought a part of the Phillips building at the head of that street on El Paso street, where the Paso del Norte Hotel now stands. A cigar factory was added to the business in 1886, and that was the first manufacturing establishment of its kind in El Paso, its name being the International Cigar Factory. In the same year Mr. Kohlberg's brother sold out his interest in the business, but the establishment was continued under the old name Kohlberg Brothers. This firm has enjoyed a career of remarkable prosperity ever since, and at the present time owns a large factory building at the corner of Santa Fe and Second streets.

The late Mr. Kohlberg was one of the five citizens who founded the Electric Light Company of El Paso. This company subsequently sold its property to the present El Paso Electric Railway Company. He was one of the directors of the City National Bank and the Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust Company from the time of their organization until his death.

Mr. Kohlberg was a Republican in politics, and for several years was active in local affairs, serving as an alderman, his election in a Democratic city indicating the high standing which he always enjoyed throughout the community. Mr. Kohlberg had attained to thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and was also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated with the Elks and with the Pioneer Society, and was a member of the Progress and the Country Clubs. In every good enterprise of El Paso during his lifetime his name was associated in some capacity or other. He was a charter member of the Mount Sinai congregation, and a trustee of the Temple, besides being a liberal contributor to the charities and religious work of that church.

While on a visit to his parents in the old country, Mr. Kohlberg on June 22, 1884, married Miss Olga Bernstein, at Elberfeld in Rhenish, Prussia, a daughter of David and Emilie Bernstein. Her father was a manufacturer and a prosperous business man. Mrs. Kohlberg was the fourth in a family of six daughters. She received an excellent education in the schools and seminaries of Elberfeld. Her birth occurred August 2, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlberg became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter. The oldest is Walter L., now in charge of the business of Kohlberg Brothers in this city; Herbert S., a mining engineer; Miss Else B., formerly a student in Smith College in Massachusetts, now married to Dr. Branch Craige; and Leo J., who is in his father's business.

Mrs. Kohlberg is a member of the El Paso Library Board, and has been its president since 1904. She was also one of the founders of the kindergarten system in connection with the public schools of the city, this department being the first of its kind to be established in any Texas public school. She is also a charter member of the Woman's Charity Association and of the Woman's Club of El Paso. She has several times served as president of this club, has been first vice-president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and on the educational committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The late Mr. Kohlberg came to his death by assassination. Some trouble grew out of a matter involv-

ing the collection of a debt, and the debtor, in a fiendish rage, came upon Mr. Kohlberg while in his place of business, and fired a shot which killed him instantly. The murderer is now serving a life sentence in the Texas State Penitentiary. Mr. Kohlberg was laid to rest according to the Jewish rites in the Mt. Sinai cemetery of El Paso. He had a host of friends, and his death was regarded as a distinct loss, not only to the business enterprise, but to the best public-spirited citizenship of the city.

T. L. Brame, one of the well known attorneys of this community was born near Paducah, Kentucky, October 3, 1859, a son of W. R. and Elizabeth (Hobbs) Brame, of Scotch and French ancestry. His parents, farming people from Virginia, came from Kentucky to Texas in 1868 and located in Grayson county, where the father continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, in 1896, the mother having passed away in 1885. The seventh in order of birth of a family of nine children, T. L. Brame received his early education in the public schools of Grayson county, whence he had been brought by his parents when a lad of eight years, and later became a student in the Sam Houston Normal School, where he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Master of Sciences. In order to secure this normal course he had taught school for several years, and after its completion he resumed his educational duties, in the meantime assiduously applying himself to the study of law. He carefully saved his earnings, and in 1883 was able to enter the State University of Texas. This was the first year of this institution, and Mr. Brame was the first student to apply for matriculation, subsequently passing the examination as senior law student and graduating from the law department in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was then granted a license by the Supreme Court of Texas, but, finding himself with but meagre finances, again took up his duties as an instructor, and for four years taught school in Grayson and Collin counties. Mr. Brame entered upon his professional career in 1888, in Sherman, and during the more than a quarter of a century that he has followed the law here has risen to a commanding position among the state's legists. His connection with complicated and important jurisprudence has made him a familiar figure in the courts of Grayson county, where his superior attainments have made him highly regarded as an associate and greatly respected as an opponent. Mr. Brame has always been a Democrat, and has contributed greatly to the success of his party, speaking, writing and laboring faithfully in its behalf. He has not asked for public preferment, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his profession, and his only public service has been as city attorney of Sherman, a capacity in which he served one term. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, also belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family he attends the Christian church. During his long residence in Sherman he has seen it grow from a little village to a thriving, prosperous city, a center of professional and business activity, and the home of advanced schools and moral influence, and he has been a part in the bringing about of this condition of affairs.

On September 6, 1888, Mr. Brame was married near Van Alstyne, Texas, to Miss Vanie Blassingame, daughter of John D. Blassingame, a farmer of Grayson county and a Confederate Veteran of the Civil war, who died in 1904. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brame, Oran R., Edith E. and Milo S. Oran R. Brame was born in 1890, graduated from the high school at Sherman, and then entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. He is now associated with his father in the practice of law at Sherman, and is accounted one of the rising young attorneys of the city. He is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Miss Edith E. Brame graduated first from the Sherman High School, and then from the Carr-Burdette College of Sherman. Milo S. Brame, a graduate of the Sherman High school, is now a student in Austin College. Mr. Brame and his son, Oran R., form the firm of Brame & Brame, with offices at 112½ South Travis street, and the family residence is at No. 417 South Walnut street, Sherman.

Judge Charles C. Dunagan has just finished a four years' term in the office of County Judge of Delta county, Texas, and is now a retired resident of Cooper. His more than three score years have been passed in Texas, within twenty-five miles of his birthplace. As a representative citizen who has from time to time had varied interests and who has been honored by his fellow citizens with official preferment, his biography is of interest in this connection, and, briefly, is as follows:

Judge Dunagan's father, Absalom Dunagan, was a native of Tennessee, born about 1822. He accompanied his parents to Missouri, in childhood, and grew up in Livingston county, that State, from whence, in 1848, he came to Texas. It appears that he reached his majority without the advantage of schooling and that he depended upon his daily labor for support. He was among the 49ers who mined for gold on the West coast. He was married just before his departure for the Pacific region, and leaving his wife behind, he accompanied a party of adventurers from Lamar county, Texas, with a drove of cattle for the mining camps of the coast. The caravan was several weeks upon the sinuous and dusty trail across the American Sahara, now and then parleying with the Indians and now and then fighting them off, but ever moving toward the mecca of fabulous fortune-making. The details of his movements in the Golden State are not accessible now, but he mined with indifferent success for a time and then returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. He seems to have been the sole representative of his family in Texas. He left brothers in Livingston county, Missouri, but we are unable to present their names here. During the Civil war he served as a member of Colonel Good's regiment from Texas. He exercised the functions of citizenship without official experience and owned to a decent respect for democratic policies and professions; but he held communion with no church or creed. His wife, Margaret (Campbell) Dunagan, was a daughter of James Campbell, a stock man and farmer who had come from Alabama to this State. She was born in Alabama, in 1833, and was about ten years of age at the time of their removal to Texas. Mr. Dunagan passed away on his farm in 1873, near where the hamlet of Atlas now stands, and his good wife survived him until 1899. Their children in order of birth are as follows: Charles C., whose name introduces this sketch; William A., of Lamar county, Texas; James C., of Paris, Texas; Carroll A., of Texarkana, Texas; Mattie, who became the wife of a Mr. Walker, died at Paris, Texas; Horace B., of Big Springs, Texas; Thomas J., who died in Lamar county; Simeon B., of Paris, and Alice, who died in Paris as Mrs. John Lillard. Thus Absalom Dunagan left a numerous family to perpetuate his name and carry on the work of subjugating Nature in Lamar and Delta counties.

Charles C. Dunagan was born December 10, 1851. He passed his minority on his father's farm; made the best of his opportunities for obtaining an education in the country schools near his home, and in 1873 put his learning to use as a schoolteacher. That year he became master of the Brushy Creek school in Delta county. He taught several terms, his last term being at the Perkins school.

At about the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Dunagan took to himself a wife, and soon after his marriage he

purchased 110 acres of wild land in Lake Creek community, built a house of two rooms and gallery, which he equipped with barely enough household furniture for two, and here he and his wife began housekeeping. His barn was built of logs, and combined a granary of 1,200 bushels capacity, which he subsequently and frequently filled from his own fields of corn. After he had brought this tract of land under cultivation, he began buying other land in the vicinity, which he also cultivated. He has brought under cultivation some two hundred fifty acres in Delta county, practically one field of cotton and corn, and he has built on his land five farm houses and four barns.

In September, 1892, Mr. Dunagan moved to Cooper, where he has since maintained his residence. He came into contact with active politics soon after this removal, and in 1894 was elected justice of the peace. In 1896 he was the choice for county judge and as such succeeded Judge Banister. At the next election his opponent won in the race, and he turned his attention to selling goods. In 1908 he was again the Democratic candidate for county judge, was elected and succeeded Judge J. L. Ratliff. In 1910 he was elected to succeed himself, and, as stated at the beginning of this sketch, has recently retired after four years of continuous service in this office. During his term as judge, the commissioners' court, over which he presided, had the important and unusual work of adjusting the expense of the litigation over the office of sheriff, which the Populist incumbent refused to turn over to his successful Democratic competitor. This contest was carried through the court and decided in favor of Mr. Turbeville, the Democrat. Previous to his last term as county Judge, Mr. Dunagan filled the office of mayor of Cooper. And both with his influence and his money he has throughout his residence here contributed to the substantial building of the town. He erected a brick business house among the first in the town, and he also built his home, which is ranked as one of the best residences of the county seat.

October 4, 1874, Judge Dunagan was married to Miss Della Blackwell, a daughter of Page Blackwell. Her grandfather, Joel Blackwell, with his sons Page, Erastus and Joel, came to Texas from Illinois some time in the 50's and settled in Hopkins county. The daughters of the household were Lucinda, who married William Smith and resides in Sulphur Springs, Texas; Ellen, who married J. P. Boyd and is a resident of Cooper, and Sarah, who became the wife of William Perry, died in Dallas county. Page Blackwell was born in 1821 and died in Cooper in 1912. He married Nancy W. Perry, a daughter of Weston Perry who came here from Illinois. Mrs. Blackwell passed away in 1908. Their children were Mrs. Dunagan, born February 4, 1857; Ella, who married W. B. Ratliff, of Cooper; Ida, wife of J. W. Pickens, of Cooper; Erastus P., a farmer of Delta county, and Joel and Commodore who died unmarried. The children of Judge and Mrs. Dunagan are Horace M., who died in 1896, when nearing his majority; E. Pearl, who died in 1900, at the age of twenty-two years, and Miss Madge.

Judge Dunagan at one time was a member of the Baptist Church but is not now affiliated with any religious denomination. He is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, conscientious and sincere, whose word has ever been as good as his bond, and whose influence and means have been important factors in the development of Cooper.

CHARLES CURTIS TAYLOR, M. D., of Cooper, Texas, is a son of Benoni B. Taylor, a retired farmer and ex-soldier of this city.

Benoni B. Taylor dates his identity with Texas back to 1859, when he came here from Pulaski county, Kentucky, and settled in the community of Lake Creek, where he became a teacher of the rural schools, and from which point he volunteered as a soldier of the Confederate army. After the war he spent a few years more in Lamar county school work, and in the early seventies he left the school room to take up farm work. Many of the men who are leaders in the public and business affairs of Texas, or have been during the last score of years, were pupils of his and his influence upon their young lives contributed a virtuous element in shaping their destinies. When he settled down to agricultural pursuits it was at Lake Creek, now a popular community of Delta county, and among her rich localities; and here he confined himself to farming and kindred industries until 1911, when he retired and removed to Cooper, from where he gives directions in exploiting the substantial interests he still maintains. To go back to his early life and be specific, we record that Benoni B. Taylor was born in Medina county, Ohio, May 4, 1839, and went to Somerset, Kentucky, with his parents in 1845. He grew up there and was educated in the Somerset Seminary. His parents were Cyrus Curtis and Mary L. (Cotant) Taylor. The former was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 17, 1807, and died in Lincoln county, Kentucky, in 1875; the latter passed away in 1859. Following are the children of their union: John J., David D., Seth S., Charles C., Anna A., who married Lewis Duderer; Phoebe P., whose first husband was William R. David and who is now the wife of William M. Warden; Mary M., the youngest, resides in Vernon county, Missouri, where Seth S. died and where John J., Charles C. and Mrs. Warden have spent their lives.

Nothwithstanding the accident of his birth in Northern territory, Benoni B. Taylor was essentially Southern upon the question causing the Civil war, and he bore arms in defense of the Confederate States. He enlisted at Paris, Texas, January 18, 1862, in the Ninth Texas Battery of light artillery, under Captain J. M. Daniel. Throughout the war he served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, first under General Hindman, then under General Holmes, and finally under Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Fate decreed that he should escape the ordeal of the heavy fighting of his command, as he was either on detail or on furlough when such engagements came off. During more than three years he followed the course of the army of the gray, through Arkansas and Louisiana, and left it when it was disbanded at Alexandria at the end of the war.

February 23, 1859, at Somerset, Kentucky, Benoni B. Taylor was married to Miss Martha A. Koplin, a daughter of Matthias and Mary (Strawberg) Koplin of that county. Mrs. Taylor was born September 29, 1840, and died September 21, 1805. The children of their union are Mollie, wife of Charles E. Anderson, one of the wealthy citizens of Delta county and a prominent factor in the varied affairs of Cooper; Maggie, who is the wife of John C. Hendricks of Cooper, Texas; Ella A., wife of B. F. White, of Lake Creek, Delta county; Charles Curtis, of this review; Annie A., now Mrs. B. F. Chambliss, of Lake Creek, and Lewis B., a farmer of that locality.

Charles Curtis Taylor was born at Lake Creek, Texas, September 1, 1871, his birth and that of the county being the same year. He spent his life on the farm until he was nineteen, when he began special preparation for his life work. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science from the East Texas Normal College, he read medicine in the office of Dr. A. J. Rush, then at Lake Creek, thus paving his way to his work in the university. He entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, pursued a medical course, and graduated, his diploma bearing date of March 28, 1894. Thus equipped, he began the practice of his profession at Gough, Texas, a a few miles west of Cooper, and in 1900 came from there to the county seat. That same year he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic. His professional services are directed in line with ethics as defined by societies of the regular school of medicine, and he is a member of the county society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. While his time is taken up chiefly with his professional duties, he has some outside interests. He is a director of the First National Bank of Cooper, farms by proxy, and takes a general interest in public affairs. He has added to the substan-

tial growth of Cooper by the erection of one of the commodious residences of the city.

At Richards, Missouri, Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Anna Koontz, a daughter of Judge Frank Koontz, one of the retired judges of the Circuit court of Missouri, and through her father inherits German blood. Her mother's maiden name was Gerry, and she is one of a family of eight children. Doctor and Mrs. Taylor have two children, Galen M. and Flanoy. The family are members of the Christian Church, and the Doctor is, fraternally, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World.

WALTER M. PECK, M. D. In the development of a commonwealth the same forces are felt in scientific as in industrial lines. The man who develops agricultural or industrial centers is a pioneer, and the same may truthfully be said of the man who serves his state in his professional capacity, aiding in laying the foundation of her greatness in his special line of work.

In considering such a representative of the medical profession, Dr. Walter M. Peck, of Dallas, stands preeminently, one who is giving to Texas and surrounding states, efficient results of his original thinking. His practice, though limited as it is to the Diseases of the Digestive System, covering the period through infancy to old age, falls over a wide range.

Because of like physical discomfort in his youth, he was keenly interested throughout his college career, and his subsequent period of training, in solving these problems. This he has accomplished, for his results are gratifying beyond measure. This oft-quoted line is most applicable to him: "Give to the world the best you have, and the best will come to you."

Dr. Peck was born in the state of Michigan, May 8, 1877—the son of R. R. and Amaryllis (Schellhouse) Peck. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of Michigan. Walter M. Peck completed his boyhood studies in the high school of South Bend, Indiana. After a period of five years, spent in efforts to correct defective health, and in fulfilment of an earlier plan, he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a member of Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Chapter. He served in class offices and filled various competitive positions secured through scholarship. The prescribed training was supplemented by several summers spent in special study and research work. Valuable work was done by him as a member of the senior medical staff of the University Hospital, in association with Dr. George Dock, now Dean of Washington University. On completion of this period of study at Michigan, he spent a year as interne at the Northern Pacific Railroad Hospital at Brainerd, Minnesota, declining appointment for further service. Dr. Peck was married to Mildred C. Hathaway, daughter of Isaac N. and Lydia D. Hathaway—in 1904—she being also a graduate of University of Michigan. Two children have been born to them, Walter H. Peck, January 24, 1906, and Marian H. Peck, September 3, 1908.

His years of training had been for general medicine, but his greatest interest lay along the lines to which, later, he limited his efforts—the Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines. Four years were spent in South Bend, Indiana, in practice, and in 1909 with his family he moved to Texas. In this state he has made an enviable record. He is an authority on his subject. His triumphs are many, and though he is comparatively a young man he is regarded as one of the great specialists of the day.

In connection with his private practice and service as consultant, he holds the chair of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines at Baylor University. He is a member of the executive staff of the Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium and serves not only people of means, but spends much time in charitable work.

Dr. Peck is a member of the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Association, the North Texas Medical Association, the Dallas County Medical Society and the Dallas Medical and Surgical Society.

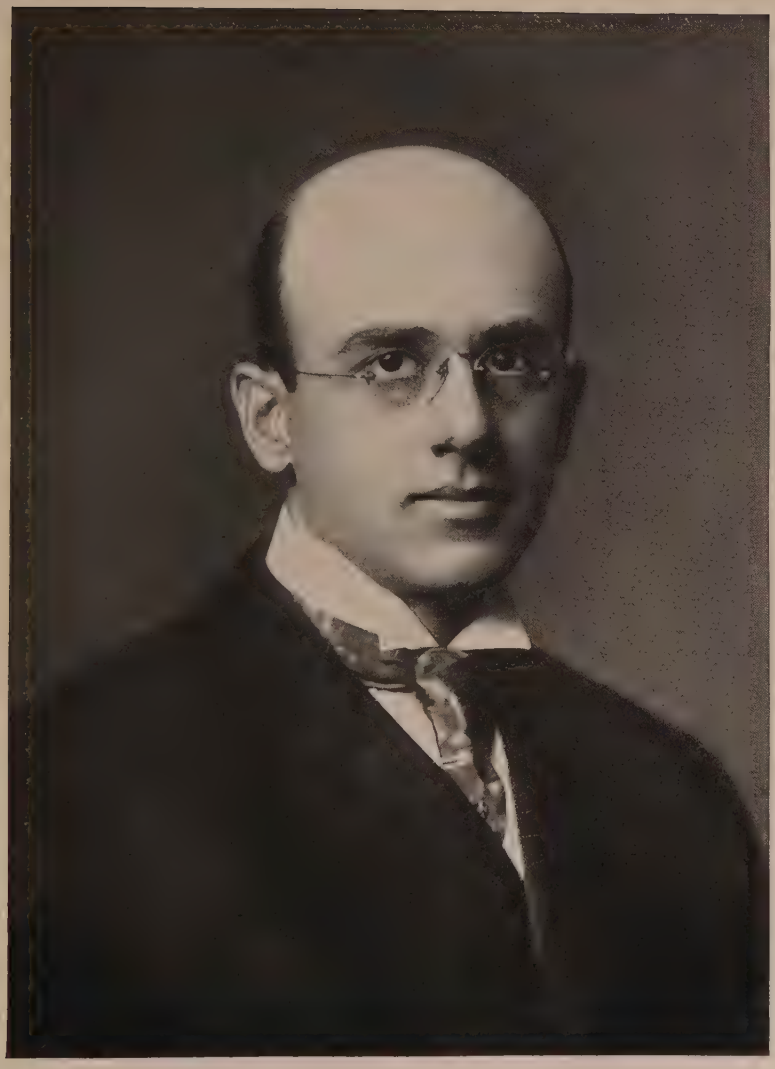
In the development of his city as a medical center, his influence has been felt, and he is a force throughout the state of Texas.

WILLIAM OWEN WARREN, M. D. A physician in the vicinity of Pecan Gap, where he has practiced medicine and given his kindly personal and professional service to the welfare of the community for twenty years, Dr. Warren has chosen to make his permanent home in the same locality where he was reared.

William Owen Warren was born May 26, 1867, and was a son of Ezekiel Warren who settled in Fannin county in 1856, and who died in the Bralley-Pool community near Honey Grove in 1897. The late Ezekiel Warren was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1825, and among his brothers were Russel, who spent his life and died at Centralia, Illinois; Jesse of Greenville, Texas; and Isaiah, who died in Fannin county, Texas. Ezekiel Warren was a young married man when he came overland to Texas in company with the Moss family, whose descendants form a portion of the citizenship of Honey Grove today. He located three miles west of Ladonia where he owned a farm commonly known as the "Dr. King" place. After a residence there of seven years he moved to the Bralley-Pool neighborhood, where he was engaged as a farmer on a modest scale in the growing of grain and cotton and lived there without event or important incidents until past three score years and ten. Ezekiel Warren at the outbreak of the Civil war was a sympathizer with the southern cause, and physical conditions alone prevented him from giving his active service to the Confederacy. He was a believer in religion, and gave official service to the Methodist church. He married Miss Caltha A. White, who came from Robertson county, Tennessee, and whose death occurred in 1895. Their children were: Robert, who died in Fannin county at the age of forty-three and whose son Reuben Warren lived in Hamilton, Texas; Lurissa, who is the widow of a Mr. Spencer, and a resident in Fannin county; Miss Laure, of Honey Grove; Lucy, wife of D. M. West of Fannin county; William Owen of Pecan Gap; and James I., a lawyer and real estate man of Honey Grove.

William Owen Warren spent his early years on the old homestead near Honey Grove and obtained an education in the public school there. His first work was to equip himself as a teacher, and he then took charge of a country school on Red River in Lamar county, and at the end of that experience he determined to prepare for the profession of medicine. In pursuance of this ambition, he entered the University of Tennessee, at Nashville in 1889. He spent two years in the study of medicine and was then able to pass his examinations and take up active practice which he continued for four years at Pecan Gap. He then returned to college and completed his course, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1895. In 1901 Dr. Warren finished another course in the Dallas Medical college and in 1910 in accordance with his constant desire to keep apace with the best improvements and knowledge of the profession, he took a post graduate course in the New Orleans Polyclinic. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

Dr. Warren was married at Pecan Gap January 2, 1892, to Miss Beulah Merrill, a daughter of Alexander F. Merrill, who had come to Texas with his parents in 1834, two years before the winning of independence. He was three years of age at the time and during his long active life was identified with the community at the corners of Lamar, Fannin and Delta counties. Alexander Merrill married Miss Sarah Booth, and their children were Walter R., J. Frank, Beulah, Lillie, wife of W. R. Shepard of Pecan Gap, and Era, wife of A. B. Crawford of Bogata, Texas. Dr. Warren and wife have three children, namely: Elmer, now finishing his education at



Walter W. Peck M. D.

Paris, Texas; Alvis; and William Frank, who was born in 1911.

Dr. Warren has membership in many fraternities, but his chief interests are in Odd Fellowship, of which he is a past noble grand and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is a Methodist as are also the members of his family. His professional responsibilities, and his modest farming interests adjacent to Pecan Gap comprise his field of personal labor and enterprise.

SAMUEL WALKER LOVE, as president of the First State Bank at Bagwell's, general merchant and all around man of affairs, finds himself one of the busiest men in the town with which he has been identified since 1886. Banking, merchandising, farming and some connection with the manufacture of lumber, form a combination of interests calculated to demand the close attention of any man, however well fortified he may be in business ability, and Mr. Love is concerned in all these lines of enterprise, and others, being a leading factor in community affairs. Mr. Love, it may be said, has been a part of this frontier country since 1865, having come to Bosier Parish, Louisiana, in that year, from Calhoun county, Alabama, where he was born March 6, 1848. He comes of South Carolina, and his father was Fieldon Love, born in that state on February 12, 1812.

Fieldon Love accompanied his mother to Alabama when he was a boy, and when the Indian tribes of that locality were moved to their new home in the Indian Territory, the boy, then grown to young manhood, helped to gather up the scattered Cherokees and start them on their way to their present home. Fieldon Love passed his life as a farmer and was honored by his Alabama countrymen with public office. He served them as county sheriff of Calhoun county, being elected in the same month that Mr. Lincoln was chosen president of the United States for the first time. He was strongly in favor of secession, and gave several of his sons to the cause of the south. These were Thomas, George W., Jack and Samuel W., and of the number Jack gave up his life in Virginia. When his family had been reared and left him to migrate westward where they might find greater fields of opportunity, Fieldon Love disposed of his modest home in Calhoun county and abandoned the community with which he had been identified for more than sixty years, following those of his sons who had stopped in Bosier Parish, Louisiana, in 1876. There he died in 1883, and is buried at Chalybeate Springs. He married Miss Cynthia Langley, who died in Alabama in 1863, and they were the parents of ten children, concerning whom brief mention is here made as follows: Thomas, who served in the Army of the Confederacy and who died in Feburary, 1909, leaving a family; George W., who served in the Tennessee Branch of the Confederate service, and died near Duncan, Oklahoma, leaving a family; Jack, who died in the service; Myrle died in Bosier Paris, Louisiana, as Mrs. William Burk; Mary married Marion Burk and died in Louisiana, also; Miranda is the wife of Thomas Ford, of Calhoun county, Alabama; Amanda married William Hollingsworth and lived in Louisiana until her death in January, 1914; Lou married John Sammons, and they are residents of the great northwest; Samuel Walker Love, of this review; and Fieldon Taylor Love, who died in December, 1914, was a resident of Texarkana, Texas.

Little information is at hand concerning the parentage of Fieldon Love, the father of the children mentioned here. It is known that his name was Tyra Love, and that he was of Irish blood and ancestry, and died in South Carolina. Among his children were Tyra, who moved to Illinois many years before the Rebellion. This son brought up his family in the atmosphere of abolition, and furnished a son to the cause of the Union. This son was taken prisoner by the Confederates and while on his way to prison chanced to pass through Calhoun county, Alabama, where he believed he had relatives. He inquired for them, and found his uncle, Fieldon Love, who secured his release from captivity. Mrs. Rebecca Thomas, who died near Huntsville, Alabama, was one of the children of the first Tyra Love.

Samuel Walker Love came to man's estate with but a meagre mental training, for he took up arms for the south when he was only sixteen years old. He joined the Forty-eighth Alabama Battalion and participated in some skirmishing under the cavalry leader, General Forrest, his command following in the wake of General Hood's army in Tennessee. He was discharged on May 1, 1865, and the morning after his return home, took his place behind the plow, and resumed the duties of the farm. His few months of army service, combined with the chaotic condition of affairs at home following the close of the war, created a spirit of restlessness that he scarce knew how to cope with, which caused him to seek new scenes, and he accordingly went to Louisiana. He was still under age, but he asserted himself with a strong show of independence, and made good progress in the business of supporting himself. He worked for a time in saw mills as a laborer, then as a carpenter under his brother Tom, and he soon made a position for himself in the new country.

On December 23, 1869, Mr. Love was married, and continued as a resident in Louisiana until 1882, barring a brief absence at Sherman, Texas in 1882 taking up his residence in Grayson county. Four years of continued residence there was sufficient to convince him that he was not in the right place, and his removal to Red River county followed. He farmed in the vicinity of Detroit until 1892, when he made an investment in a mercantile venture in Bagwell's that proved successful, and he has since been the moving spirit of every praiseworthy enterprise in the place. The firm of which he is the head has been for some years known as S. W. Love & Son, and is the leading general store of this busy little center.

It is characteristic of Mr. Love that he has not permitted his physical and mental vigor and activity to become absorbed in merchandise alone, but has continued a farmer, and on a modest scale, has been a manufacturer of pine and hardwood lumber. His farms lie near to Sample's Mill, and there the crops common to this community are produced with unfailing regularity, from season to season. His Saw-mills are situated near Little Pine Creek, and serve as a convenience to the home demand for such products as they market.

Mr. Love has been a prominent factor in local politics during his business career. He inherited principles of the Democracy from his father, and for many years he clung to the historic old party, but with the breaking up of old ideals in 1890 and 1892, he joined the People's party, and gave service as a delegate to state and local conventions, voicing sentiments at all times favorable to a new political movement. He saw the new party poll more than a hundred thousand votes in Texas, and might have seen it become a dominant political organization in the Lone Star state, but that the leaders of the Old Democracy took timely warning, took on the principles of the new party with an early convention and resumed its same old place in the confidence of a large part of the Populist following, who promptly returned to their old allegiance. Since that time, Mr. Love has claimed no political home, and his last presidential vote went to the Progressive party, founded in 1912.

The demand for a guaranty banking institution in Bagwell's was recently complied with by the promotion of the First State Bank with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Love, as might be expected, was a prime mover in this and was elected president of the bank, which opened its doors for business on May 17, 1910. In this enterprise he was associated with other well known citizens of Detroit and Bag-

well's, among whom might be mentioned Dr. Van Dyke, W. T. Norris, Thomas Wilson and John M. Wright of Detroit, and James Rush, W. E. Brooks, Charles Moore, John B. Ward, George Thompson and Henry McCay of Bagwell's.

Mr. Love has been twice married. His first wife was Maggie Cochran, a daughter of Andrew Cockran, of Bosier Parish, Louisiana. In May, 1908, she died, the mother of five children, as follows: William, who is his father's business partner, and who is married to Miss Oda Bagwell, and the father of Vivian, Bernard and Samuel Love; Nora, who died as Mrs. Isaac Wallace, leaving Tessie Walker and Lois; Joe, passed away unmarried; Zula Lee; and Bertie, is the last child of the five. On January 9, 1911, Mr. Love was married to Miss Alice Bivens, a daughter of John Bivens, who is one of the old settlers of Red River County. On February 7, 1913, Harry Love was born to them. Mr. Love, at the age of sixty-five, is still a foremost figure in the best business enterprises of Bagwell's, and the character of his work in the community is of an order that renders him a most valuable citizen, who it is hoped, will be spared for many years to carry on the activities with which he is so worthily connected.

Erwin J. Smith. The law has furnished a splendid element in which the powers and abilities of Mr. Smith have developed and have won him high position in professional and civic affairs. He is one of the leading attorneys of the Denison bar where he has practiced continuously for more than twenty years.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, Erwin J. Smith was born November 27, 1866, in Celina, Tennessee. There are few members of the family in Texas, and several related branches of the name are to be found in Tennessee and Kentucky. His parents were Nat and Belle (Langford) Smith. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer and stock raiser in Tennessee, volunteered for service in the Confederate army, was captain of a company in General Morgan's famous troopers, and saw much active service in the fringes of the battlegrounds between the northern and southern armies, and was in some of the most noted engagements of the war. Several years later, about 1868, he came to Texas, and located in Grayson county, where he continued as a farmer for many years. He acquired ownership of considerable land in Donley county, in Northwest Texas, and died in the Panhandle in December, 1907, at the good old age of seventy-eight. The mother who was a native of Tennessee, is still living with her daughter Mrs. John S. Perine, near Fort Worth, and is remarkably active for her seventy-four years. There were three children, two daughters and one son.

Erwin J. Smith was reared on a farm in Grayson county, attended the country schools, and later was a student in Austin College at Sherman, and also in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, where he was graduated in 1888, Bachelor of Arts. His studies in preparation for the law were pursued in the offices of Stewart & Bailey, at Gainesville, and in September, 1890, he was admitted by examination to the bar in Grayson county. He earned his first fee at Denison, and has been one of the successful lawyers of that city since 1890.

In politics he has voted and done much work for the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a past exalted ruler, and has membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Smith first married Miss Nannie Weir, of San Antonio, a daughter of James Weir, and a stepdaughter of William Aubrey, a prominent lawyer of that city. Two children were born to this marriage: Erwin W. Smith, aged twenty-three is a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at the age of nineteen, in civil engineering, and is now engaged in the work of his profession at Tampico, in Old Mexico; William Aubrey Smith, aged twenty-one, is now attending the University of Texas, and a student in the civil engineering course. The mother of these fine sons died in August, 1894. Mr. Smith's present wife before her marriage was Miss Claire Pearson, of Denison, a daughter of A. B. Pearson, one of the pioneer lawyers of Denison. Mr. Smith usually takes a vacation in travel, is very fond of the sea, and enjoys a trip to the larger cities of the east. His home is at 1131 Bond Street, and his office is at 228 Main Street.

John W. Fisher. One of the best known and most successful hotel men is John W. Fisher, who was formerly in the hotel business at Galveston, for a number of years was manager and proprietor of the Sheldon Hotel at El Paso, and is still engaged in the business as proprietor of the Fisher Hotel, at the corner of West San Antonio and El Paso Streets. Mr. Fisher is a popular landlord, and succeeded in the business because he made a thorough study of the requirements and of all of the intricate service involved in successful management of a hotel. His career has been one of steady progress from small beginning, and when he left home a young man he had only fifty dollars in money and on arriving in Illinois, in which state he began his practical career, he possessed but seventeen dollars. John W. Fisher was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1858. He was the youngest of twelve children, born to Abel and Mary (Gibson) Fisher, his mother having died two weeks after his birth at the age of forty-two. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and of English descent, and the mother was of a Quaker family. The father was a merchant, who acquired a moderate degree of success during his career. He died in 1891 at Iola, Kansas, where he had resided from the spring of 1880. He was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. The mother was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, also of English descent. Three of the older sons in the family, Abel, Frank and Gilbert, served as soldiers in the Civil war.

Up to the time he was twelve years of age, John W. Fisher attended the primary schools of Pennsylvania, and had some schooling and much practical experience in his father's store from the time of the removal to Kansas until he was twenty years of age. His first regular position in the business world was as traveling salesman for the Walter A. Wood Harvesting Company of Chicago, and he was on the road selling farm machinery for four years. He then opened a farm brokerage business in Chicago, in 1895, but soon afterward moved to Galveston, where he entered the hotel business. He was owner and manager of the Washington Hotel, which at the time was one of the leading hostelries of Galveston. A year later he sold out and moved to El Paso and in September, 1896, opened the Pearson Hotel, which was then the favorite public house of entertainment in El Paso. After four years he opened in 1900 the Sheldon Hotel which until recently was the largest and most commodious equipped hotel of El Paso. He was sole proprietor and manager of the popular institution for ten years, at the end of that time selling out to a stock company. On November 15, 1910, Mr. Fisher became proprietor and manager of the Hotel Fisher, with forty-two guest rooms and excellent equipment and service.

In politics Mr. Fisher is a Republican as to national affairs and locally is independent. For four years he served as vice president of the El Paso Fair Association. He is a life member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the T. P. A. and the El Paso Country Club and belongs to the Presbyterian church. In 1886 in Henry county, Illinois, at Colona, he married Miss Linnie Swan, a daughter of Pitt Swan, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have seven children and three grandchildren. The family home is at 1430 Boulevard, where he owns a very beautiful residence.

Clarence W. Avery.

HORACE WILLIAM AVERY. The Avery family has been identified with the city of Dallas for many years, and its representatives have been known both as railroad men and prominent in mercantile affairs. The late Horace William Avery was one of the early railroad men of the city, having located there soon after the first railway was constructed to this point. His son, the late Clarence H. Avery, is also well remembered for his long and prominent connection with merchandising. Horace William Avery was born at St. Johns, Michigan, on April 12, 1847, a son of Zelota and Phoebe (Ferdon) Avery. The father was of English descent and the mother was French. There were four children in the family, the three besides Horace W. having been: John H., deceased; Alton and Alta, twins, both of whom are now living in Omaha, Nebraska.

Horace William Avery's first important experience in life was as a soldier, and when still a boy he joined the Union army, and at its close he became connected with railroad work. He was in the railroad offices of different companies from that time until his death in 1879. He was a Republican in politics, and belonged to the Methodist church.

Horace William Avery was married in 1873 to Miss Catherine M. Burleigh, a native of Canada, and a daughter of William H. and Maria H. (Mills) Burleigh. Her father was a lumberman, but after moving to the United States retired and in 1870 settled at Sherman, Texas, where he died in 1883. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Avery were: Alton H., deceased; Clarence H., mentioned in the following paragraph; and Mabel, the wife of E. T. Patterson, a traveling salesman of Dallas, and they have one child, Catherine. The mother of these children, after the death of her husband, kept her home in Dallas, until her death, on June 10th, 1913.

The late Clarence H. Avery was a very popular and prominent young business man of Dallas, a druggist by profession and a member of the Dallas Retail Druggist Association, and also of the National Druggist Association. He was born in Jackson, Michigan, in 1876, and was a small boy when the family came to Texas, locating at Sherman. He was reared there, and received most of his education at Austin College. In 1898 he located in Dallas, and was identified with the retail drug business until his death. He conducted three drug stores in Dallas, and was at the head of a very flourishing business when death came to him in 1908. He was very popular in civic and social circles, and was affiliated with the Tannehill Lodge of Masons, and had taken many degrees in that order. He also belonged to the Knights and Ladies of Honor and to Dallas Chapter No. 1, Order of Eastern Star. He and his family belonged to the St. Matthew's Cathedral, and he was buried from that church. The late Clarence H. Avery married Miss Pearl Sammons, who survives him, and is the mother of one son, Horace Avery.

ABRAHAM L. BRUBAKER. No more prosperous community in north Texas is to be found than Iowa Park, a farm community established about thirty years ago by an enterprising group of Iowa men. Long one of the prosperous farmers, and now an active business man of this little city, is Abraham L. Brubaker, identified with the lumber business, with the oil industry and with other local concerns.

Abraham L. Brubaker was born at Mastersonville, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1863. His parents were Christian W. and Martha (Brubaker) Brubaker. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, was by occupation a farmer, a Republican in politics, belonged to the Dunkard church in religion, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The mother died in Pennsylvania in 1866, and in 1871 the father moved his family from Pennsylvania to Paris, Illinois, lived there until February, 1876, and then went to McPherson, Kansas. From there he came to Texas in 1888, and located at Iowa Park on August 17th of that year. In that community he spent his last years and died June 22, 1892. Abraham L. Brubaker had one sister, Elizabeth, who died in October, 1892, in Ochiltree county, Texas. His own education was acquired by attendance at the common schools of Illinois and Kansas, and at the same time he assisted his father in the work of the farm. When he was about nineteen years old he took up farming on his own account, and for a number of years was one of the hard-working and energetic agriculturists in the vicinity of Iowa Park. In 1908 he resigned his farming interests to take up business, moving to Iowa Park, where he accepted the management of the Iowa Park Lumber Company. He still continues as the executive head of this concern, of which he is secretary and treasurer. Mr. Brubaker is also a stockholder in two of the local oil companies and owns stock in a cotton gin.

In politics he is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. At McPherson, Kansas, on March 27, 1887, he married Miss Amanda Zink. Into their household have been born five children, as follows: Robert R., born at McPherson June 21, 1888, and is an assistant to his father; Beulah, born at Iowa Park March 27, 1890, and is the wife of Joseph W. Ellison, of Iowa Park; Martha W., who was born in Iowa Park February 22, 1892, and lives at home; William B., born in Iowa Park, October 24, 1893, and also at home; and Joe Bailey, born at Iowa Park May 23, 1908. Mr. Brubaker has entered to do his part in public affairs and is now serving as Justice of the Peace and is president of the Iowa Park school board.

A. M. WINSETT. In seeking a reason for personal success, it is generally found that the men who rise above their fellows in business, politics and social life, are those who have kept everlastingly at whatever they started out to accomplish, directing their energies along well-defined lines and through sheer perseverance surmounting the obstacles that appear in their path. These are the kind of men who have developed Northwestern Texas into a center of commercial and industrial activity, and among them none stands higher in public confidence and esteem than A. M. Winsett, proprietor of the leading grocery house of Winsett Brothers, one of the largest establishments of its kind in Lipscomb county. Mr. Winsett came to Higgins more than a quarter of a century ago, and his residence here has been almost commensurate with the life of the city, which he has watched grow from a small hamlet to a municipality of strength and importance. He has participated actively in this growth and has grown with it, and today is known as one of the community's foremost business men.

A. M. Winsett was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 14, 1873, and is a son of Amos and Elizabeth (Poplin) Winsett, both natives of the Big Bend State. His father as a young man enlisted in the Confederate army for service during the war between the North and the South, and participated therein throughout the struggle, being in the army under General Bragg. He took part in numerous bloody battles, but escaped with but a slight wound. On his return to the pursuits of peace he engaged in farming and became a wealthy planter, but died when still in the prime of life, in 1883, aged forty-two years. His widow did not survive him long, her death occurring in 1885, at the same age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom A. L. and J. W. Winsett are engaged in business with A. M. Winsett at Higgins.

The next to the youngest of his parents' children, A. M. Winsett was left an orphan when twelve years

of age, and after attending the public schools of Tennessee accompanied his brothers to Texas. Locating at Higgins, he secured employment in the grocery business of Johnson & Hoover, which had been established in the first business building erected in this city. He continued to steadily work his way upward with this firm, and in 1896 purchased an interest in the business, and eventually became a partner therein when it was purchased by the three Winsett brothers. The enterprise has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth and is at present accounted one of the leading ventures of its kind in Lipscomb county. In practically every walk of life there is a certain well defined path to success that has been followed by scores of others. But there are so many people following it at present that progress is difficult. To get ahead of the procession, one must strike out for himself, and it is necessary that something else be displayed besides application and integrity. Mr. Winsett has possessed these other qualifications—inherent ability, business judgment and capacity to grasp and make the most of opportunities, and to them he owes his success.

On August 22, 1895, Mr. Winsett was married to Miss Emma Ewing, at Canadian, Texas. She is a daughter of Perry Ewing, a Confederate veteran and pioneer settler of Texas, who is still living at Higgins. Mr. and Mrs. Winsett have two children: Ewing, born in September, 1896, at Higgins, and now attending a military academy at Booneville, Missouri, and Frank Maxwell, born June 27, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Winsett are members of the Baptist church. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1912 was honored by his fellow-citizens by election to the city council. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, in which he has reached the chapter degree, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. His acquaintance is extensive, and he has a wide circle of personal friends.

E. C. Cayton. Armstrong county's present county and district clerk is one of the energetic young citizens of the second generation in the Panhandle, where he has lived since childhood. He therefore represents the permanent and substantial element of the population, and on the basis of his own experience is convinced of the unlimited resources and splendid future of this region.

Mr. E. C. Cayton was born at Hayes, Illinois, September 2, 1883. His parents were Anthony and Fannie (Armstrong) Cayton, the father a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois about 1880, and was engaged in merchandising. In 1889 he moved to Texas, locating in Wichita county, where he engaged in farming, and also for four years was Tax Assessor for that county. In 1904 he came to Armstrong county, engaged in farming, and is still one of the substantial residents here at the age of fifty-four years. The mother, who was also born in Ohio, where she was educated and married, died at Champaign, Illinois, in 1903, at the age of forty. Of their five children, Mr. E. C. Cayton was the third in order of birth.

For a brief time he attended school in Illinois, and at the beginning of his independent career engaged in farming, a vocation with which he has been familiar in this section of Texas for many years. He continued as a farmer up to 1907, and then moved to Claude, where he entered business and was one of the progressive factors in the business district until 1910. In that year he was nominated and elected county clerk of Armstrong county, and was reelected in November, 1912.

Mr. Cayton is a Democrat, is a director of the Claude Chamber of Commerce, and is well known in fraternal affairs, being past master of the Masonic Lodge, and also a member of the Mystic Shrine, Hella Temple of Dallas, Texas, and affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Amarillo Lodge No. 923. In Claude on August 5, 1906, Mr. Cayton married Miss Nettie Baker, a daughter of J. T. and Mary (Girard) Baker, well known old residents of Claude. Greta May Cayton was born in Claude on June 15, 1909, and is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cayton. Among the other interests of Mr. Cayton in this part of Texas is a quarter block in this city of Claude and a business lot in Goodnight.

Edward F. Hamm, M. D. A successful physician and surgeon of Clarendon, Dr. Hamm is county health officer of Donley county, and is said to have as large a private practice as any other member of the profession in Clarendon.

An Illinois man by birth, the doctor was born at Bloomington, January 2, 1876, a son of Edward and Lucy Ware (Field) Hamm, the father a native of Illinois, and the mother of Massachusetts. In 1883 the family moved to Arkansas, locating at Prescott, where the father was engaged in farming. Later he transferred his residence to Magnolia in the same state and continued farming. Subsequently he removed to Bradley, Arkansas, and engaged in mercantile business at the age of seventy years. When a young man he took part in the Civil war with the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and fought for the Union from 1863 to 1865. The mother, who is now living at the age of sixty-five was educated at Elmyra, New York, but came to Illinois where she was married. She was the mother of six children, two of whom died in infancy, and the three besides the doctor are as follows: Frank Orvis, of Magnolia, Arkansas; Mrs. Cora Etta Pearce, of Magnolia; and Mrs. Lucy Ella Gath of Mount Holly, Arkansas.

Dr. Hamm, who was the fifth of the children, spent most of his youth at Prescott and at Magnolia, Arkansas, attending the public schools of the former place, and the Southwestern Academy at the latter. It was largely through his own efforts that he prepared for the medical profession, and taught school several terms in Columbia county, Arkansas, in order to secure the means for attendance at medical college. He finally entered the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905. The first two years of his practice were spent at Shuler, Arkansas, and for one year he was house surgeon in the Texarkana Dale Sanatorium. From there he moved to northwest Texas, locating at Canadian city for one year, and in March, 1909, established his practice at Clarendon. Dr. Hamm for the past three years has served as county health officer of Donley county, and has done much through the medium of that office to extend the knowledge of sanitary and health laws. In politics the doctor is independent, and fraternizes with the Donley County and Northwest Texas Medical Societies, and also with the State Medical Societies. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Royal Arch degrees and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

In June, 1908, at Texarkana, Arkansas, he married Miss Minnie L. Moore, daughter of Henry and Alice Moore. Her mother is still living at Texarkana. The two children born to their marriage are William Edward Hamm, born at Clarendon, May 15, 1909, and Margaret Minerva, born August 15, 1913. Dr. Hamm owns property in this neighborhood to the amount of 1,500 acres of land.

Polk Morgan Faver. One of the well-established and prosperous lawyers of San Saba is Polk Morgan Faver, who has conducted a private practice here since 1891, the year in which he gained his degree. He has controlled a generous share in the legal work of the city and county, and, in addition to his private interests, has served in 1892 and 1893 as county attorney, a post

P. M. Tarver

in which he gave an excellent account of himself in the administration of the legal affairs of the county. He has advanced in the public eye with each succeeding year, and his popularity is not one of mushroom growth, but the solid and dependable outcome of years of careful attention to business in his chosen community.

Mr. Faver is a native son of Texas, born on February 19, 1863, in Williamson county, and his parents were William N. and Mary Ann (Oliver) Faver, both of whom were formerly from Alabama, and who came to Texas in about 1852, settling in Guadaloupe. They were pioneers of that county, and were prominent in the stock raising business. The Favers are of French ancestry, while the Olivers claim Scotch blood and ancestry for theirs. Both families were of the representative class of slave holders in their native state. In about 1858 William and Mary Ann Faver came to Williamson county, Texas, continuing there in the farming and stock business in comparative success until 1866, when they moved to Bastrop county, Texas, and in November, 1872, they made their final move, locating in San Saba county. Here they continued in the vocation they had formerly pursued, and they were active in that business in the days when grass was yet free and when the Indians might be depended upon to pay unsolicited attention to herds in the night time, unless carefully looked after. They continued there in active life until the father died in 1904, the death of the wife and mother following in 1908. Mrs. Faver, it should be stated, was twice married, and when she joined fortunes with Mr. Faver, she was a Mrs. Weems and the mother of four children. Mr. Faver was also the father of five children by a former wife, and five children were born of their marriage, so that a large family of fourteen children were reared in the Faver home. Polk Morgan Faver of this review was the youngest boy of the children of his parents.

In the log school houses of the country district, Polk Morgan Faver gained his early education. He later attended a private school in Taylor for one year, the years 1885 and 1886 being spent in the San Saba College. He then took up the study of law in the offices of Burleson & Harris in San Saba, Texas, and so well did he push his studies that in 1891 he was admitted to the bar, and he has since carried on a thriving legal practice in San Saba. Mr. Faver has been a stanch Democrat all his days and he has performed a deal of worthy work in the best interests of the party, though being without political ambition on his own part.

A member of the Woodmen of the World, he maintains no other fraternal relations, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On November 10, 1889, Mr. Faver was married to Miss Katie Brown of San Saba, a daughter of Asa Brown and his wife. Mrs. Mary Brown, a native son of Texas, was for years well known to the stock raisers of his district as one of them. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, and he died in about 1889, while the mother is still living in San Saba county.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Faver, two daughters and three sons. Mary Gregg, the eldest, is aged twenty-one years; Walter A. is aged eighteen; Alton Bain, thirteen years old; Lloyd O., aged ten; and Alice Lee is six years of age.

Like all native born Texans, Mr. Faver is highly enthusiastic in regard to the advantages and opportunities Texas offers. He advocates the mild and semi-tropical climate as suited to any form of agriculture, while its healthful properties may not be gainsaid by any one. He regards the state as the world of opportunity for the poor man, provided he has a fund of ambition and energy, and never hesitates to furnish information to any desiring an intimate and inside knowledge of conditions in the state. It is to such men as he, enthusiastic and open minded, and possessing every quality that makes for the best citizenship, that Texas is indebted for her phenomenal development in the last quarter century, for they have not been content to merely prosper, but have been bent upon seeing their fellow men enjoy the same blessings that have been theirs.

Flinn N. Carmichael. Nothing is more positive than that thrift, industry and persistence will eventually accomplish great results, and this truism has been demonstrated in the career of Flinn N. Carmichael, who through his own efforts has risen to a prominent position among the business men of Higgins and has developed the Higgins Hardware Company into one of the leading enterprises of its kind in Lipscomb county. Given only ordinary advantages in his youth, he early embarked upon a career that has been marked by steadfast and well-directed exertion, leading up to the attainment of the goal of his ambitions. Mr. Carmichael was born at Oak Level, Cleburne county, Alabama, January 1, 1864, and is a son of G. S. and S. Elizabeth (Story) Carmichael. His parents, natives of Alabama, were married in that State and during the early 'seventies the family migrated to Texas and settled in Wilson county, where the father, a railroad operator, followed his calling until his death in 1887, when fifty-seven years of age. His widow survived him until 1899, passing away when seventy-four years of age. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Flinn N. was the second in order of birth.

Flinn N. Carmichael was brought to Texas as a lad, and completed his education here in the public schools of Wilson county, following which he secured employment as a cow-boy. He continued to follow this vocation on various ranches in this part of the State until 1903, in the meantime carefully husbanding his resources, and at that time decided to enter business on his own account. Accordingly, he came to Higgins and in partnership with Joseph F. Latimer established the Higgins Hardware Company. This venture was started in a small store with a limited stock of light hardware, but this has been gradually and steadily developed into an important enterprise, with a complete stock of light and heavy hardware, harness, wagons and similar articles. The first quarters of the Higgins Hardware Company soon proved inadequate for the rapidly increasing volume of business, and Mr. Carmichael erected the present modern structure, which has a floor space of 7,500 feet. Trade is attracted from all over the surrounding territory, and the concern is justly considered one that is adding to the commercial prestige of Lipscomb county. Mr. Carmichael is independent in his political views, exercising his right to vote for the candidate he considers best fitted for the office, irrespective of party ties. He has not cared for public office, but has not been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, and has found time from his extensive business interests to serve Higgins as auditor and member of the board of school trustees. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic Blue Lodge, in which he has numerous friends, while his religious faith is that of the Church of Christ.

On January 22, 1896, Mr. Carmichael was married to Miss Rosa Smith, at Higgins, daughter of John H. and R. A. (Mary) Smith, natives of Texas who are still living. Four children have been born to this union: Rupert, born December 16, 1897, and Claude, born November 14, 1899, both of whom are attending high school; Frank, born May 14, 1906, a public school student; and Ray, the baby, born January 16, 1909. All of the children were born at Higgins.

Joseph F. Latimer. Among those who are worthily and efficiently representing the commercial interests of Lipscomb county, Joseph F. Latimer, of the Higgins Hardware Company, is deserving of more than passing mention. A resident of Texas since 1891, his career has been one of steady advancement, and his success is due solely to his own efforts and inherent ability. Mr. Latimer is a Kansan, and was born in Cherokee county, January 16, 1874, a son of W. O. and Cynthia A. (Inman) Latimer. His father, a native of Ireland, was brought to

this country when a lad, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, supplemented by attendance at the Eclectic School at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He subsequently went to Kansas, where he became a well-known medical practitioner, and there died in 1883, at the age of sixty-three years. Dr. Latimer married Cynthia A. Inman, who was born at Marietta, Ohio, and she still survives and makes her home at Higgins, Texas, being now seventy-three years of age. She and her husband had a family of four children, and of these Joseph F. was the second in line.

The educational advantages of Joseph F. Latimer were limited to those to be acquired in the public schools, as his father died when he was nine years of age, and he was early forced to assist in his own support. He was seventeen years of age when he came to Texas, and here for ten years he worked as a farmer and ranchman, in the meantime thriftily saving his earnings with the idea ever in mind of some day entering the business field on his own account. This ambition was realized when he came to Higgins and established himself in the livery business, but after four years spent therein disposed of his interests, and in partnership with Flinn N. Carmichael re-established the Higgins Hardware Company. The original capital of the partners was not of an extensive nature, and the stock and establishment of the new venture were necessarily small, but as the business grew and finances permitted more and better stock were purchased, and this subsequently necessitated larger quarters. Accordingly the present modern building of the firm was erected, and the establishment now occupies 7,500 feet of floor space. A large, up-to-date stock of wagons, buggies, light and heavy hardware, stoves, agricultural implements, etc., is carried, and the concern stands ready to fill orders with quickness and dispatch, having facilities for shipping to all adjacent points and being able to meet the quotations of the houses of the large cities of the State. Mr. Latimer is an experienced business man, is thoroughly conversant with the needs of his trade, and is a man fully to be relied upon in all matters of business.

On March 25, 1907, Mr. Latimer was married at Higgins, to Miss Rose Grace, daughter of Carl Grace, deceased, who came to Lipscomb county, Texas, in 1887. Two children have been born to this union: Gracie Fern, born in December, 1907; and George Franklin, born in October, 1910. Mr. Latimer is independent in his political views. He is serving as a member of the board of school trustees and of the county commissioners, and is conscientiously discharging the duties of these positions. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Council.

HARRISON C. KERBOW. A merchant of Clarendon, one whose substantial position in the community is beyond all question, Harrison C. Kerbow began his career as a farmer on a small acreage, and has been steadily prospered.

Harrison C. Kerbow was born in Georgia, in Jackson County, March 6, 1856, the third in a family of four sons and five daughters born to Francis Marion and Frances (Hoosh) Kerbow, both of whom were Georgians by birth. The paternal ancestors were early Scotch and Welch settlers of Carolinas, and on the mother's side the ancestry was Dutch, also South Carolina residents. Francis M. Kerbow moved to Texas in 1866, settling in Red River county. During the war he had served in a Virginia company, under the famous cavalry leader Jube Early, and was through most of the campaigns of the war. He was wounded twice, once at the battle of Spottsylvania, Pa., and again at Cold Harbor battle, and was granted a furlough which lasted until end of war. He followed farming as his occupation, was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. His first wife, Frances Hoosh, died in 1870. In 1874 he married Mrs. Hashaw who is still living in Texas.

Mr. Kerbow was educated in the country schools of Georgia, and from the age of ten years has lived in Texas, where he also had the advantages of the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he left the home farm, and started out on his own account to manage a thirty-acre place in Delta county. He worked this land and gradually acquired more and followed farming with considerable success until 1900. In that year he moved to Fisher county, where he followed both mercantile and stock farming enterprise, and in 1905 came to Clarendon, arriving on June 13. In this flourishing town of Northwest Texas, he bought an interest in the hardware and furniture store of A. L. Daily, after which the firm was known as Daily and Kerbow Company, until February, 1907. Mr. Daily then sold his interest to Mr. Asher, and the new firm continued for seventeen months. Mr. Kerbow then bought out the entire business, and has since conducted it alone. He is a stock holder in the Farmers State Bank, owns his store and residence and has many evidences of material prosperity and a great number of friends, and the esteem and confidence of his associates. Mr. Kerbow is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

On Christmas day of 1879, in Delta county, Texas, he married Miss Arizona Redus, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Wesley Redus. Of the eight children born to their union seven are now living.

PEARL O. BOYD, cashier of the First National Bank of Higgins, Higgins, Texas, was born in Washington county, Iowa, December 12, 1882, but has been a resident of Texas since his early childhood.

Mr. Boyd's father, William Boyd, a native of Iowa and the early part of his life an Iowa stock farmer, removed with his family to Texas in 1889 and settled at Canadian in Hemphill county. During his residence here he served six years as county sheriff, and is now living in Oklahoma. Politically, he is a Republican. Of the six children composing their family, Pearl O. is the eldest.

Pearl O. Boyd up to the age of eighteen attended the public schools of Canadian, and on leaving school he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Gerlack Mercantile Company, with which he was associated three years. At the end of that time he resigned his place with that company and came to Higgins, as bookkeeper for the Bank of Higgins, since merged into the First National Bank of Higgins, of which since 1908 he has been cashier. This institution has a capital stock of $25,000.00, and surplus and profits amounting to $17,324.36. Its other officers are: C. H. Lockhart, president; A. U. Young, vice-president and E. E. Doggett, assistant cashier.

In his political faith, Mr. Boyd differs from his father, casting his franchise with the Democratic party. He, however, takes no active part in politics. He maintains fraternal relations with various organizations, including the M. W. A., W. O. W., I. O. O. F., and A. F. and A. M., and O. E. S. As a member of the Commercial Club, he is in touch with civic affairs and his public spirit and pride in local progress are recognized factors.

June 14, 1905, at Canadian, Texas, Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Lena Hoeffle, a native of Texas and a daughter of Paul Hoeffle. They are the parents of three children: Russell, born July 16, 1906; Albert, August 8, 1910, and William, April 12, 1912—all natives of Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a steward and active worker.

JOSHIAH BRYAN SUGG. For many years one of the substantial citizens of north central Texas, the late Joshiah

Mrs. Alice Sugg.

Bryan Sugg had a worthy and honorable career, engaged chiefly in farming. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, and lived in Texas from 1879 until his death in 1891. His widow now resides in Dallas, at 303 North Ewing Avenue.

Joshiah Bryan Sugg was born in Bossier Parish, Louisiana, April 27, 1843, a son of J. B., Sr., and Elizabeth (McIntyre) Sugg. Both parents were natives of Mississippi, and the paternal ancestors moved to that state from Kentucky. The senior Mr. Sugg was a planter in Louisiana. Joshiah Bryan Sugg, Jr., was one of six children, and the only one now living is William A., a railroad man located at Minden, Louisiana.

The late Mr. Sugg grew to manhood in Louisiana, and was still a boy when the war broke out between the states. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in the Ninth Louisiana Infantry, and worked all through the war as a brave and efficient soldier. He surrendered at Appomatox, and then returned to his home in Louisiana. His first regular occupation was merchandising, but he soon afterwards took up his favorite vocation of farming and remained in his native state until 1879. Moving to Texas, he settled at Forney in Kaufman county, where he farmed for eight years, and then moved to Valley Mills in Bosque county. There his last years were spent in the quiet vocations of farming, and his death occurred when he was not yet fifty years of age. In 1900 Mrs. Sugg moved to Dallas. Through the efforts of her husband and through her own good management she possesses considerable property, including some bank stock. The late Mr. Sugg was a Democrat in politics, but was never active in political affairs, and devoted all his leisure to his home and family

On June 29, 1875, Mr. Sugg and Alice Elizabeth Pridmore were united in marriage. Mrs. Sugg was a daughter of Robert K. and Alice J. (Maples) Pridmore, and both she and her parents were natives of Limestone county, Alabama. She was quite young when her mother died, and she was reared in the home of her grandparents in Tennessee. Her father was a planter. Mrs. Sugg's only brother, William M., was killed as a Confederate soldier. Three children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sugg, all of them now deceased: Elizabeth, who died at the age of twenty-four, unmarried; Mary E., who died at the age of eight years; and Robert K., who died, aged eighteen months.

Louis W. Nelson. Although his residence in Texas covers only a few years, Mr. Louis W. Nelson is substantially identified with the town of Higgins and country adjacent to it, for he has the largest general store in the place.

Mr. Nelson is a native of Lincoln, Nebraska, and was born July 3, 1871, son of Hans P. and Anna (Christopherson) Nelson, both natives of Denmark. Hans P. Nelson came to America in 1857, at the age of eighteen years, and settled in Nebraska, where subsequently, he was an emigrant agent and a prime factor in bringing settlers here. In 1881 he moved to Greensburg, Wisconsin, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was quite successful. He is now a resident of Sioux City, Iowa. While he lived in Wisconsin he was active in local politics and filled several county offices. Politically, he is a Republican; religiously, a Lutheran. His wife, Anna (Christopherson) Nelson, died in 1880. She was the mother of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

In the public schools of the towns in which his parents lived, young Nelson acquired his education up to the time he was thirteen years of age. Afterward he took a commercial course in a business college. At the age of fifteen years he started out in life on his own account, and his first work was to conduct a store at Ironwood, Michigan, for his father. He was associated with his father in mercantile business until he was twenty. Then he turned his attention to farming and sheep raising at Lake Benton, Minnesota, which he followed there from 1886 to 1901, and was successful to a marked degree. In 1901 he rented his farm and entered the Government service, as an electrical engineer, and for seven years devoted his time and attention to this work, at Flandreau, South Dakota; Fort Peck, Montana; Mescalero, New Mexico; and Phoenix, Arizona. After resigning his government position, he engaged in the hardware and harness business at Wallace, South Dakota, but six months later sold out and in August, 1909, came to Texas. Here his first venture was in the real estate business, and he also became interested in farming and stock raising and for a time conducted a dairy. On July 31, 1911, he opened up his present general store at Higgins. He has a floor space of 90x45 feet, carries a well selected stock of general merchandise, and is doing a prosperous business, his store being the largest in the town. He still owns his farm of 160 acres, which he has rented.

Mr. Nelson belongs to the church in which he was reared, the Lutheran Church, and his political affiliation is with the Socialists.

January 12, 1896, at Flander, South Dakota, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Martha R. Robinson, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Thomas Robinson. To them have been born five children: Robert, Pearl, Clarende, Myrtle, Christine Bell.

Archie T. Wright. The Eldorado *Success* is the most influential and prosperous journal of Schleicher county, and is under the editorial and business management of a very enterprising newspaper man. Mr. Wright has had a varied experience in ranching and other lines of business, and besides his connection with the *Success* he is also identified with local affairs in Eldorado.

Archie T. Wright was born at Seguin, Texas, November 6, 1876. His father was Archie Taylor Wright, a native of Virginia, who came to Texas when a young man, and who when sixteen years of age had enlisted in the Confederate army, serving throughout the entire struggle. He was a newspaper man for many years and combined that vocation with farming. He was a member of the Methodist church and his death occurred in 1878 when about forty-one years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Callie A. Cochran, who was born in Texas, where she was married. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and her death occurred in 1894 at the age of forty. They had three sons, of whom the Eldorado citizen was the second.

As a boy he attended the Texas Public Schools, and when sixteen years old took up his independent exertions, attaining a position on a ranch, and working at a salary for a number of years until 1901. In that year he bought a ranch in Schleicher county and enjoyed the prosperity of a successful cattleman until 1906. In that year he came to Eldorado, and bought the plant and establishment of the Elorado *Success*. He conducts a paper which has a circulation throughout the county, and in connection with the publication has a job printing office to supply first-class work of all kinds.

Mr. Wright was married at Eldorado, October 30, 1906 to Miss Mabel Love Foley, a daughter of W. B. Foley, Sr., of Eldorado. Their three children, two daughters and one son, are: Xula Voncelle, Agnes Amelia and Archie Taylor, Jr. The family worship in the Methodist Church, and the fraternal affiliations of Mr. Wright are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Heralds of Liberty. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Rebekahs and the Woodmen's Circle. Mr. Wright conducts his paper as a supporter of the Democratic party, and has always been of that political creed. He is secretary of the school board at Eldorado. He finds his amusement in fishing and in the wholesome recreations of social life.

JOHN D. LOWREY. County and district clerk of Sutton county, Mr. Lowrey has experienced all the activities and fortunes of west Texas life, has been a rancher, and has been honored with his present official distinction. John D. Lowrey was born in Colorado county, Texas, July 22, 1868, and has spent all his career in this state. His father is Robert H. Lowrey a prominent citizen of Lubbock county. Robert H. Lowrey was born in Georgia, came to Texas during the sixties, just after the close of the war, having served in a Georgia Regiment in the Confederate army, and having had his full share of the campaigns and battles and hardships of army life. He has for many years been engaged in the stock and ranching business in Texas, and now lives in Lubbock county, and is owner of considerable real estate, and town property, in which he deals extensively. He is also interested in the Lubbock State Bank. During earlier years he was active in political circles, served as a member of the Twenty-second State Legislature and is prominent in Masonry and in the Baptist Church. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Harrell, who was born in Georgia, where she was married, and she was also a devout member of the Baptist church. There were six children in the family, among whom John D. was the third.

He attained his early education in the public schools, and until twenty-two years of age, lived on his father's ranch. Leaving home and taking up the battle of life for himself, he followed ranch work in various counties for about fifteen years. At the end of that time he was elected county and district clerk of Sutton county, and is now serving his eighth year, previous to which he had been for a year and a half deputy clerk. Mr. Lowrey was married in Mason county, Texas, June 6, 1898, to Miss Ellen Awalt, daughter of A. B. Awalt of that county. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Grady, Marie, Guila and William Arthur, deceased. Mr. Lowrey is not a member of any church but supports them all. His wife is a Methodist, and a member of the Methodist Home and Missionary Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order from the Blue Lodge to the Chapter and Council, and also with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. He belongs to the Sonora Commercial Club, and is always willing to cooperate in any movement for the improvement of the town and vicinity. He is an active Democrat, and besides his other official service has given four years as a member of the school board. His chief diversions are fishing and hunting.

WILLIAM C. BENTON. No public official in Schleicher county is better liked or more highly respected than William C. Benton, the county and district clerk of Schleicher county, Texas, Mr. Benton is widely experienced in the kind of work upon which he is at present engaged and his service in this position has been highly satisfactory to the people of the county and district. Being now just in the prime of life his prospects for the future look very bright and he has the good wishes of hosts of friend.

William C. Benton was born in Wood county, Texas, on the 28th of August, 1871, a son of William F. Benton. His father was born in Alabama and came to Texas when he was only a child. He now lives in Schleicher county, and his occuption in life is farming. He married Miss Georgia G. Earhart, who was born in the state of Georgia. Their marriage took place in Texas. Mr. Benton is a member of the Democratic party, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Of the two children who were born to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Benton, William C. Benton is the eldest. His brother, Wilbur O. Benton, lives in Eldorado. William C. Benton has spent all his life, except when he was away at school, within the state of his nativity. He received his early education in the public schools of Wood county, later attending the high school of Smith county, Texas. After completing his high school work he took a commercial course in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky. After this he returned to Texas and began life as a school teacher. For three years he taught in the public schools of Wood county and then he engaged in the mercantile business. He made quite a success of this business and remained a merchant until November, 1902, when he sold out his store to accept the position of district clerk of Wood county, to which he had been elected. He served in this office for four years and then for one year served as deputy county clerk. His next move brought him to Schleicher county, and he arrived in Eldorado on the 15th of July, 1907. Just one year after the coming of Mr. Benton to Eldorado he was elected county and district clerk and is now serving his third term in this office. Mr. Benton also conducts an abstract business and his the only set of transcribed abstracts in this county.

In politics Mr. Benton is a member of the Democratic party and he takes an active part in the affairs of his party both in national and state affairs as well as locally. In religious matters Mr. Benton leans toward the Baptist church for it was the church of his childhood, but he is a member of no denomination and gives his support to all of them. Mr. Benton is active in the fraternal world and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In the first mentioned order, Mr. Benton is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and he has been Master of his Blue Lodge in both Wood county and Schleicher county. Mr. Benton is a valuable citizen to Eldorado for he is tireless in his enthusiasm over the country and its future and is a convincing talker when setting forth the advantages of locating in the state of Texas.

Mr. Benton was married in Wood county, Texas, on the 16th of November, 1892, to Miss Sallie J. Raley, a daughter of Columbus and Margaret Raley, of Wood county. Mr. and Mrs. Benton have become the parents of four childrn, one daughter and three sons, as follows: Julius B., who is deceased; Olga L.; Offie C., and Harold Jarvis Benton.

DR. WILLIAM T. BLYTHE. In the death of William T. Blythe, on June 20, 1909, a commercial salesman who has been popularly known among his fellows and among the business men throughout the southwest for a great many years, was removed from a career of activity which was continued almost up to the day of his death. The late Dr. Blythe for many years had his quarters and home at Dallas, where his widow still resides, and early in life was a practicing physician, having practiced medicine in northwest Texas, on the frontier for some years, before taking up his work as a traveling salesman for chemical and drug houses.

William T. Blythe was born in Hopkins county, Texas, December 3, 1863, a son of William T. and Amanda (Bishop) Blythe, his father having been a farmer. The eight children in the family are named as follows: Mary, deceased; Theodosia, deceased; Emma, wife of W. F. Henderson of Sulphur Springs, Texas; Mina, deceased; William T.; Della, wife of Walter Jordan, of Oklahoma; Samuel, who died at the age of twelve; and Theodosia, the second of the name, also deceased.

William T. Blythe received a common school education, left home at the age of fifteen, and his first experience was in the cattle industry, and he worked as a cow puncher, and in other lines for several large cattle owners for two years. After that he found work in a printing office at Sulphur Springs, learned the trade of printing in all its departments, exemplified in the country office, and eventually became editor of the weekly paper published in Sulphur Springs. After several years

Wm. T. Blythe,

of that experience he turned his ambitions and plans to a better career, and studied medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning to Texas, he took up active practice at Cooper, and after a short time was married, and he and his wife then moved out to Clarendon, and gave his services for six years to what was then a pioneer community, with the population chiefly cattlemen and ranchers. A better field of opportunity was then presented to Dr. Blythe in an offer to go on the road for a wholesale chemical house of New York. After his first successful experience in that line, he made it his regular vocation, and followed it industriously and with success for a period of twenty years. During that time he traveled all over the southwest and sold drugs and chemicals for several leading wholesale and jobbing houses. He was still "on the road" when his death occurred. Dr. Blythe was a capable business man, and Mrs. Blythe now owns three houses and lots in Dallas, which she rents and which afford a good income. Dr. Blythe was a Democrat in politics, but never held any office. He belonged to the Episcopal church and also had membership in two traveling men's organizations. His home in Dallas, where Dr. Blythe now lives, is at 301 West Tenth Street.

On September 1, 1887, Dr. Blythe married Miss Roberta Stevenson, a native of Helena, Montana. However, her family moved to Dallas, Texas, in 1872, when she was a child, and her father was engaged in the cotton buying business for a number of years, until he retired. The six children in the Stevenson family were: Ella, wife of P. P. Tucker, in the insurance business at Dallas; Caroline, the deceased wife of Sol Wolf of Chicago; Charles T., deceased; Bessie, widow of Dr. Campbell Fite, of New York City; Mrs. Blythe; and Andrew P., of Butte, Montana. To the marriage of Dr. Blythe and wife were born five children, namely: Elizabeth V., who lives at home; Ralph S., in the insurance and real estate business at Dallas; William T., of Dallas; Richard R., in school; and Bertro, at home.

THOMAS B. ADAMS. One of the prominent ranchers of Sutton county, Mr. Adams was recently elected to the office of sheriff, and is now giving a capable performance of the duties of that important position.

Thomas B. Adams was born in Greene county, April 18, 1873, a son of David and Serena (Estes) Adams. The father was born in Kentucky, and some years after his marriage moved to Texas, where he engaged in ranching during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1900 at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was also a native of Kentucky, where they were married, and she is still living, being a devout member of the Baptist church. Her home is in Sutton county. There were thirteen children in the family, all of whom lived to maturity and reared families.

Thomas B. Adams, the seventh in the family, was four years of age when his parents came to Texas, and he has been a resident of this state ever since. His early education was in the public schools and at sixteen years of age he began doing for himself, his first regular work being on a ranch. He has never abandoned ranching as a permanent business and now is owner of a fine estate three miles from Sonora. A few years ago in order to give his children the advantages of the town schools he moved into Sonora. In 1912 he was the popular candidate for sheriff, where his work has been eminently satisfactory to the people. In 1891 Mr. Adams served as hide and animal inspector for Sutton county.

In Coleman county, Texas, July 10, 1893, he married Miss Mary Beach, daughter of Daniel Beach and wife of that county. Mrs. Adams died on March 9, 1910, when thirty-six years of age. She was a member of the Methodist church. Her six children, two sons and four daughters are named: Ethel, Elsie, William, Justice, Ettie and Frances. Mr. Adams is likewise a member of the Methodist church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In politics he has always supported the Democratic party, and is an active worker in local political affairs. As his diversions, Mr. Adams enjoys the sports of following the hounds, and has considerable reputation as a wolf hunter. Wolves have been more or less of a serious pest to the farmers and ranchers of this section of Texas for many years, and Mr. Adams was the first rancher in the county who constructed a wolf-proof fence around his stock farm, and has always advocated the value of improvements. He is firmly convinced that southwest Texas will eventually surpass any other section of the state in improvements and development of resources. It is particularly adapted to the sheep and goat business in his opinion, and herein lie almost untold opportunities for industry.

JAMES WILLIAM FORBES. From the shores of England have come some of the men who made up the best citizenship of various parts of Texas, men of education and business training who have brought to this country a wealth and experience and ideas, and who have contributed in no small degree to the advancement and development of the Lone Star State. Such a man was the late James William Forbes, who at the time of his death, in 1901, was widely known in insurance circles of Dallas. He was born in England, in 1861, a son of James W. Forbes, and was one of eleven children and the only one to seek his fortune in the United States. His father, who for many years was a wholesale merchant in England, still resides there, although he is now living somewhat retired from the activities of business life.

James William Forbes was given liberal educational advantages in his youth, and completed his studies by graduating from a college in England. His family connections and thorough education made it possible for him to secure a clerical position in the Bank of England, and there he met with promotion through fidelity to duty and conscientious application to the bank's interests. He was ambitious, however, to become the master of a business of his own, and decided that America offered the best opportunities to the ambitious and determined young man. Accordingly, in 1880, he emigrated to this country, and almost immediately came to Dallas, Texas, where he entered the insurance business. He had a successful career in this line, and at the time of his demise, which occurred in August, 1901, was acting as adjuster for a number of the largest companies in the country. Although he never cared for politics or held public office, he at no time withheld his support from movements which he considered to be of benefit to his adopted community. He was for a number of years a Mason, and always appreciated the privileges of membership in this order, but did not seek official preferment. In his religious belief he ever affiliated with the Episcopal church.

In August, 1896, Mr. Forbes was united in marriage with Miss May C. Vovey, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and came with her parents to Texas as a young woman, in 1890, the family settling in Dallas, where for some time her father was in a general mercantile business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bovey are now deceased. They were the parents of three children: May C., who married Mr. Forbes; Grace, who became the wife of J. M. Boyd, a successful jeweler of Dallas, and has no children; and Warren, a resident of Houston, Texas, who has three children—Edwin, Dorothy and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes became the parents of two children: Grace D. and Douglas, bright and interesting children who are now attending the Dallas public schools. Mrs. Forbes resides in her comfortable home at No. 2010 Ross avenue, Dallas, and is rearing her children to fill honorable positions in the world. Like her late husband, she is a member of the Episcopal

church, has been active in its work, and is known as a refined, cultured woman, who has numerous friends in social circles of Dallas.

W. T. PADGETT, Tax Collector of Runnels county, is a native Texas product, born in Coryell county, this state, on the 25th of June, 1859. He is a son of S. O. and Hester A. (Taylor) Padgett, the father a native of Alabama and the mother born in Angelina county, this state.

S. O. Padgett was a millwright in his younger days, and up to about the year 1904 he made his home in Coryell county. From that year up to the present time he has done a considerable moving about, locating in Tom Greene county in 1904, and going thence to El Paso county, and he is at present making his home in Bandera county. He is now eighty years of age, and enjoys an exceptional degree of health and strength for a man of his years. During the Civil war he ran a flouring mill at Waco, and he supplied immense quantities of bread stuffs to the army in the course of the war. He and his wife became the parents of two children, a son and a daughter, and the mother died in 1862, when her youngest child, the subject of this review, was about three years of age.

W. T. Padgett received only the meagrest educational advantages, attending as a small boy the primitive log school of his home community, and he was yet very young when he began to bear the responsibility of his own keeping. His first business venture was in the mercantile line at Osage in Coryell county, but he sold the place and turned his attention to farming after a short interval, and in 1889 he came to Runnels county. Here he identified himself with the stock business for several years, in which he enjoyed a fair success, and later he served as deputy sheriff of the county and tax collector. In 1900 he was elected to the office of tax assessor, serving in the office for six consecutive years, after which he was engaged as a bookkeeper until November, 1910, when came his election to his present office, that of Tax Collector for Runnels county. He is now serving in his second term and his administrations have both been eminently satisfactory to the public, and highly creditable to himself. A Democrat, Mr. Padgett is active in the party ranks, and has done good work for the cause of the party. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On March 6, 1883, Mr. Padgett was married to Miss Cora Raby at Osage, in Coryell county. She is a daughter of J. W. and Catherine S. Raby, the father being a merchant and ranchman, as well as being a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was chaplain in the Confederate service during the Civil war, and is a man of the finest character and standing in the county and wherever he is known. A son and three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Padgett, named as follows: Sammie, the eldest daughter, aged twenty-eight years; John Raby Padgett, aged twenty-seven; Mrs. Alma C. Maddox, living in Lubbock, Texas, Mr. Maddox being there engaged in the insurance business; and Miss Hester, aged twenty-three years, who shares the parental home. The eldest daughter, Miss Sammie, is at San Marsos, attending the State Normal school.

Mr. Padgett is filled with enthusiasm for the future of the great Texas commonwealth, and is intensely loyal to the place of his birth. He regards the state as leading in all the many characteristics that make for advantage to the homeseeker, and is well content to spend his days within her borders.

ROBERT S. GRIGGS. When Robert S. Griggs came to Ballinger, Texas, in November, 1902, he was fresh from his studies in the Texas State University, and had but recently received his LL. B. degree. His stay here has been continuous since that time, and his success has been one of the highest order. Numerous public offices have been given into his keeping, and he is now serving as representative from the One Hundred and Eleventh District. In the practice of his profession he has shown an exceptional ability, the same having won to him a clientele of representative order, and in his public service, most of which has been in line with his profession, he has coupled his professional ability with a high sense of citizenship and stewardship, so that his career in Ballinger has been one that is most creditable to him and to the city and county.

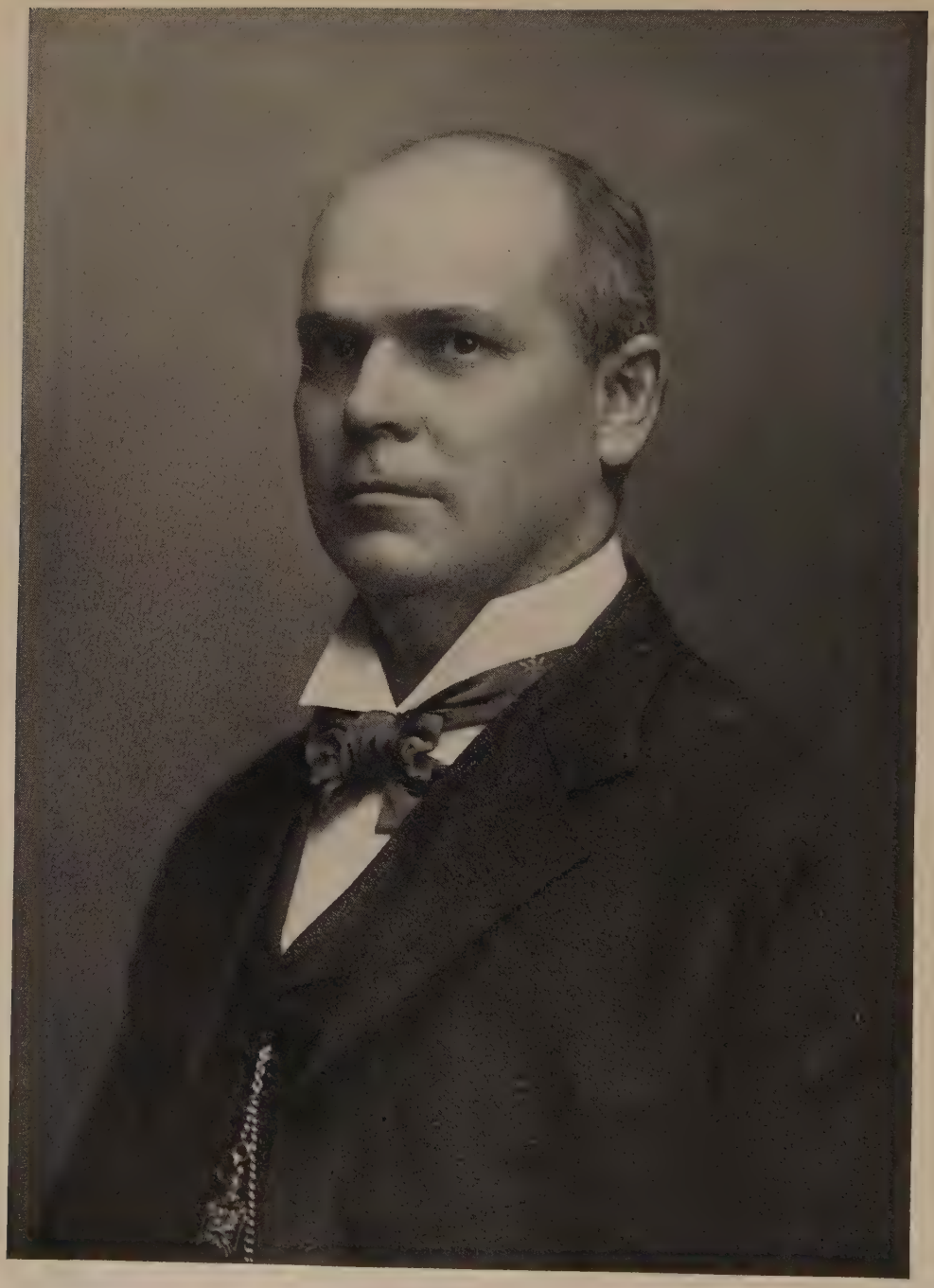
A native son of the state, Mr. Griggs was born at Chapel Hill, Washington county, Texas, on November 29, 1875, and he is a son of Dr. G. W. Griggs and his wife, who was Miss Eugenie C. Jackson prior to her marriage. The father was born in Madison county, Alabama, and in early life practiced medicine, though he later turned his attention to dentistry and continued in that profession until 1872, when he retired to the farm but was continually called on by neighbors to extract troublesome teeth. The mother, also a native of Alabama, came to Texas with her parents in about 1845, the father coming after the close of the Civil war, in which he fought as a soldier in the Confederate army. He served one year as a private in the ranks, after which he was appointed to the post of surgeon in the Hospital Corps, in which capacity he continued until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, prior to his service on the hospital corps. When the war was over Dr. Griggs came to Texas and located at Chapel Hill, taking up the practice of dentistry. In September, 1865, he married, and continued in practice in Chapel Hill until 1870, when he went to Waco and established himself in his profession there. Two years later he retired from the active practice of his profession, and removed to a farm near Chapel Hill, Washington county, and in 1876 moved to the line of Correll and Hamilton counties near the little town of Evant. He located on that place in 1892, and there his death occurred in 1895. The mother survived until March, in 1902. It should be said that she was the daughter of Terrell J. Jackson, a well known pioneer of Washington county, in his day, and especially prominent as one of the promoters and builders of the old Washington County Railroad, now a part of the H. & T. C. Railroad. Seven children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Griggs—three daughters and four sons. Judge Griggs of this review is the fourth in order of birth.

Robert S. Griggs gained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native state, and when he had finished his high school course he applied himself to the work of teaching, in which he continued for a few seasons and then entered the state University, where he engaged in the study of law. In 1902 his graduation followed, when he was accorded his LL. B. degree, and in the following November he came to Ballinger.

In the summer of 1904 the Judge was appointed to the office of city attorney of Ballinger, and at the close of the year was elected county attorney of Runnels county, in which office he served with all efficiency for four years, and in 1908 was elected County Judge. He served two terms in that office, proving himself an able jurist, dispensing a justice well worthy of a higher court, and gaining reputation yearly in his profession. In the general election of 1912 Judge Griggs was elected to represent the One Hundred and Eleventh district in the state legislature, his district comprising the counties of Runnels and Coke. He is now serving in his capacity as representative, and gives promise of a praiseworthy career as a legislator.

Judge Griggs has always been a stanch Democrat, active and earnest in his endeavors for the forwarding of the best interests of the party, and a leader in local and county politics.

Socially, the Judge and his wife are popular and prominent in these parts. He is fraternally identified



W. B. Hadley.

by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife affiliates with the Methodists. He is clerk of the church and a member of the board of deacons, and as superintendent of the Sunday-school, his influence in his city has been an excellent one, potent and far-reaching and invaluable to the rising generation.

On October 11, 1904, Judge Griggs was married in Gatesville, Texas, to Miss Bettie Dickie, a daughter of J. R. and C. V. Dickie, of Gatesville. The mother of Mrs. Griggs died on January 10, 1908, and the father, a retired merchant of Gatesville, still survives. Three children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Griggs. The first born, a boy, is deceased, and the two remaining are Virginia Elizabeth, aged four, and Frances Eugenia, now two years of age.

Judge Griggs, it should be said, springs from a sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, but he manifests a deal of pardonable pride in his American birth and citizenship, and is glad of his claim to being a native son of Texas. No state in the Union surpasses his birth state in all the desirabilities, in his opinion, and he has proved his loyalty in no uncertain terms since he came to man's estate.

W. B. Halley, M. D. In 1897 Dr. Halley initiated the practice of his profession, but it was not until one year later that he established himself in Ballinger, where he has since continued with all success, adding something of value to his excellent standing each year, and finding himself more securely placed in public confidence and esteem with the passing of time. He conducts a general practice, and in addition to his private practice, has served as county health physician in the years from 1900 to 1906.

W. B. Halley was born on August 9, 1869, in Salado, Texas, and is a son of Captain R. B. and Lydia (Edrington) Halley. The father, who was a native Georgian, while the mother was born in Memphis, Tennessee, came to Texas in 1854 and settled in San Antonio. In 1858 he went to Salado, in Bell county, and there took up his residence. He was a cattleman and stock farmer, and he made Bell county the center of his activities until he died in 1875. He was a soldier of the Mexican war. He was also a Confederate veteran, having served valiantly in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, and he was captain of his company, in General Baylor's Cavalry Regiment. When the war was over he resumed stock farming in Bell county, and there reared his family, which included eight children.

Dr. Halley is the next to the youngest of the children of his parents. He gained his education along rudimentary lines in the schools of Salado, after which he took a medical course in the University of Texas, being graduated from that institution in 1872 with the degree of M. D. Other courses of study have further prepared the Doctor for his work, he having in 1900 taken a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic of New York City, and in 1906 a similar course in the Polyclinic of Chicago, while in 1910 he further augmented his preparation by taking another post-graduate course in the New York Post Graduate, so that he is well fortified in his training, and ever alert to the advances and discoveries made in his profession.

The first location of Dr. Halley for actual practice was at Palestine, Texas, where he was in charge of the I. G. N. Railroad Hospital, and he continued there for one year, coming to Ballinger in 1898. His stay here has been a continuous one, broken into only by his absence in post-graduate studies. He is known in the medical profession as a hard-working and ambitious man, and his advance has been consistent with the labor he has expended in his work, and wholly worthy of him. From 1900 to 1906 the Doctor was county health officer, a post which he filled with all efficiency, despite the demands it made upon his time and attention. In 1905 Dr. Halley and Dr. Love established and built the Halley & Love Sanatorium, situated on the highest point in Ballinger county. It has accommodations for eighteen patients, with modern operating room and all modern conveniences.

A Democrat in his political faith, Dr. Halley has given some little attention to affairs of that nature, though he has never been one to look for official preferment. He is a Mason with Knights Templar and Shriner affiliations and has taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite body of Masonry. He has been high priest of the Chapter, and served in the past year as master of the order, and is now Worthy Patron of the Order of The Eastern Star. He is vice president of the Ballinger Club, and has membership in the Christian church.

On June 4, 1906, Dr. Halley was married in Georgetown, Texas, to Miss Velma Bailey, a daughter of J. L. and Adeline Bailey, now of Temple, Texas.

Judge C. H. Willingham has been continuously identified with Runnels county since the days prior to its organization, and when he first established himself in these parts the territory now embraced by the county lines of Runnels county boasted not more than one hundred inhabitants. He has watched the district develop and has had a generous share in the work of progress and upbuilding, so that his pride in the county is indeed a pardonable one, and his record here is one of the highest order. When the county was organized in 1880, he was soon after elected to the office of county judge, and he was continued in the office for twenty consecutive years, by reason of his good behavior on the bench, so it has been said. Certain it is that he gave a service that was highly pleasing to the county at large, and when he retired from political activities some years ago to devote himself more closely to his farming and ranching interests, the people felt that they had lost a capable public servant, and one in whom they might place the utmost confidence. He has, since that time, refused to permit his name to be used as a candidate for any office, except that of the Legislature, devoting himself quietly to his private interests and enjoying a well earned rest from the demands of the public. Essentially a self-made man, Judge Willingham has made the most of every opportunity that came his way, and his record of efficiency and accomplishment is one that undeniably entitles him to mention in a historical and biographical work of this order, whose aim it is to perpetuate to the public and to posterity the records of such as he.

Judge C. H. Willingham was born in Washington county, Texas, on October 26, 1855, and to further establish the exact date of that event, the Judge gives the information that it occurred on Friday morning, at three o'clock. He is a son of A. J. and Martha Willingham. The father was born in Georgia, coming to Texas in 1838 and settling in Washington county. At that time the place was more or less a wilderness, and when he settled on a farm in the heart of the county, he took upon himself the herculean task of carving a home out of the virgin wilds. He proved himself entirely equal to the emergency, it appears, for he maintained a continuous residence there from then until 1902, when he died, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, well preserved and hale indeed, for one of that splendid age. The mother, too, seemed to find the hardships of pioneer life in a new country not detrimental to her health and strength, for she is yet living in Washington county, ninety years of age, and in the enjoyment of all her faculties and a fair measure of health and strength. In further mention of these worthy people, it should be said that the father was a man who saw life in its most turbulent aspects as a soldier in the Texas army from 1838 to 1856, and he served in

the Mexican war under General Taylor, as well as in the Confederate army during the long civil conflict between the north and south. In the Mexican war he was taken prisoner at Black Fort, but though he was successful in making his escape almost immediately, nearly all the other prisoners were killed in their attempted escape. A fearless man, staunch and true, he went his way through life ready to meet whatever came to him of good or ill, and always ready at a moment's notice to take up arms in the defense of whatever cause he felt a sympathy for. He was a true soldier of fortune, but withal a splendid citizen, earnest and hard-working all his days, and he was honored and loved in Washington county to the end of his career. The family is one of South Carolina origin, and there are to be found to-day many splendid families of the name in that state.

Nine children were born to these parents, and of the five sons and four daughters, all are yet living with the single exception of one daughter.

Judge Willingham was the first born of the nine children of his parents, and he was deprived of any educational advantages whatever to the age of eighteen years, owing to the fact that the public school system had not penetrated to the region of his birth at that time, and private schools were of equal scarcity. That misfortune, however, did not deter him from making an effort in his own behalf when he came to years of responsibility, and when he was eighteen he went to Baylor University, working his way from the bottom of the ladder of learning through the entire course of the University. He worked outside and paid his own way, so that he is indebted to no one for his education. He studied civil engineering in Baylor University, and when he had finished his studies the first work he undertook was with the G. C. and S. F. Railroad. He worked from Galveston to Fort Worth and from Temple to Lampasas, Texas, with this company, two years and eight months being spent in their employ, and he then accepted a commission with the same road to locate their land certificates in the wilds of the western part of this state. This was no simple task, and it required all the hardihood and fortitude of the young man, son of his father though he was, to carry out the work. But he was determined to make good, and he spent six long hard years in the work, having his own contentions with Indians, wild animals and the poisonous reptiles that infested those hitherto untouched regions. But he felt in his work the pride that Kipling attributes to his explorer in his poem of that name, and the work that he performed in those early days of his career made an impress for good upon his entire life, and he has a pardonable pride in his accomplishments of those years.

His work in the deserts and the mountains ended, Mr. Willingham determined to devote himself to the study and practice of law, and accordingly went to Brenham, Texas, there taking up the study of law in the offices of Breedlove & Ewing, at the same time studying in the Brenham law school. He applied himself to such purpose that he was admitted to the bar on October 28, 1879. When he had finished his studies, his finances were exhausted utterly. His choice of a location had been made, however, Runnels county, or that part of the state that later came to be Runnels county, being the place he had settled upon as the one where he should practice law, and nothing daunted because of his penniless state, he took his few belongings upon his back, and barefooted, set out for his destination, a distance of three hundred and sixty-eight miles. When he arrived, he found work at once in surveying and running lines for the projected county. The county was definitely organized in April, 1880, with a population of perhaps one hundred souls and less than two years later he was elected county judge, in which office he continued for twenty years, as has already been stated. In 1901 Judge Willingham was elected to the state legislature, serving for four years and performing his duties as a legislator as faithfully and as ably as he had those of county judge.

For some years past the judge has been devoting himself to the cattle business and farming, finding it a most attractive and absorbing enterprise. So much so, indeed, that he has definitely withdrawn from all public service, declining all overtures to public office.

All his life the Judge has been a stanch Democrat, and has worked valiantly for the best interests of the party. His support is yet given to the political activities of the county, although he is not so active as in former years.

A member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Praetorians, as well as the Woodmen of the World, he is well known and prominent in fraternity matters in Ballinger. He is a member of the Christian church.

On May 17, 1882, Judge Willingham was married to Miss Lellie E. Carr, at Comanche, Texas. She is a daughter of J. D. Carr of Cadiz, Kentucky, a well known merchant of that place, who later came to Comanche county, Texas, and engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1912 at the age of ninety-three, the mother having preceded him in 1910.

Five children have been born to the Judge and his wife. Ralph E., the eldest, was born in March, 1884; Arthur C., June, 1886; and Miss Zannatte, born in September, 1888. Two others died in infancy.

No more enthusiastic Texan may be found than Judge Willingham. He knows the state from border to border, and is prepared to speak intelligently upon the subject of her boundless resources and the manifold advantages and opportunities she holds out to homeseekers. A citizen of the most loyal order, he has given of his ability in the most praiseworthy manner, and to him much credit is due for his splendid work in the development and upbuilding of the county that he assisted in organizing, and in which he served as judge for twenty consecutive years. None is better qualified than he to speak conclusively of the advance and progress of this section of the state in the past quarter century, and none have performed more worthily in the years that have passed.

GEORGE P. CALLAN, M. D. The records of McCulloch county show that the physicians of that locality are fully abreast of modern scientific progress and discovery, and that the men belonging to this most important of all learned professions rank with the foremost in the State. They are carefully trained and skilled, not alone by general practice, but by years of study and preparation, and in their hands the bodily welfare of those under their charge is furnished means of protection. One of the leading representatives of the healing art in McCulloch county is found in the person of George P. Callan, M. D., of Brady. Some men attain to more than ordinary distinction in their chosen calling by long connection with it, others by the achievements which have marked their progress. In this latter class Doctor Callan must be placed, for, while he is as yet a young man, he has already gained an enviable position by reason of his skill and high attainments.

Doctor Callan is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born at Black Jack Grove (now Cumby), Hopkins county, Texas, November 2, 1877, the son of George W. and Nancy (Dickson) Callan, natives of Alabama. His father came to Texas in 1860, settling near Rush, and for about fifteen years was engaged in teaching school in the Northeastern part of the State. Subsequently he engaged in farming and raising stock, became one of the substantial men of his community, and was widely known and highly esteemed. His death occurred in 1885, while his widow survived him until

1912. For several terms, while a resident of Hopkins county, Mr. Callan served as a member of the board of county commissioners. To Mr. and Mrs. Callan there were born nine children, of whom eight are still living, Doctor Callan being the next to the youngest in the family.

The early educational training of Doctor Callan was secured in the public schools of Hopkins county, following which he became a student in Henry College, Campbell, Texas. In the fall of 1898 he entered the medical department of the University of Texas, and in 1902 graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Atlanta, Georgia, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and this training was later supplemented by post graduate work in March, 1907, at New Orleans, and in March, 1913, at the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago.

Immediately after his graduation, in 1902, Doctor Callan entered upon the practice of his profession at Comanche, Texas, and while there was a member of the directing board of the Proctor State Bank of Comanche in 1909 and 1910. Seeking a wider field in which to display his abilities, he came to Brady in 1911, and this has since been the scene of his endeavors. No learned profession demands so much of its members as that of medicine. The conscientious physician of to-day has but little leisure, for when he is not ministering to his patients he must devote a great deal of his time to studying along the lines of his profession in order to keep fully abreast of the various discoveries and advancements made therein. Those in general practice are called upon to give more of themselves to their work than those who confine themselves to specialties or to office practice, as, regardless of conditions, they must fare forth to look after those who need and depend upon their care. The towns and cities of West Central Texas know many of these self-sacrificing men, and among them none is held in greater esteem than is Doctor Callan. Aside from his thorough preparation, his natural inclination and his inherent ability, he is possessed of a kindly, sympathetic nature that assists him greatly in his work and gains him the affection of his patients. Among his professional brethren, he is known as one who respects the highest ethics of his profession and who has never stooped to the methods of the charlatan. He belongs to the various organizations of his calling, and in 1912 was appointed county health officer of McCulloch county. Always a Democrat, he has worked faithfully in behalf of his party's policies, but has been too busy with the duties of his vocation to seek personal preferment. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Praetorians, and at this time is medical examiner for these orders. With his family he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On March 24, 1903, at Comanche, Doctor Callan was united in marriage with Miss Lula Monteith. Four children have been born to this union: K. D., who is nine years of age; Miss Countess, aged seven years; Chalmers, who is four; and Paul, who is one year old, the baby. Like all Texans who have risen to prominence in their various callings, Doctor Callan has the utmost confidence in his native State, which he believes to be the land of opportunity for those who have the ambition and ability to accomplish things.

W. D. Crothers. During the thirty-odd years that W. D. Crothers has been a resident of McCulloch county, he has risen from a humble position as ranch hand to that of the directing head of one of his county's most substantial banking institutions. As cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Brady, he occupies a position of importance among the financiers of West Central Texas, and his success in business is a tribute to his faithfulness, industry and integrity. But Mr. Crothers' interest in Brady and Texas has gone far beyond the affairs of his own establishment. When called on for service in public office he has given of his time and his energy, and has held high place in the councils of the friends of good government and civic righteousness. His career is one worthy of emulation by the youth of any section who are seeking financial independence and personal prominence.

W. D. Crothers was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, February 8, 1864, and is a son of A. and Victoria Louise (Davidson) Crothers. He is of Scotch descent, and knows of but one other family bearing the name, the Crothers of Springfield, Missouri. A. Crothers was superintendent of the J. M. & I. Railroad, and made his home at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he passed away in 1865, while his widow survived him a long period and died in 1889. W. D. was the only child born to his parents.

Mr. Crothers was but one year old when his father died, yet he received good educational advantages, attending the public schools of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin. A sturdy youth of eighteen years, with but little capital save his energy, determination and ambition, he came to Texas in 1882, and secured employment on a McCulloch county ranch as a hired hand, receiving the munificent salary of fifteen dollars per month. At the end of eight months he took his savings and invested in a small band of cattle, and during the next years continued to deal in stock. By constant industry and faithful labor he made a success of this modest venture, and when he sold out found himself possessed of some little means. In 1888 he went to Brownwood, where he became a clerk in the employ of the First National Bank of that place, at a salary of fifty dollars per month, and when he was made cashier of that institution, in 1893, his salary was advanced to one hundred dollars per month.

In 1894, recognizing his opportunity and being possessed of the courage to grasp it, Mr. Crothers disposed of his interests at Brownwood and came to Brady, where he purchased the assets of the defunct First National Bank, and established himself in business as the proprietor of a private bank, known as the Commercial. Subsequently, he was joined by F. W. Henderson, and later G. R. White purchased Mr. Henderson's interests. In 1907 this bank was reorganized as a national institution, the Commercial National Bank of Brady, and now boasts of a capital of $130,000, and a surplus of $86,000. As cashier of this concern Mr. Crothers has been its real directing head, and through ability, perseverance and absolute integrity has made it one of the most substantial enterprises of McCulloch county. He is widely known as a business man of the highest ideals, and these ideals have extended to his ideas of the responsibilities of citizenship. After the incorporation of Brady, he was chosen as first mayor of the city, and during his administration did much to assist the budding municipality in its growth. Ever a friend of education, he has served as a member of the school board for a period of thirteen years. Mr. Crothers has always been a Democrat, but has never been a politician in the generally-accepted usage of the term, his service to his party having been more as a director of affairs than as an active participant in the field seeking for office. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, in which he has attained to the Chapter degree, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family, he attends the Episcopal church, in the work of which he has been active, and of which he is now junior warden.

On April 25, 1884, Mr. Crothers was married at Evansville, Indiana, to Miss Nannie French, daughter of William E. and Mary French. Mr. French, who was a prosperous merchant of Evansville, died in 1908,

while his widow survived him two years. Four daughters and one son have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crothers: Marie, who married H. M. Brannum, of Fort Worth, Texas, vice-president of the Drake Brannum Construction Company; Victoria, who married J. E. White, of Brady, a rancher and stock-man of McCulloch county; Miss Chase; William F., and Minnie J., the last three named being unmarried and reside with their parents. Mr. Crothers is a firm believer in the future development of West Central Texas, stating it as his opinion that the healthful climate will attract many, while the opportunities offered in land and stock will also bring numerous settlers from other parts of the country. He has always been an enthusiastic "booster" of his adopted locality, where his activities have gained him the right to be named among McCulloch county's most progressive, energetic men.

Samuel W. Hughes. While it is a fact that there are men who achieve success along certain lines and in certain professions, it is also undoubtedly true that there are those who are born to them, their natural inclinations and marked talents pointing unmistakably to the career in which they eventually reach distinction. To some the science of healing appeals, with others the call of the church cannot be disobeyed; the political arena or the marts of commerce and trade attract many, while there are still others who early see in their visions of the future their achieving in the law as the summit of their ambition. To respond to this call, to bend every energy in this direction, to broaden and deepen every possible highway of knowledge, and to finally enter upon this chosen career and find its rewards worth while—such has been the happy experience of Samuel W. Hughes, of Brady, a practitioner at the McCulloch county bar since 1900. Mr. Hughes is a native Texan, having been born in Tarrant county, September 3, 1874, a son of W. G. S. and Sarah P. (Black) Hughes.

The Hughes family is one of the old honored ones of Tennessee, and large numbers of the name are still to be found in the Big Bend State. Many of its members were slave holders prior to the Civil war, including the grandfather of Mr. Hughes, and when the struggle between the South and the North broke out they cast their fortunes with the Confederacy and suffered severe financial losses with the downfall of the Lost Cause. W. G. S. Hughes, the father of Samuel W. Hughes, was born in Tennessee, and was a young man when the Civil war started, but at his first opportunity enlisted as a private in the Confederate ranks, and served as such throughout the war. He proved a brave and faithful soldier, winning the admiration of his comrades and the respect of his officers and leaving the service with a record of which no man might be ashamed. On returning to his home, he resumed his farming operations which had been cut short by the war, and continued to reside in Tennessee until 1870, when he sought his fortunes in the Lone Star State, locating first in Johnson county. Subsequently, he went to Tarrant county, where he remained for several years, and in 1876 came to McCulloch county, where he has since continued to follow farming and raising stock. He has been industrious and enterprising in his work, has won a fair measure of success, and is known as one of the substantial and public-spirited men of his county. He and his wife have been the parents of three sons and four daughters, and of these Samuel W. was the first in order of birth.

Samuel W. Hughes received his early education in the public schools of McCulloch county, and was reared by his father to agricultural pursuits. It was not the young man's intention, however, to follow the tilling of the soil and the raising of cattle, and instead adopted the profession of law. He began his studies with J. E. Shropshire, of Brady, and continued under his preceptorship until being admitted to the bar in 1900. Since that time he has been able to build up a large and representative practice, and his success in a number of cases of complicated jurisdiction has given him an enviable reputation among his professional brethren. Although he has been content to devote himself to his vocation, satisfied with the rewards which his private practice has brought him, he has not been indifferent to the duties of citizenship, and in 1906 served his county as county attorney. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and an admirer and supporter of the present administration. In Masonry he has attained to the Chapter degree, and also holds membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Praetorian order, and in the local lodges of all of these fraternities is decidedly popular. Taking a commendable pride in his native State, he is known as one of his locality's enthusiastic "boosters," and on no occasion has failed to endeavor to convince others that this is the greatest section in the world for those who have ambition and ability to grasp opportunities.

On December 30, 1906, Mr. Hughes was married at Brownwood, Texas, to Miss Nettie Anderson, daughter of Rev. W. D. G. Anderson, a minister of the Missionary Baptist faith and a substantial farmer of Comanche county, Texas. Mrs. Anderson passed away about the year 1897.

Hon. Joseph A. Adkins. The records of McCulloch county show that never before have there been so many able members of the bar within its confines. With so many important matters before the country which involve serious problems of jurisprudence, it is necessary that the legal practitioner of today be able, learned and thorough, with a profound knowledge of his profession and high ideals regarding it. Aside from purely professional matters, however, because of the necessary qualifications for success, the lawyer of today is being asked to occupy positions of trust and responsibility, in which his attainments may be used to advantage in furthering the interests of the people. One of the representatives of this learned calling who has attained to considerable prestige, both as a lawyer and as a public official, is Hon. Joseph A. Adkins, ex-member of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and a practitioner before the McCulloch county bar since 1893, when he first opened his offices in the town of Brady.

Joseph A. Adkins is of Welsh descent on his father's side of the family, while his mother's people, the Fitzgeralds, as their name would indicate, came to this country from Ireland. There have been large families on both sides of the house in Tennessee, and as the greater number were slave-holders, the Civil war occasioned considerable loss among their members. Joseph A. Adkins was born in Lamar county, Texas, September 12, 1864, and is a son of Dr. J. N. Adkins. Doctor Adkins was born of an old and honored family of Tennessee, and as a young man took up the study of medicine. Upon receiving his degree, he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native state, but subsequently went to Arkansas, and in 1858 came to Texas and settled in Lamar county. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Doctor Adkins returned to Tennessee, and there entered the Seventeenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, in which he became surgeon, but was subsequently transferred to the army operating west of the Mississippi river, and with this organization continued until the close of his service. He then returned to Texas and resumed his practice, becoming widely known in his profession, and passing away at Lampasas, Texas, October 7, 1900. He and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom Joseph A. was the fourth in order of birth.

Joseph A. Adkins received his early education in the public schools of Lampasas county, following which he became a student in Add-Ran College, at Thorp

Jos A. Adkins

Spring, Hood county. During the three years that followed, he taught school in Lampasas county, and in the meantime assiduously devoted himself to his legal studies, with the result that in 1889 he was admitted to the bar at Lampasas. He continued to follow his profession at that point until 1893, in which year he came to Brady and opened an office, and this place has been his field of endeavor to the present time. While still practicing at Lampasas, Mr. Adkins was elected county judge of Lampasas county, and after coming to Brady was elected county judge of McCulloch county, an office he continued to ably fill for six years. In the fall of 1906 he became a candidate for election to the office of representative of the Eighty-eighth District, in the Texas Legislature, and during the term that followed proved one of the working members of that dignified body. He has always been a Democrat, and has been active in supporting his party's candidates, both as a speaker and writer. For some years he has been prominent fraternally as a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With his family he attends the Christian church.

On June 12, 1889, at Tazewell, Tennessee, Mr. Adkins was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Evans, a daughter of Tipton Evans. Mr. Evans was a merchant of Eastern Tennessee, from whence in the early days it was his custom to ride horseback to Baltimore to purchase his goods. During the war between the North and the South he did commissary work for the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Adkins have been the parents of eight children, as follows: Evans J., Joseph A., Hubert K., Gerald J., Walter F., Mary Josephine, John R., and James N.

Among the practitioners before the McCulloch county bar, none is more generally esteemed and admired for professional ability and personal character than is Mr. Adkins. His extended reputation as a legist rests not only upon his masterly conduct of the cases which have been entrusted to him as a private practitioner, but upon the splendid discharge of his duties as county judge and legislator. His career has been one of constant advancement and high achievement, and he is worthily entitled to a position well among the forefront of McCulloch county's most representative men.

W. J. Yantis. Although he actively entered the political field but three years ago, W. J. Yantis, county clerk of McCulloch county, is already accounted one of the influential factors in the public and official affairs of this section of the State. A native son of Texas, with all the energy and practical ability which that implies, he has steadfastly fought his way into public favor, overcoming obstacles which would have daunted a less courageous spirit. Mr. Yantis was born October 8, 1859, in Collin county, Texas, and is a son of G. R. and Nancy Yantis, natives of Kentucky.

G. R. Yantis was the son of a Kentucky planter, and was reared to manhood in his native State, being taught habits of industry and honesty and well drilled in agricultural pursuits. He was there married, and in 1852 came to Texas with his family, locating first in Rush county and in 1853 removing to Collin county. A tanner by trade, he worked for some time at that vocation, but eventually engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he was engaged in Collin county until 1881. In that year he went to Weatherford, Parker county, Texas, and established himself in the mercantile business, and became an extensive dealer in furniture. Eventually, he sold out and retired from active life, his death occurring March 14, 1907, at McKinney, Collin county. Mr. Yantis served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between the States, and the greater part of his service was passed as a guard in the coast defense. For several years while residing in Collin county he served as tax collector, and his public spirit and civic pride led him to take an active part in all that affected the welfare of his community. He and his wife were the parents of three sons and four daughters, and of these W. J. was the next to the youngest.

W. J. Yantis received his early education in Add-Ran College, at Thorp Spring, Texas, and as a youth received his introduction to business as a clerk in his father's mercantile establishment at McKinney. Later, he went to Sipe Springs, Comanche county, where he continued in the mercantile business until 1903, at that time establishing himself in business at Brady, McCulloch county. Here he remained until 1906, when he moved his stock of goods to May, Brown county, and continued to do a successful business there until his establishment was totally destroyed by fire in 1907. Mr. Yantis then retired from the mercantile business and accepted the position of bookkeeper and teller in the Commercial National Bank continuing with that institution until 1910, when he was elected county clerk of McCulloch county. He has proved a most conscientious public servant, his actions being guided by high purpose and sincerity. His able handling of the affairs of the county, his earnest desire to serve his fellow-citizens in the most efficient manner and his courteous, obliging manner, have gained him numerous friends, and made him one of the most popular officials McCulloch county has known. Always a Democrat, he has been earnest in his support of the policies and nominees of his party, and is known as one of the wheelhorses of the organization in this part of the State. Fraternally, Mr. Yantis is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Woodmen of the World, and in the first-named is serving as secretary of his lodge. Since boyhood he has been a member of the Baptist church, and at this time is one of the most active workers in the church at Brady, serving as deacon, clerk and superintendent of the Sunday school.

While a resident of Comanche county, April 12, 1891, Mr. Yantis was united in marriage with Miss Ida Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright, of Comanche county. Mr. Wright, who was a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser of Comanche county, died in 1885 at his old home, and his widow survived him for a long period, passing away in 1906. Three sons and four daughters have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Yantis, namely: George W., married and living at Amarillo, Texas, where he is engaged in the drug business; and Lucille, Erin, Willie Florence, Mildred Ellen, T. C. and James R., all living with their parents at Brady. The children have al been given excellent educational advantages, fitting them for the honorable positions in life which they may be called upon to fill. Mr. Yantis is proud of his nativity, being public-spirited and patriotic, and neglects no opportunity to "boost" his State, its climate, its advantages and its people. Every movement which promises to make for progress or advancement finds in him a warm supporter, and through his influence and activities he has done much to forward the causes of education, morality and good citizenship.

Thomas Caldwell Arnold. The banking business of Mt. Enterprise in Rusk county has its chief representative in Thomas C. Arnold, who is president of the Merchants and Planters State Bank. Mr. Arnold is a man who has lived in Rusk county all his life, is a product of local schools and influences, started out as a school teacher and bookkeeper, and finally worked his way to a commanding place in the business economy at Henderson and later at Mt. Enterprise.

Thomas Caldwell Arnold was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, near Lexington, March 24, 1851. His father was George M. Arnold, who died in Tennessee in 1850. His grandfather, James Arnold, came to this country from England with his parents and settled in Virginia. He served in the American army

during the War of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Yorktown, when Cornwallis surrendered. After the cessation of hostilities he married in Virginia, later moving to South Carolina, where he reared a large family of boys and girls, the youngest of whom was George M. Arnold. He married Sarah Ann Hamlett. Her father Stephen Johns Hamlett died in Tennessee, but both he and his daughter Sarah were natives of Mecklenburg county, Virginia. After the death of George M. Arnold, his widow married Evan Thompson and a little later came to Texas with her family and lived in Henderson county until her death, in 1881, at the age of about sixty-five years. Her children by the first union were: Stephen Johns, now a resident of the Concord community in Rusk county, was a Confederate soldier four years, serving with the Second Texas Cavalry with the Trans-Mississippi Department; Mary Hudspeth married D. C. Cook and died in Rusk county; George Whitfield was in the Tenth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, and was killed in the battle of New Hope Church in Georgia; Willis Jones was also in the war, served with the Thirty-fifth Texas Cavalry and later with Terry's famous scouts, serving much of the time in Texas and his home is now in Dyersburg, Tennessee; James Mitchum, who was also a soldier, under Colonel Jamison, and was on duty at Tyler Prison, now lives at Silverton, Texas; and Thomas C., the subject of this sketch. By her marriage to Mr. Thompson Mrs. Arnold had the following children: Elizabeth, who married William Frizzell and died at Cleburne, Texas; Laura, married Mr. Richardson and lives at Poyner, Texas; Ella who married William Ennis and died in Rusk county; Ripley Doc, who lives at Athens; and Robert Hamlett of Clinton, Oklahoma.

Thomas C. Arnold was eight years old when he came to Rusk county, and a large part of his boyhood was spent in the home of his uncle John Barham, a well-known citizen in the Concord community. That was the locality in which he received his education, and he attended both the public schools at Concord, and the Mt. Enterprise schools at "Old Town." When he reached his majority he left the farm and after teaching one year in the Stone community found employment as bookkeeper at Harmony Hill for William Gladney, a merchant who was glad to have his services in this capacity for two years.

In 1876 Mr. Arnold launched out into new avenues of enterprise when he went to southwestern Texas and identified himself with ranching in the raising of sheep, goats and cattle in Uvalde county until 1879. Still another field of opportunity awaited him on his return to Henderson in the latter year when he embarked in the newspaper business as associate editor of the Henderson *Times* under James G. Garrison, the editor. Two years later he turned his attention to merchandising at Henderson, and it was as a merchant in Henderson for fourteen years that he laid the basis of his reputation and prosperity in that community. The firm during the greater part of the time was known as Arnold and Lacy. Mr. Arnold finally retired from merchandising, in 1896. His citizenship has always been of an active nature, and he has never lived in any community without making his influence felt in the direction of some worthy undertakings. While at Henderson he built some of the business houses in the place, and was the first and only man to undertake the establishment and conduct of a pottery plant. That business failed because of the inability to get freight rates so as to compete with similar plants elsewhere. At Henderson Mr. Arnold served on the board of education for two years, and it was during his term that the first public school building of the town was erected. Among other semi-public movements to which he gave his support in a definite way was the construction of the two lakes about Henderson. He still has interests in that locality being one of the stock holders and was one of the promoters of the Henderson Cotton Oil Company.

In recent years, banking has occupied most of his time and energy. He was the prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank of Henderson, became vice president and director, and thus continued for five years. In 1907 he came to Mt. Enterprise for the purpose of organizing a bank in that locality. His first efforts was the establishment of a private bank, which continued under the name of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank for five years. In January, 1913, in order to meet the growing demands upon its facilities and keep pace with the time, it was incorporated as a state bank, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Arnold is president, W. T. Whiteman of Cairo is vice president, and the cashier is Don Langston of Mt. Enterprise.

Mr. Arnold was brought up without special church influence, and after his marriage became identified with the Baptists. Mt. Enterprise community has reason to be grateful to him for his work in securing the means and promoting the building of the splendid Baptist church at that point, regarded as the best house of worship and one of the most beautiful edifices of its kind in the county. Mr. Arnold was chairman of the building committee which constructed that church.

On January 5, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Thomas C. Arnold and Miss Eliza Shedd McClarty. They were married in Henderson, the old home of the McClarty family. Mrs. Arnold's grandfather Samuel McClarty was one of the first settlers of Henderson. He married Letitia Graham in Kentucky. John McClarty, her father, had a notable military record, and was one of the early settlers of Henderson and long a distinguished member of the bar. Born in Kentucky he had a college education, came to Texas and began practice in Henderson, served as county clerk of Rusk county, and afterwards was district attorney. As a Democrat he turned his attention to the legislature before the war. His military service was at the beginning of the Mexican war, when he raised a company about Henderson and walked across the state to the seat of the war, on the Rio Grande, serving under General Taylor. The records of the War Department at Washington show that he was mustered into service July 1, 1846, as captain of Captain McClarty's Company, First Regiment Texas Foot Riflemen, Mexican war, and served until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Later, when Texas withdrew from the Union he served with the rank of major and lieutenant colonel, in the Confederate army, and though in many campaigns from first year to the last of that war, he came through them all without wounds or capture. The record shows that he was elected major, field and staff, 17th Texas Cavalry, C. S. A. March 15, 1862, to that rank from private of Company F. He joined for duty and was enrolled at Henderson, Texas. His death occurred in 1866. Captain McClarty married Margaret Harwood, who died in October, 1903, at Henderson. Their children were: Jane Graham, who married Frank Blanton, and died in Henderson; Charles W., who when a young man and preparing to go to Indian territory, disappeared, and nothing was ever heard of him afterwards; John Pinkney, of Henderson; and Eliza S., now Mrs. Arnold. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are mentioned as follows: Bennie Wettermark, who died at the age of three years; Louise Lenore, wife of Ben J. Brothers of Quanah, Texas, and is the mother of a daughter Sarah Elise; Thomas Harwood, who is bookkeeper in his father's bank.

ROBERT P. CLARK. This prominent business man is president and manager of the Bowers Southern Dredging Company, a corporation which has unexcelled facilities for the prosecution of its intricate and extensive

works, and which has been awarded and has successfully carried out many of the largest contracts for river and harbor improvements and general dredging and kindred work in the south, its range of operations not being confined to Texas, but covering all the Atlantic, Cuban, Mexican and Gulf coasts and their tributaries, rivers and harbors. Mr. Clark is likewise an officer in several other similar corporations, operating on the Atlantic Coast, and during a residence at Galveston for more than thirty years has long been one of the city's foremost men of affairs.

Born on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, July 14, 1859, Robert P. Clark comes almost naturally by his profession in connection with the sea. His parents were Elisha and Olive (Nickerson) Clark, the former a native of Massachusetts and a ship captain who died in 1864. Any boy who is reared on Cape Cod has a youth compounded of the culture supplied by books and schools and of the environment and experiences of the sea and all the activities that transpire along shore.

Robert P. Clark when a boy of ten years, began his experience as a seafarer, and did not abandon that life until he was twenty. However, in the meantime he had attended school for several terms, in addition to his preliminary training. In 1880 Mr. Clark came to Galveston and was employed in the stevedore business conducted by Charles Clarke. After seven years he was taken into the firm under the name of Charles Clarke & Company. In 1888 the firm began taking government contracts for jetty construction and also on a small way began operating as dredging contractors. That was sometime before the organization of the Bowers Southern Dredging Company. In 1891 the partners reorganized that business and established a separate department for dredging with Mr. R. P. Clark in charge. That was the business on which they continued up to 1899, in which year was organized the Bowers Southern Dredging Company. In 1905 Mr. Clark sold his interest in the firm of Charles Clarke & Company and secured the majority control in the Bowers Southern Dredging Company, with which corporation he has since been most closely identified.

The Bowers Southern Dredging Company incorporated in 1899, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, at that time organized with the following officers and directors: Charles Clarke, president; Robert P. Clark, vice president and manager; Browning Crowell, secretary and treasurer; and Charles Clarke, Jr., and Alphonse Bowers, as additional directors. Since then several changes have taken place in the corporate management and membership, and in 1913 the organization presents the following board of executives and directors; Robert P. Clark, president; Charles L. Crandall, vice president; George C. Angier, secretary; Browning K. Crowell, treasurer; and John Sealy and Charles Clarke, as additional directors.

The largest dredging concern in the south, the Bowers Southern Dredging Company operates under the Bowers patents, and has the exclusive right over these patents in the Gulf of Mexico and the tributaries of waters. The field of its operation is confined exclusively to dredging and supplemental work thereto. The company has taken and executed many government contracts, and with its vast investments of capital in machinery, boats and other facilities, army of skilled labor, and its splendid business organization it easily stands in a class by itself and examples of its work may be found at different points at the Gulf of Mexico. Some of the larger contracts that may be mentioned include work in the following rivers and harbors:—The dredging of the channel between Galveston and Houston in 1904, this channel being dredged to a depth of eighteen and a half feet and from one hundred to one hundred and sixty feet bottom width, and for a distance of about sixty miles. Dredging the channel in Galveston Harbor three and a half miles long and five hundred fifty feet in the bottom width; the Sabine and Netches Canal; the Port Arthur Canal; the Atchafalaya Ship Canal; the channel through the Southwest Pass on the Mississippi River; the ship channel at the mouth of the Pascagoula River; the Mobile Bay Ship Channel; Mobile Harbor; Tampa Bay Harbor; the Turtle Cove Channel in Texas; the Intercoastal Canal, between Arkansas and Matagorda Bay; the Brazos-Santiago Harbor; the Inland Waterway from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet in North Carolina; the grade-raising canal at Galveston; dredging operations in Calcasieu in Louisiana, in Bayou Plaquemine, Louisinia; Bayou Netches and Grand Lake, Louisiana; and the Texas City Channel. This company have also undertaken and in some cases successfully completed extended operations in Cuba, dredging the harbors of Havana, Cardehas, Isabella de Sagua, Carbarien, Nuevilas Guatamo, Santiago de Cuba, and Esperanza.

Robert P. Clark is vice president of the Furst-Clark Dredging Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and the vice president of the Furst-Clark Construction Company of Baltimore. These companies have contracts in two of the largest and most conspicuous enterprises on the Atlantic Coast at the present time, including the excavation of what is known as the Cape Cod Canal, the completion of which will enable ships to pass from New York to Boston without rounding the dangerous Cape Cod, and also contracts for canals in the Everglades of Florida.

Mr. Clark is second vice president of the Degnon Cape Cod Canal Construction Company; is a director in the American Indemnity Company of Galveston; and a member of the firm of D. M. Picton & Company, contractors of river and harbor improvements, of Galveston.

Mr. Clark is well known outside of business circles, especially in Masonry. His affiliations are with Harmony Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; San Felipe de Austin, Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; San Felipe de Austin Commandry No. 1, K. T.; L. M. Oppenheimer Chapter No. 2, Knights of the Rose Croix, A. and S. R.; Texas Consistory No. 1, A. and A. S. R.; and El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with Humboldt Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias. In 1882 occurred his marriage with Miss Clara Crowell, daughter of Browning B. Crowell, a former ship captain of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. To their marriage were born seven children: Olive, deceased; Bertha, who married George C. Angier, secretary of the Bowers Southern Dredging Company at Galveston; Robert Jr., superintendent of the plant at Wilmington, North Carolina; Clara; Margaret; Bruce and Albert, twins. The family home is at 1717 Avenue I, and Mr. Clark's business offices are in the American National Insurance Building.

GEORGE H. LEE, M. D. Both in the broad field of citizenship and in devotion to the interests of his profession, Dr. Lee has had a notable career during the quarter century of his residence in Galveston. From the standpoint of continuous practice he is one of the oldest physicians and surgeons of the city, and while almost from the beginning he has enjoyed recognition and success in private practice, he has also been honored and has contributed valuable service through his work as a teacher, in different departments of medicine and surgery.

Representing an old and honored family of the state, Dr. Lee was born at Austin, Texas, December 1, 1862, a son of Charles Hawkins and Emma (Jones) Lee. His father, a native of Mississippi, came to Texas, about 1847. He came to the state for the purpose of filling the chair on the faculty, was professor of Latin in Bastrop Military Institute at Bastrop, but about 1875 moved to Galveston, which city remained his home until his death in 1908. For a number of years he was head of the firm of Lee, McBride & Company, well

known cotton manufactors at Galveston. Dr. Lee's mother was born in Travis county, Texas, and died in 1881.

A resident of Galveston, since he was about three years of age, Dr. Lee received his early training in the public and private schools of the city. His literary education was acquired in the Southwestern University, then at Georgetown, and in 1882 he graduated from the University of Mississippi, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Subsequently he studied medicine, and in April, 1888, received his degree of M. D. at Tulane University in New Orleans. Establishing himself in practice at Galveston in the same year of his graduation he had comparatively few of the difficulties usually met by young practitioners in winning the confidence of his community, and has long been considered one of the ablest surgeons of southeast Texas.

Dr. Lee has served as president of the Galveston County Medical Society, and is a member of the Texas Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In the history of medical instruction in Galveston, his name has long been prominent. He was professor of anatomy in the old Texas Medical College, and later took the chair of professor of diseases of the skin in the medical department of the university of Texas, when that institution was established at Galveston. At the present time Dr. Lee has the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the University Medical Department, is visiting gynecologist and obstetrician to the John Sealy Hospital and is visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Infirmary.

Dr. Lee in 1892 married Miss Daisy B. Townsend, a daughter of Gideon and Mary Ashley (Van Voorhees) Townsend. Mary Ashley Townsend who died in 1901, was one of the ablest southern writers of her time, and her name has a high place on the list of literary women in the south. Dr. Lee and wife are the parents of four children: Daisy Emma, George Townsend, Cora Alice, and Mary Ashley. Their home is at 2703 Broadway.

Judge Peyton F. Edwards. To those who are familiar with the early history of Texas, especially during the first half of the nineteenth century, it is only necessary to state that Judge Edwards, of El Paso, is a grandson of Haden Edwards, one of the empresarios of early Texas colonization, and one of the leaders in the Fredonian Republic movement about Nacogdoches, to indicate the interesting position which he holds as an historical link between the present and past in this great Lone Star state. Judge Edwards, himself, is an exceedingly interesting character, and a man of large and unusual accomplishments and experiences.

He was born in Nacogdoches, Texas, on the 28th of September, 1844, and has spent practically all his life in this state and has lived in Texas under three different flags. His father was Haden H. Edwards, who was born in Virginia, but came to Texas when twelve years of age. Concerning the grandfather, Haden Edwards, it would be superfluous to speak on these pages, since in other portions of this work the part which he took in early colonization in the Fredonian rebellion and otherwise is amply and sufficiently set forth. Haden H. Edwards, the father, was also a notable figure in early Texas history. Prior to 1832 he had made three trips overland from Nacogdoches to Matamoras, and was engaged in trading in stock, handling many thousands of Mexican mules and cattle. During the Texas revolution of 1835 he was captain of one of the Texas companies and participated in the siege and capture of San Antonio in the fall of 1835. After the revolution he was engaged in several Indian campaigns and served as a brigadier general under the Republic of Texas. For a time he was a member of the senate of the republic, also a member of the lower house of Congress, and throughout his lifetime was a very active figure in political and business circles. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a man who squared his daily life with his religious principles. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah M. Forbes, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Texas in 1833. They were married in this state. She was also a member of the Episcopal church. The death of Mr. Edwards occurred in 1865, when about fifty-four years of age, and Mrs. Edwards survived until 1880, dying at the age of about sixty-five. The former lies buried in Cincinnati, where he passed away while on a business trip. There were eight children in their family, of whom Judge Peyton Edwards was the eldest.

Judge Peyton F. Edwards attained his early education through private schooling and subsequently by a course at the University of Virginia. When he was seventeen years of age the war broke out, and he soon afterward left school to enlist in Company A of the Fifteenth Texas Cavalry, and was later exchanged to Company H, 4th Texas Cavalry. He went through the war as a Confederate soldier, and during his service acted as brigade quartermaster for one year. He was engaged in various campaigns and many battles, and after the war returned home and served as clerk to the executor of his father's estate. In 1866 he entered the University of Virginia, where he was graduated from the law department, in 1867. Returning home, he took up the practice of law and remained in Nacogdoches until 1886. He then came to El Paso and became one of the early and prominent lawyers of the Texas bar. He has been a lawyer of El Paso for more than a quarter of a century, and his associations and professional and official life have connected him with the most important events and activities of this city since its early days.

Judge Edwards is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He served four years, from 1876 to 1879, as a member of the State Senate, was for several years county treasurer before his election to the senate, and for nearly five years he was a district judge and made a splendid record while on the bench. He is a member of the Episcopal church, is affiliated with the Sigma Chi college fraternity, the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and has filled the highest offices in both orders. He is a fluent and graceful speaker, and has participated in many of the political campaigns.

Judge Edwards has been twice married. During his early life, in 1867, he married a granddaughter of Hayden Arnold, who was captain of a company at San Antonio, and at her death she left four children, of whom three are yet living, two daughters and one son: Peyton J., who is married and at the present time is sheriff of El Paso county; Lelia O., the wife of John F. Akin, a resident of Houston; and Clara S., wife of C. W. Herpel, of San Antonio, but at present of Shreveport, Louisiana. The Judge and his present wife reside in one of the most beautiful homes in El Paso.

Among the various documents and papers of an historical nature, and connected with the fortunes of the Edwards family during its three generations in Texas, Judge Edwards possession may be deemed one of the most interesting historic relics of the Revolutionary period. Among these is the treaty of armistice signed by the representatives of General Houston's army and the Republic of Texas and by the Mexican leader, Santa Ana, under date of May 14, 1836. This is the treaty signed at Velasco, and being what really amounted to the official, recognition of the independence of Texas, although Santa Ana refused to abide by the terms of that treaty as soon as he had safely escaped beyond the Rio Grande border. Judge Edwards was known and been associated with many men of national fame, including General Thomas J. Rusk,

Peyton Jas. Edwards

nd General Houston. He spent much time with this enowned Texas leader, and his grandfather, Col. John Forbes was General Houston's commissary general at he battle of San Antonio.

PEYTON J. EDWARDS. Probably the most popular man n public life of El Paso at the present time is Sheriff Edwards. Mr. Edwards is a lawyer by profession, but ince his admission to the bar has been connected with ublic responsibilities for a large part of the time. He as served as county attorney, was chief of police for brief period in which the citizenship prevailed upon im to take the responsibility of preserving law and rder in the city, and is now serving his second term as heriff of El Paso county.

Peyton J. Edwards, who represents one of the oldest families of Texas, was born in Nacogdoches county, on September 29, 1868, and this state has been his home throughout his career. As a boy he went to the public schools in Nacogdoches until he was sixteen years of age and then was engaged in the banking business for one year. He moved to El Paso in May, 1886, and then took a course in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. This was followed by a course in law at the University of Texas for two years. He worked his way through college and paid for practically all his higher education with the results of his own labors and earnings. After leaving the State University, he was admitted to the bar, but on account of ill health did not take up active practice of his profession, but instead entered the government as a line rider or mounted inspector of customs. He held this position for nearly three years, at the end of which time he opened an office for the practice of law, and for two years was in private practice. At the end of that time he was elected county attorney, holding that office for eighteen months, but then resigned in order to devote his entire time to a growing practice as a lawyer. He then formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of Edwards & Edwards.

In November, 1910, Mr. Edwards was elected sheriff, and was re-elected in November, 1912, so that he has only recently begun his second term. The most pleasant incident in the life of Sheriff Edwards was when he was brought to realize through repeated practical expressions, the thorough confidence and goodwill of his fellow citizens, and he has since had many conclusive proofs that they are always supporting him in his candidacy for any office. To the better class of citizenship he has stood as one of the strongest factors in good government, and during the time several years ago, when the city was passing through a turbulent period of its history he was requested to act as chief of police, and served in that office for six weeks. At the end of this time when he had brought peace and good order to the city, he resigned.

Mr. Edwards was married at Dallas, August 4, 1897, to Miss Nettie Mae Cummins, a daughter of W. F. Cummins of Dallas. Their two daughters are named Claramae and Minna Ode. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are members of the Episcopal church, and his fraternal associations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Beavers, the Moose, and he has served as chaplain of the Knight of Pythias Lodge. Mr. Edwards takes an active part in Democratic politics.

DR. JOHN R. SMITH. For many years Dr. John R. Smith has been one of the leading men in the medical profession in Munday, Texas. He has now practically retired from his professional work, giving his time largely to the management of his extensive landed interests, but fortunately he has reared and educated a son who is able to take up his life's work and carry it successfully onward. Dr. Smith has always taken a broad minded interest in matters of public moment, and his fellow townsmen have found him an active fighter when any move which might advance the welfare of the community was in process of development. He has a hand in educational and political matters in Munday and in other ways has been a leader in other fields as well as in his own profession.

Dr. John R. Smith was born in Barren county, Kentucky, on the 3d of April, 1855, and until he was of age he lived in his native state. He received a good education in the public schools of Kentucky and upon coming to Texas he put this education to use by becoming a school teacher. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to this state and located in Fannin county. Here he taught for four years and then he began the study of medicine going away to a medical school where he attended lectures and clinics. After completing his course he returned to Texas and began to practice medicine in Cookville, Titus county. He remained there for six years and then went to Hillsboro, Texas. After three years of practice here he went to Seymour, Texas, and the latter place was his home for two years. It was in 1892 that he came to Knox county and in 1905 Munday became his home and the scene of his activities. He has been in practice here ever since although of late years he has practically given up active practice. He has many farms and ranches in this section and spends practically all of his spare time looking after these places. After completing his public and high school work in the schools of Hartsville, Kentucky, he was engaged in farming until he came to Texas, and this early training in practical farming has enabled him to operate his present holdings with great success.

Dr. Smith is a member of the Democratic party and takes an active interest in politics, especially in local affairs. He has always been prominent in educational work and is now president of the school board. At one time he was city health officer and he has twice filled the post of alderman. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Smith has been twice married. His first marriage to Miss Chattie Johnson occurred in Fannin county, Texas, on the 24th of May, 1879. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Johnson, of Titus county, and was a devout member of the Christian church. She died in 1894, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. Flora Ruth is married to L. P. Bennett and resides in Knox City, Texas, and Annie Augusta is the wife of Dr. Frank Stone, of Dumont, Texas. The son, Dr. Arthur Augustus Smith is married and resides in Munday, where he is considered one of the most brilliant of the younger physicians in the city. He has been associated with his father ever since his debut as a physician and now has practically taken his father's practice in its entirety. The son is following in his father's footsteps and winning the respect of the public for his ability and success as a physician.

Dr. Smith's second marriage took place at Conway, Arkansas, on December 24, 1907, his wife having been Miss Maggie V. Benedict, a native of Conway. They have one daughter, Helen Elizabeth.

J. WRIGHT HICKS, M. D. In the practice of medicine at Hereford since 1903, Dr. Hicks is now one of the oldest established physicians of that city. He has an excellent practice and has well and worthily won his place in professional life. When a young man he spent many months in work as a drug clerk and other occupations in order to secure the funds to enable him to graduate from medical college, and as a result of this experience and his self-made career was all the better equipped for a successful accomplishment in his profession.

Dr. J. Wright Hicks was born in Fannin county, Texas, September 15, 1864. His paternal ancestry was English, his grandfather on both his father's and moth-

er's side being Kentuckians. The father, Elijah Hicks, a native of Missouri, came to Texas in 1850, when twenty-one years of age, having been born in 1829. He located in Fannin county as one of the early settlers of that locality, and was for many years a stockraiser and farmer. During the Civil war he served as tax collector and assessor of Fannin county, and was in official life for many years. He was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. His death occurred in December, 1907. His wife was Mahala Word, who was born in Kentucky, and came with her widowed mother to Texas during the latter fifties, meeting her husband in this state. She died in 1889, having been the mother of nine children, seven of whom are now living.

Dr. Hicks was educated in the schools of Bonham, up to the time he was eighteen. In 1890 he began the study of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, and was graduated in 1892. Previous to this time he had followed the druggist trade, and besides his medical degree has also a certificate as a registered pharmacist. He began medical practice in Parker county, Texas, where he remained eleven years and came to Hereford in 1903. Dr. Hicks in 1906 took post-graduate work in New York and New Orleans. He has membership in the County and State Medical Societies, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order and Woodmen of the World. His church is the Baptist.

In Parker county, January 20, 1897, he married Miss Laura C. Banard, who was born in Parker county, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Banard, who were early settlers of that county. The two children of their marriage are: Elijah Banard Hicks, born at Hereford, March 1, 1904; and Veda, born at Hereford, November 1, 1912.

Howard M. Maple. A progressive and enterprising spirit has stood Howard M. Maple in excellent stead in his business activities in El Paso, and has enabled him to take his place among the leading real estate dealers in the city, although the years have been few in number since he made the venture that has proved so successful. He is widely known hereabouts as one of the more reliable and dependable dealers in local realty and in valley lands, and plies a busy trade in and about the city in the pursuit of his calling.

Mr. Maple is a native of the state of Missouri, born in Warrensburg, on July 29, 1883, and the son of Howard and Lavinia (Kendirck) Maple. The father was a native of Kentucky, and a stone mason by trade. He came to Missouri in young manhood and there passed his remaining days, death claiming him in 1892. The mother was born in Los Angeles, California, and she became the mother of four children. After the death of her husband in 1892, Mrs. Maple with her family moved to El Paso in 1893, and here she still resides.

Howard M. Maple was the youngest child of his parents, and he, a lad of ten years when his widowed mother came to this city with her little family. He has received some little training in the schools of Warrenburg, but continued in study after coming to El Paso, and when he finished with the public schools he entered the employ of the White Oak Fuel Company. He remained with the firm, advancing by successive promotions until he had covered the distance between a clerkship and the managership of the company, and finally part owner in the concern. He was associated with the company for five years, and later established his present business as a real estate dealer. As has already been said, his success has been of a worthy order, and he is recognized among the principal real estate men of this city.

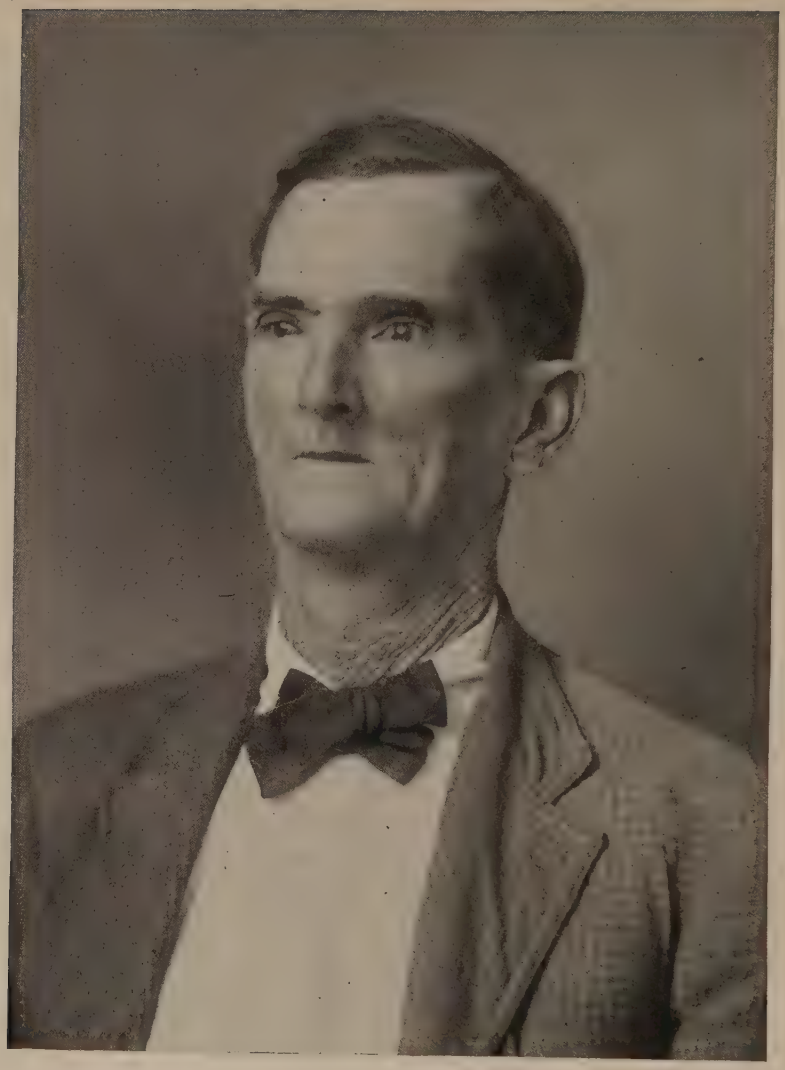
In 1908 he became attorney in fact for the Refugio Colony Grant, securing legislation in the United States Congress perfecting title to the Mexican Land Grants of the members of the colony, and he still retains that relation toward the people. Mr. Maple is a Democrat and has long been active in local and district politics, though never an office seeker. No native Texan is more warmly attached to the state than he, nor sees more opportunity and possibility in the state, and none has warmer praise than he for the great southwestern commonwealth.

Mr. Maple was married in El Paso on November 27, 1908, to Miss Isabella Kennedy, whose father was a native of Mississippi. One son has been born to them, Howard M., Jr., born in El Paso on October 30, 1912. The family residence is at No. 1008 East Rio Grande street, and his offices are in the Mills building.

Calvin S. Hill. The owner of five drug stores in El Paso, a bank director, and a man of large affairs, Mr. Hill has been notably successful during the twenty years of his residence in this state, and has displayed unusual ability and enterprise in making himself a factor in the world.

Calvin S. Hill was born in Purdy, Tennessee, August 4, 1868, a son of Daniel A. and Eliza J. Hill. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in Tennessee, where he obtained an education from the public schools. When he was seventeen years old he left school and also left home, going to Winona, Mississippi, where he began the study of telegraphy and having attained some proficiency in the use of the key he was given a position as operator at Durant, Mississippi. He remained there a year, was then sent to New Orleans as an operator for the Illinois Central Railroad Company in whose employ he had begun his career as telegrapher. After three years at New Orleans he was transferred to Jackson, Tennessee, in the Dispatcher's office, where he was employed for one year, and was then assigned to Durant, for two years, and at the end of that experience came to Texas. His arrival in this state was in the year 1893, so that he has been a Texan for twenty years. His first location was in Clarksville, where he remained for ten years, during the first three years being engaged in the mercantile business and during the last seven as manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company and agent for the Pacific Express Company in that city. Mr. Hill came to El Paso in 1903, as agent for the Pacific Express Company, and held that office during his first three years in this city. He then resigned in order to give his full attention to the drug business. He began with one store, stocked with an unusually complete line, made a thorough study of the requirements of the trade, used vigorous enterprise in a legitimate manner to attract business, the result has been that from one store he has become proprietor of five in different parts of the city, every store being completely equipped with a fine stock of drugs and drug sundries, and in charge of a competent manager. Mr. Hill is also a director in the Commercial National Bank of El Paso.

He has been twice married. His first marriage occurred at Culpepper, Virginia, in 1896, when Miss Carroll Stark became his wife. Her death occurred March 4, 1909, and she is buried in Fort Worth. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at her death left three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Lon Stevens, deceased; Linda; and John T. At Memphis, Tennessee, September 27, 1912, Mr. Hill married Rosa W. Brooks, whose father was Rev. H. W. Brooks, pastor of the Harris Memorial Church at Memphis. Mr. Hill and family are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a Democratic voter but not a politician. He has several times refused to become a candidate for office. His recreations are hunting and fishing, baseball games, and the privileges of a good speech or lecture. He thinks El Paso the best town in Texas and in the entire southwest, since it possesses the resources to build it up on a permanent foundation and has a location which places it in a



Wellington McSham

Brady

Texas

ery advantageous position as regards commerce and dustry.

WELLINGTON MCSHAN. To properly interpret the law n all its complexities and unerringly apply its pro-sions to establish human rights and defeat injustice, emands such a comprehensive knowledge, not alone of ooks but of life itself, that he who reaches a high lane in this profession must command more than nega-ve consideration in the minds of his fellow men. His-ory tells us of the kind of law upheld by the less ivilized peoples, a law which, when explained, resolves self into the old axiom that "might makes right," nd in modern, civilized life it becomes the task of the xponent of the law to overcome this only too prevalent lea. Hence, on a solid educational foundation, must e built up a thorough knowledge of what law means o the present-day man and how it can be applied to ircumvent evil, protect the helpless and bring happi-ess and safety to the deserving. A man of scholarly ttainments, exact and comprehensive knowledge of the aw, and devoted to the pressing and constantly broaden-ng duties of his profession, Wellington McShan, of Brady, has risen to an enviable position among Texas egal practitioners. He was born at Carthage, Missis-ippi, April 14, 1850, and was two years of age when rought by his father to Texas. Mr. McShan's father, ev. F. A. McShan, was a minister of the Methodist piscopal faith. For several years he preached in Ala-ama, Florida, Mississippi and Virginia, and in 1852 ame to Texas and had his first charge at Huntsville. Ie later went to Madisonville and Bostrop, returned o Huntsville, and then went to Fort Lavaca, Washing-on, Brenham, Gayhill, Brazonia, Vivian and Independ-nce, and was then superannuated and came to Brady, bout 1902, here passing away in 1906. He was widely nown in the South and Southwest, and his long and seful life was filled with good deeds. Rev. McShan and is wife had two sons: Wellington, and O. A., who is ngaged in agricultural pursuits in McCulloch county.

The early education of Wellington McShan was se-ured in the public schools and Soule University, Chapel Hill, Texas. Following his graduation from this insti-ution, he began the study of law at Brady, under the receptorship of Walter Anderson, and in 1892 was ad-nitted to the bar. Since that time he has continued in ctive practice, and no practitioner in Brady has a bet-er record for straightforward and high professional con-uct. In November, 1892, Mr. McShan was elected ounty attorney, an office which he held one term. Prior o this, as early as November, 1882, he was elected ounty and district clerk, and continued to hold that ffice for ten years, during which time he rendered his ellow citizens signal service. He has seen wonderful hanges take place in this part of the Lone Star State, nd has taken no small part in developing his adopted ocality.

The county of McCulloch was organized in 1876, when Hon. G. W. Jones was elected the first county judge, Thomas Singer the first county clerk, and H. T. Eubank he first sheriff. The first court was held in a little oom on the east side of the Square, and the first grand ury assembled under a pecan tree on Brady Creek. The opulation of the entire county was then estimated at 50 people. Free grain and free range were to be had ere, this section being considered one of the finest for razing to be found in the state, the land being well vatered by the San Saba river on the south and Brady Creek running through the center, while the north side f the county received moisture from the Colorado river. The last raid of the Indians here took place during the ear following the organization of the county, when a hite man named Parmer and a Mexican were slain. When Mr. McShan first came to Brady, in 1882, deer, ntelope and wild turkeys were to be found in abund-nce. At that time the price of cattle was a little high, but not long thereafter cattle sold for about five dollars per head, although it would be impossible today to pur-chase these animals at less than from thirty-five to forty dollars per head.

Mr. McShan has always been a stanch Democrat, and is a great admirer of the Hon. Jo Bailey and the mem-bers of the present administration. Of late years he has not sought political honors, being content to devote himself to his profession, in which he is widely known by reason of his connection with a number of cases which have attracted wide attention. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fel-lows, and his religious faith that of the Methodist Epis-copal church. For many years the McShans, who are of French-Irish descent, resided in Alabama, and the greater number were owners of slaves prior to the Civil war, among the slave-owners being the Rev. McShan. However, Mr. McShan is entirely satisfied with his present locality, and his firm confidence in its future de-velopment has caused him to invest in realty here.

In 1872 Mr. McShan was united in marriage with Miss N. M. Scott, of Burleson county, Texas, daughter of Jefferson Scott, an agriculturist of that county, where he died about 1858. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McShan, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. McShan died July 10, 1894, and in 1895 Mr. McShan was married to Mrs. Ellen Brown of Ward county, Texas, a daughter of Greene McShan, of Alabama, a farmer, who fought under General Johnson in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war.

L. D. MARTEN. A proprietor of a large wholesale produce business in El Paso, and for fifteen years one of the leading business men of this western city, Mr. Marten represents an old family of Texas and has been identified with varied industrial and business affairs and prominent in civic and political life of this state for a great many years.

Mr. L. D. Marten was born March 20, 1857, at one of the historic spots of North Central Texas, at the old Fort Graham in Hill county, a site which has now been almost obliterated by the progress of settlement and civilization. His father was A. D. Marten, who had served in the Confederate Army as a member of Hood's Texas Brigade and was wounded at Little Rock, Arkansas. The mother was Julia C. Martin. The father was in the early days of north central Texas a prominent stockman, making a specialty of horses. He came to this state in 1855, and with the exception of his service in the army was in active business up to 1870. In July of that month, while trying to recapture a stolen horse, he was murdered by a desperado. His mother died in May, 1874, at the old ranch home at Fort Graham. There were seven children in the fam-ily, and only two now survive. The sister of Mr. Mar-ten is Mrs. R. G. Williams, now a resident of Oak Cliff at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Marten spent his youth in a pioneer surround-ing of central Texas and attained most of his educa-tion in the old settlement at Salado in Bell county. On leaving school he took up the practical work of the ranch on which he had been reared and in the activi-ties of which he had had ample experience, and spent about five years in raising cotton and corn. His next experience was as a clerk for the firm of McGowan & Company, at Whitney, Texas, at a salary of $40.00 per month, and at the end of that time he sold the old home farm at Fort Graham and engaged in the banking business. This private banking house of Caruth & Mar-ten was well known in that community and had a large business during the three years in which Mr. Marten was connected with it. He suffered from ill health, and closed out his interests as a banker, and moved out into western Texas, locating at Colorado. There he established a wholesale grocery house under the firm name of Marten & Harris. In 1884 occurred a sudden fall in the price of wool, and as a result the firm failed,

so that Mr. Marten was again at the beginning of his career. In 1886 he was elected county assessor of Mitchell county, for a term of two years, and after the end of that term in 1888 he moved to San Antonio. In that city he engaged in the wholesale brokerage and commission business, and remained there for eighteen years, having an extensive business, and being one of the best known merchants in the trade. After selling out at San Antonio he came west and located at El Paso on February 17, 1908. Since locating at El Paso, Mr. Marten has been engaged in the wholesale produce and commission business, and his first location was where the Mills Building now stands, and since then his office has been in the Trust Building up to June, 1911, when he established his place of business at 413 E. Overland Street.

In politics Mr. Marten has always been a staunch Democrat and took pleasure at the last campaign in casting his ballot for Mr. Wilson. During his residence in San Antonio, he was a member of the Jacksonian Democratic Club, this organization having taken a prominent part in the advocacy of a straight party nomination a contention in which they were finally successful. Mr. Marten is a member of the Christian church and is a deacon in the El Paso congregation.

On May 27, 1884, at Monticello, Arkansas, he married Miss Kate C. Henderson, a daughter of Frank and Julia C. Henderson. Her mother belonged to a prominent family from Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was a granddaughter of Old General Vick, whose name was commemorated in the founding of that city. The Henderson family were all slave holders and belonged to the Southern Aristocracy. Mrs. Marten's father was a soldier in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs Marten have one child, Miss Lenori who resides at home with her parents.

HARRY R. GAMBLE. In the ranks of the young but progressive attorneys of El Paso, Mr. Gamble is one who has acquired a distinctive place within a few years, and is now the junior associate of the Hon. A. M. Walthall, their firm constituting probably the strongest combination of legal talent to be found in this city. Mr. Gamble came west some ten years ago in search of health, spent several years in the rugged out-door occupations of Old Mexico, and when he was finally restored to vigor he began his professional career in El Paso, and is now one of the most loyal citizens of this western metropolis.

Harry R. Gamble was born June 11, 1877, in the state of Pennsylvania. His parents were Henry J. and Mary (Reynolds) Gamble, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch and Irish lineage. The family on both sides have been residents of Pennsylvania since the times of early settlement by the Penn colonists. The father was a prominent physician of Monongahela, Pennsylvania, where his son Harry was born. He also took a prominent part in local politics and was a man of high attainments in his profession and in scholarship. His death occurred in 1895, while his wife is now a resident of Pittsburg. The father was also a soldier of the Civil war, serving as a non-commissioned officer in Company G of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and remaining in the service until the close of the war. There are three sons living, the other two being: Robert R. Gamble, who resides at Stockton, California; and Harold I. Gamble of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harry I. Gamble graduated from the high school of his native town of Monongahela, and then entered the venerable educational institution at Washington, Pennsylvania, known throughout the country as Washington and Jefferson College, the alma mater of James G. Blaine, and of many other distinguished men, and for upwards of three-quarters of a century a center for culture and character. He was almost ready to graduate at the age of twenty, when he left college, and then took up the study of law at Monongahela. He was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1901, and in 1902, owing to poor health, came to the southwest in search of a change of climate. He located in a mining camp in old Mexico, sixty miles away from a railroad, and after some of his vigor had returned he remained there and engaged in mining up to the fall of 1905. He then moved to El Paso, where he began the practice of law. He had come here without friend or influential connections, and it was no easy matter to establish himself in the favor and patronage of the people in the face of many older and better known attorneys. With a thorough ability to back him and with the persistence that always wins success, he finally established a reputation and a practice, and now for several years has enjoyed success along with the best of his competitors. In 1911 he became associated with Judge Walthall, whose reputation and standing needs no comment at this place. Mr. Gamble is also serving as United States Receiver in bankruptcy.

In November, 1911, he married Mrs. Belle Beachel of El Paso. Mr. Gamble has a delightful home, is a lover of books and the owner of a fine private library, is devoted to the practice of his profession, and above all is an admirer and a loyal citizen of El Paso, whose future he believes will far surpass all present expectations.

JAMES D. PONDER. El Paso county is signally favored in the personnel of its executive officials, whose loyalty, fidelity and public spirit prove potent in furthering civic and industrial progress and prosperity in this favored section of the state, and he whose name initiates this paragraph is the efficient and honored incumbent of the important office of county treasurer, in which he is giving a careful and discriminating administration of the fiscal affairs of the county.

Mr. Ponder was born in Decatur county, Georgia, on the 21st of May, 1861, and is a son of John W. and Mary Ponder, both natives of South Carolina and representatives of families that were founded in the fair old southland in the colonial era of our national history. John W. Ponder became one of the extensive planters and influential citizens of his native state, whence he finally removed to Georgia, where he continued his successful business activities until the inception of the Civil war, when he subordinated all personal considerations to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He became captain of his company in a Georgia regiment and lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the armed forces of the north and the south. He participated in many engagements and was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, his death resulting from his injuries. His wife survived him only a brief period. Of the two children the younger is the subject of this review and the older was Emma G., who was the wife of John Wade, who is a leading manufacturer at Bristol, Connecticut, of which city he is serving as mayor for ten years, with the distinction of being the only Democrat ever elected to this office in that city.

During the boyhood days of James D. Ponder the south was suffering the depression and virtual oppression incidental to the so called reconstruction period following the war, and he first attended a boarding school at Marianna, Florida. He also attended the public schools of his native state and Mercer Institute, at Macon, Georgia. During his vacations he worked in the printing office of Congressman B. E. Russell at Bainbridge. His guardian was Hon. Daniel McGill, a leading member of the bar of Georgia, which state he represented with distinction in the State senate. Mr. Ponder engaged in the wholesale tobacco trade in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. About eighteen months later disaster overtook his business venture, owing to the financial failure of his partners,

Gillette Brothers, whose insolvency caused many other individual brokers and tobacco firms to encounter large financial losses.

Not daunted by this misfortune in the early stage of his business career, Mr. Ponder turned his attention to newspaper work, in which he proved a most capable and effective exponent of the journalistic profession, to which he continued to give his attention in Georgia for a period of six years. After serving for some time as reporter on the Bainbridge Democrat, at Bainbridge, the judicial center of his native county, he returned to Atlanta, where he became a member of the reportorial staff of the famous old Atlanta Constitution. Later he was identified with the Rome Courier, at Rome, the capital of Floyd county, in which thriving little Georgia city he finally effected the organization of a stock company which instituted the publication of the Rome Bulletin. Of this paper, now known as the Rome Tribune, Mr. Ponder served as editor until 1883, when he disposed of his interest in the same and went to the city of Washington, where he served two years on the Washington staff of the New York Herald and then he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged for some time with the Inter Ocean. He amplified his journalistic experience by effective work on the St. Louis Globe, an excellent record in the domain of practical newspaper work.

In 1888 Mr. Ponder came from the national capital to Texas and located in the city of Houston as city editor of the Post. Impaired health soon afterward led him to remove to the western border of the state and to establish his home in El Paso, which city has been his place of abode during the long intervening years and with the development and progress of which he has been prominently identified. Coming to El Paso in December, 1888, Mr. Ponder assumed a position on the editorial staff of the El Paso Times, of which he later became editor in chief and general manager. He became one of the stockholders of the company publishing this paper and continued to be actively identified with its affairs for eighteen years. In 1907 he sold his interest in the Times to Captain Juan S. Hart, but he has since continued his earnest efforts in support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city, where he has at all times stood exponent of forward movements and broad-gauged policies. He was the prime factor in effecting the organization of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and has been foremost in supporting its high civic ideals and its practical work in the developing of the commercial and industrial interests of the city.

Aligned as an unswerving and effective advocate of the Democratic party, whose star is once more in the ascendancy, Mr. Ponder has done much to further its interests in the state of his adoption—both in an individual way and through the medium of the newspaper with which he was long identified. In March, 1911, the board of commissioners of El Paso county elected him county treasurer, to fill out an unexpired term, and in the regular popular election in the autumn of the following year he was again chosen as the incumbent of this office for two years, so that his service, marked by scrupulous care and fidelity in the conservation of the fiscal affairs of the county, has been consecutive, his present term expiring in November, 1914. A most popular figure in the business and social circles of his home city, Mr. Ponder is here prominently identified with the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is enthusiastic as an exploiter of the manifold attractions and advantages of the section of Texas in which he has established his home and has fully familiarized himself with the great natural resources of western Texas, the while his dictum is authoritative in regard to the advantages of El Paso as a manufacturing and commercial center of marked importance. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Ponder is a zealous member of the Catholic church.

In the year 1904 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ponder to Miss Fannie Gemoets, who was born and reared in Texas and who is a representative of one of the distinguished pioneer families of the Lone Star state, where her father, F. L. Gemoets, a native of France, settled after having served as an orderly in the army of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Mrs. Ponder completed her education in France, the ancestral home, where she attended one of the leading educational institutions. She is a daughter of F. L. and Jeanette Gemoets, now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Ponder have three fine sons, James Hart, Daniel Roy and John Gordon.

JOHN H. JONES. While he died in the prime of life, with apparently many more years of usefulness before him, the late Prof. John H. Jones accomplished a work that will long live after his name has been forgotten. It is in connection with the cause of education that Mr. Jones rose to position of esteem among his fellow-townsmen in the city of Dallas, for it was he who wrote the first ordinance for the first public schools, and served as president of the first school board of the city. But while he is best remembered as a worker in educational fields, he was also widely known in business circles of Dallas, and his identification with enterprises of an extensive nature gave him an independent fortune and a position among those who have added to the prestige of Dallas as a commercial and industrial center.

John H. Jones was born in Alabama, in 1840, and there received ordinary educational advantages. The son of a well-to-do planter, he was reared to agricultural pursuits, and early connected himself with the cotton business. In the meantime he had continued his studies and eventually became an educator, and while still a resident of his native state served in the capacity of professor in mathematics in a large institution of learning. Mr. Jones came to Texas in 1873 and settled first in the city of Galveston, where he continued his extensive operations in the cotton business until 1879, which year saw his advent in Dallas. He became widely known among cotton growers and brokers of the Southwest at a time when this section of the country was experiencing marked prosperity in this line. Immediately upon coming to Dallas, he became interested, with other zealous and hard-working citizens, in forwarding the growth of the public school system, then not fully organized and wholly inefficient. At the request of his associates he drew up the ordinance for the first public schools and became president of the first school board, and from that time until his death, in 1888, he manifested the most active interest in its work, giving liberally of his time and means, and fully earning the title of father of the Dallas public school system. Mr. Jones was also widely known as a writer of special articles for various newspapers and magazines, but was withal a modest and unassuming man, whose nature led him to be retiring and made him refrain seeking political honors although often urged to do so by his friends. He was a stalwart Democrat, however, and supported his party's candidates faithfully, and when his city's welfare was at stake he worked tirelessly for whatever movement he considered best. He was a life long member of the Baptist church and ever took an active interest in its work.

In November, 1872, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Pierson, who was born in Alabama, and whose parents were natives of Georgia. Three children have been born to this union, namely Dr. Bush, a well known dental practitioner of Dallas, who has two children; Albert J. and Bush, Jr., Dan, a successful real estate man of Dallas, who is single and makes his home with his mother; and Augusta, who became the wife

of B. E. Hayden, of Klamath Falls, Oregon, and has two children, Jean and Helen. Mrs. Jones, who survives her husband and resides at No. 812 North Harwood Street, is one of the well known ladies of Dallas, and is a popular member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, to which fraternity her late husband also belonged.

S. W. Rimmer, M. D. When Dr. S. W. Rimmer concluded his medical studies in 1890, winning his M. D. degree at that time, he launched out in independent practice in San Saba, and here he has continued to reside ever since. His work has broadened out with each succeeding year, so that he has long held an exceptionally fine reputation for medical and surgical skill in the county, and his practice is a lucrative and extensive one.

Born in Jefferson county, east Tennessee, on January 28, 1864, Dr. Rimmer is a son of Alexander Rimmer, a stock farmer of Tennessee, who continued in that work in his native state until death claimed him in 1904. Twelve children were born into the Rimmer home, six of either sex. There are nine of the number living today, and the doctor was the fifth born in the family. On the day of his birth, General Longstreet had his headquarters on the farm of the doctor's father, and two days later one of the hottest battles of the war was fought on the farm.

S. W. Rimmer gained his early education in the public schools of Tennessee, and then attended Carson Newman College in Jefferson county, Tennessee. He followed that with a course of medical training in the University of Chicago and the Kentucky School of Medicine, in Louisville, Kentucky, and on June 20, 1890, was graduated from the latter institution with his well-earned degree of M. D. His first practice was in San Saba, where he has continued without cessation to the present time. His practice has been an ever-increasing one, and he is prominent and popular throughout the county, with a most excellent standing in the medical fraternity.

Dr. Rimmer has served as county health physician for several terms, and is at present the incumbent of that office, to which he has brought a high order of service and one that has resulted in much of good to the general public health. The doctor is a Republican in matters of national politics, and in 1904 he was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago, in that year taking a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery at the Post Graduate School of Chicago, getting a post-graduate degree.

Fraternally Dr. Rimmer has membership in the Masonic order, in the Knights Templar degree, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled a number of offices in Masonic circles and is now past high priest. A Baptist, he has long been a member of that body, and is a deacon of the church.

On June 25, 1890, Dr. Rimmer was married in Morristown, Tennessee, to Miss Jennie Bewley, a daughter of Captain W. S. Bewley, who was an officer in the Federal army, and passed through the war with that rank. He died in 1895 at his home in Tennessee. Three daughters have been born to the Doctor and his wife: Mrs. Mayme Lou Riley was born in August, 1891; Jennie Beula was born in May, 1894; and Miss Sammie Lee was born in May, 1909. The eldest daughter, married to A. V. Riley, is a resident of Bertram, Texas, but is living now in San Saba. Mr. Riley is engaged in the wholesale handling of cedar posts.

Dr. Rimmer in his paternal ancestry is Irish, while on the maternal side he is of Scotch blood, the Whitefields having come to America in the early days of the new Republic, settling in North Carolina. Later they moved into Tennessee, and there are to be found today many of the name, all of whom have proved valuable citizens in their respective communities—good citizenship being a dominant characteristic of the family.

George F. L. Bishop. For ten years a railroad man on the Fort Worth & Denver Railway, and since 1910 in business at Pan Handle, George F. L. Bishop has established and developed a large and successful enterprise as a merchant, and is one of the progressive factors in the community.

He was born February 11, 1874, at Miami, Missouri, a son of Stephen and Mattie (Ayers) Bishop. His mother was born in France, and his father in Germany. Stephen Bishop emigrated to the United States when a young man, and locating in Missouri, became an active business man in Saline county, where he was engaged in the meat trade. Subsequently he took up farming, and in 1892 came to Texas, and on April 1st of that year located in Armstrong county, where he continued to make his home until the summer of 1913, when he moved to Potter county. He is now sixty-nine years of age, and was married in Missouri to Miss Mattie Ayers, who was born in France and came with her parents to the United States, locating in Missouri, where she was reared and educated, and is now fifty-nine years of age. They have had a family of ten children.

Educated at his native town in Missouri, and in the public schools of Denver, Colorado, and the Denver Normal School, George F. L. Bishop eventually drifted into railroading, which he followed from 1900 to 1910, and worked with the Fort Worth and Denver Railway as agent, cashier, yardmaster, and in various other capacities, and in different places along the line. Coming to Panhandle in 1910 he engaged in the coal and ice business for himself, operating a large retail coal yard, and is the only dealer in ice in that community, and the largest coal dealer. For the uses of his business Mr. Bishop owns some eighteen horses, and has six hundred acres of land, some of it near Panhandle. His is one of the fine homes in that city.

Mr. Bishop is a Democrat, has never sought office, and never held any, being content to perform his public spirited citizenship as a voter and as a business man. He is junior warden of lodge No. 1009, A. F. & A. M. at Panhandle, and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias. On December 27, 1893, he married Miss Floyd Hickox, he and his brother F. N. having married sisters. There are three children: Helen, born October 27, 1904; Zolena, born June 19, 1911; and George Fred Lee, Jr., born October 9, 1913.

F. N. Bishop. A citizen who through his ability and progressive ideas has made himself felt in business circles at Panhandle, is F. N. Bishop, manager of the Star Mill & Elevator Company. Like other successful business men, he came to the Panhandle country as a stockman, and from that got into commercial lines.

Mr. Bishop is a Missourian, and was born in Saline county, August 12, 1882, the sixth of ten children born to Stephen and Mattie (Ayers) Bishop. His early education was attained in the public schools of Saline county, Texas, and when ten years old he came with his parents to Armstrong county, Texas, where his studies were completed. His early experiences were on the home farm, and he finally began ranching on a small scale and farming in Armstrong and Carson counties, continuing as a farmer for five years. In November 1910 he came to Panhandle to take the management of the Star Mill and Elevator Company. His activities in connection with this firm have made him known as a business man of more than ordinary ability, whose judgment in matters of an important nature can be thoroughly depended upon. He is a man of strong and well balanced character, and one who without doubt would have achieved success in whatever line or in whatever locality he found himself.

In politics Mr. Bishop is inclined to the Democratic party, but has never cared for public life, though not indifferent to the duties of good citizenship. Fra-

A. O. Simmons
San Saba,
Texas.

ernally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of dd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, nd in both lodges numbers numerous personal friends. de and his wife have been liberal supporters of the hristian church. They have one of the attractive omes of Panhandle.

On January 25, 1905, Mr. Bishop was married in rmstrong county to Miss Lena Hickox, a daughter f W. H. Hickox, who still resides in Armstrong county, here he is a pioneer cattleman. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop ave no children.

JAMES L. GILLIAND. A young business man of energy nd effective accomplishments, Mr. Gilliand has had a aried career of business activities and during his resi- ence in El Paso has established and built up an import- nt industry. In business circles his name is familiarly ssociated with the Gilliand Tent & Awning Company, nd they are easily the largest concern of the kind in his city. Mr. James L. Gilliand is a native of the tate of Ohio, and was born at the town of Ripley, May 20, 1876. His parents were James M. and Ella Southerland) Gilliand, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was for a number of years identified with merchandising in Ohio and subsequently became president of the Citizens National Bank of Ripley. He s now living retired at the age of seventy years in El Paso. During the Civil war he served in the Union Army as a member of an Ohio regiment, and went hroughout service without wound or capture. The par- nts were married in Ohio, and the mother is also mak- ng her home in El Paso, being now sixty years of age.

Mr. J. L. Gilliand, who was the second in the fam- ly of seven children, grew up and as a boy attended he public schools of Ripley, Ohio. Subsequently he was a student in the Normal University of Ohio, and after leaving that institution in 1893 he went to Chi- ago and attained an excellent experience in mercantile business as an employe of the John V. Farwell & Com- pany's great drygoods establishment, his employment being in the silk department of that wholesale house. On leaving Chicago he went to Cincinnati, where he established himself in the undertaking business and remained there for ten years. At the end of that time he came to El Paso and here opened a shop and plant under the name of the Gilliand Tent & Awning Com- pany. From a small beginning he has built this up to be a very important enterprise and at the present time employs seven experienced hands in the business. The stock and manufacturing department occupy a floor space of thirty-five hundred feet.

During the Spanish-American war, Mr. Gilliand was a resident of Chicago, and was there enlisted in the Second Illinois Regiment. As a member of that or- ganization he spent four months in Cuba in the com- mand under General Fitzhugh Lee, of the Seventh Army Corps. During his brief military career he received one wound as a memento of the last American war, but it was not an injury to incapacitate him long from duty. In politics Mr. Gilliand is a Progressive Republi- can and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Presbyterian.

At Chicago, Illinois, on April 4, 1900, Mr. Gilliand married Miss Jessie M. Wood, a daughter of David A. and Hattie E. Wood, of that city. The two children born to their marriage are Pearl M., who was born at Ripley, Ohio, in 1901, and is now attending school in El Paso; and Lloyd N., who was born at Chicago in 1902 and is also a student in the El Paso schools. For recreations Mr. Gilliand takes much pleasure in the outdoor sports, and enjoys the friendship of many men who gladly share in their own leisure with one who has shown himself so progressive in business and citizenship. Mr. Gilliand is an enthusiastic booster of El Paso, and states that nowhere in his experience and range of ob- servation has he witnessed so much improvement and work of development as in the city of El Paso.

JOHN HENDERSON WOOD gave up what looked to be a most successful and promising career in educational fields to engage in the real estate and abstract business, but the splendid success that has attended his efforts thus far would seem to indicate that he made a wise choice, no matter how well he might have progressed in his earlier vocation. He was superintendent of the Olney high school when he decided, in 1906, to sever his connection with that worthy work, and his residence was continued here, but he devoted himself from then on to the land and ab- stract business instead, with what success has already been intimated.

Born in Palo Pinto county, Texas, on October 20, 1873, John Henderson Wood is a son of James R. and Melissa (Lasater) Wood, both born in Tennessee, and coming to Texas in their childhood. With their parents they settled in Jack county in 1855. James R. Wood being the son of John and Luch (Lockhart) Wood. At an early age James Wood identified him- self with farming, and he became one of the most widely known agriculturists of his time in Palo Pinto county. He is now retired and is living in Jacksboro, Jack county, Texas, aged seventy years. He served as a soldier to the Confederacy during the Civil war, en- tering the army when it was stationed at Fort Belk- nap, Texas, and fighting under General Darnell through- out the term of his service. The wife and mother re- ceived her education in Fanning county, Texas, having come to that county as a little girl with her parents. Her marriage took place in Palo Pinto county soon after the Civil war, and she is still living at Jacks- boro, aged sixty-three years, her natal day being Feb- ruary 22, 1849. Eight children were born to these parents, and the subject was the second born of that number.

John Henderson Wood attended the schools at Jack and Parker counties as a boy, and was graduated later from the North Central Business College, after which he took up educational work that held him engaged in Jack, Parker and Young counties for the ensuing four- teen years. He made rapid strides in his work and in 1906, when he decided to withdraw from that field of work, he was superintendent of the Olney high school, and had been serving in a superintendent's capacity for years. The possibilities of the land and abstract busi- ness in this district made a strong appeal to him, and from the time when he entered the business, his efforts have been attended by the most generous success. His real estate ventures have all been winners, and since he became active in this work he has sold some four- teen thousand acres of rich farm lands in this state and in Central and Southern Mexico.

Mr. Wood has come in for a share of popularity in the way of political service, and was named for rep- resentative to the legislature for Young county, but he was defeated at the polls. For the past four years he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and it should be mentioned in this connection that out of twenty appeals from his to a higher court, but one reversal of decision stands against him. A Democrat, Mr. Wood has given worthy service to the party, and he stands well up in the party ranks. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, and also has membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also his wife.

The marriage of Mr. Wood was solemnized on Octo- ber 22, 1899, at Gradford, in Palo Pinto county, when Miss Maggie Sikes became his wife. She is a daughter of M. L. and Lenora (Anglin) Sikes, a well known pion- eer family of that county, both parents being now de- ceased. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Sikes F. Wood was born on November 2, 1900,

in Jack county, Texas, and is now attending school in Olney; Louis Werner Wood, born in Olney, Texas, on November 23, 1902, is also employed at his books in the schools of his native city; Maurice Lee, was born in Olney on March 26, 1905, and Effie Violet, the youngest of the four, claims November 16, 1910, as her natal day.

The Woods may be properly designated as one of the most representative families in the community, and one that takes its place in the best social activities of the place. Mr. Wood has done much for the advance of educational methods and systems in this part of the state, having never relaxed his old time interest in that subject from the days when it was his means of livelihood and he is rightly regarded as one of the most valuable citizens the town claims today.

URIEL T. CHAMBERLAIN, deputy sheriff of San Saba county, and a resident of San Saba since 1886, is, without exception, the most widely known man in the limits of the county. In his capacity as deputy sheriff for the past twenty-six years, he has had opportunities to extend his acquaintance that are given to few men in private life, and in addition to his wide acquaintance, he has a prominence and popularity among his fellows that gives him added standing in his territory. Born in the vicinity of Austin, on December 6, 1849, he is the son of Samuel W. and Margaret Anna Chamberlain.

Samuel W. Chamberlain was a native of the state of Missouri, born there in 1827, and he settled in Travis county at an early date, taking his place as one of the pioneers of the county. He served as a volunteer in the Confederate army, but was discharged from the service owing to ill health prior to the close of the war. He died on June 3, 1866, and the mother followed him in October, 1876. The children of these parents numbered three. Uriel was the eldest of the trio; the second born was a daughter, now Mrs. W. G. Thomas, living in Stonewall county, Texas; and S. S. Chamberlain, who passed his life in this county as a farmer, and who died on December 24, 1912. His widow still resides in the county.

Uriel T. Chamberlain received his preliminary education from the private schools of his vicinity, and he left off his studies at an early age to engage in independent work. His first work was farming in San Saba county, and he was thus occupied with more or less success until his election to the office of justice of the peace in 1886. Two years later he moved to San Saba, the county seat, upon his election to the office of deputy sheriff of the county, a position he has since continued to hold, in season and out of season, his service covering a period of twenty-six years in all. He has given a most praiseworthy service in his office, and his biennial return to the post is a commentary upon his work that is more speaking than the most wordy eulogy might be.

For two years Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Texas Rangers, and in 1871 was in a battle with the Indians in Lampasas county. They secured the scalp of one Indian in the melee. Mr. Chamberlain has always taken an active part in Democratic politics and has performed worthy service in the interests of the party in the years of his residence here. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

On May 13, 1869, Mr. Chamberlain was married to Miss F. L. Williamson, of West Williamson county, near Liberty Hill, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williamson. The father was county surveyor of Burnet county for a number of years, and he died in about 1900. He served throughout the war in the Seventeenth Texas Regiment in the Confederate army, and was in a great many of the severest battles of the war. The mother of Mrs. Chamberlain died in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have seven children, four daughters and three sons making up the number. They are briefly mentioned here, as follows: Mrs. Alta B. Conway, living in the vicinity of Houston, where they are engaged in farming; Henry S. Chamberlain, of Arizona, located at San Simon in the mercantile business; J. D. Chamberlain, a mechanic living at Brownwood, Texas; Mrs. Hollis Sweeney, living at San Simon, Arizona, where her husband is engaged in farming; Frank Chamberlain, who lives in San Saba, where he is employed as a mail carrier on a free delivery route; Miss Mary Chamberlain, living at home with her parents; and Bertha B. Maxwell, living in Oklahoma, her husband being deputy tax collector for his district and a prosperous farmer.

The Chamberlain family is one that is well known in Tennessee, where many of the name still reside, and where they were for several generations prominent slaveholders and operators of mammoth plantations. They are of English extraction and ancestry, who became identified with this country in Colonial days, and who have played worthy parts in the development and upbuilding of the country from then until now, in whatever locations they chanced to find themselves. Good citizenship has long been a dominant characteristic of the family, and they have added their full quota to the good works of their various communities in all generations.

GEORGE G. SAUER. Forty years ago a German youth of seventeen arrived on Texas soil and first located in Matamoros, Mexico, beginning a career which has subsequently been spent partly in New York City and now for many years in El Paso and vicinity. On coming to America he possessed only the advantages of a good education, and a good home training and the technical and business equipment with which German education starts its young men's career. Mr. George G. Sauer has had a varied and interesting career, and while winning success in business, he has retained many of the highest ideals of earlier life, and is a man whose influence and support are sought for the success of many communities' enterprises.

George G. Sauer was born April 22, 1856, in Bavaria, Germany. His father was Frederick William Sauer, a native of Germany, and prominent in the civic life of Schweinfurt, where he filled a number of civic offices. His business was that of tanner, and he was a very successful and influential man. During his boyhood he had served his allotted time in the army, but never saw active warfare. His death occurred in the city of his birth Schweinfurt in 1880 when fifty-six years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Fredericke Neubert, who was born in Bavaria, and who became the mother of six children, of whom George was the oldest. The mother died at Schweinfurt in 1904 at the ripe age of seventy years.

Educated in the common schools of his native town, George Sauer then entered the Polytechnic high school or gymnasium, where he was graduated with high honors in 1870. Such was his record of scholarship that he was awarded, as a substantial part of the honors a release of two years from the usual requirement of army service. He was apprenticed to learn the wholesale drug trade, and served a full three years, during which time he obtained a business training which was his equipment and chief asset when he arrived in America.

In 1873 he said farewell to his family and friends, and alone set upon his journey to the new world with the expectation of winning fame and fortune. Metamoras, Mexico, was the point selected by him before hand, and in that border city he quickly obtained employment in a general merchandise house. He was very satisfactorily established and was making good progress, but at the end of a year was obliged to leave on account of climatic conditions. He then went to New York city, where he was connected with the commercial and banking houses, and left New York in 1881 for

Yours truly

W. T. Chamberlain

El Paso, Texas, filling positions from bookkeeper to chief clerk with the firm of Ketelsen & Degetau of El Paso, Texas, from 1881 to 1887. Resigning this position and having accumulated a small capital of earnings, he located at Juarez, Mexico. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. J. Dieter under the firm name of Dieter & Sauer, engaging in the general merchandise and brokerage business. This co-partnership continued successfully until Juarez ceased to be a free port of entry, at which time the firm sold its holdings. They then transferred their business across the river into El Paso, and began the manufacturing of cigars, a business which was carried on prosperously until the death of Mr. Dieter. Mr. Sauer then purchased all the interests in the firm, and continued business under his own name. In the meantime he had become engaged in the export and import business and finally devoted his entire attention to this, disposing of the cigar factory and trade.

As an importer and exporter, and as the owner of large realty holdings in El Paso, Mr. Sauer's time and attention are now practically absorbed. He is also a stockholder and director in the El Paso Brewing Company, and in the Consumers Ice Company of El Paso.

In national politics, Mr. Sauer has always affiliated with the Republican party. In local affairs, he keeps an independent attitude and believes in the importance of selecting a man regardless of his party label. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Order of Elks, and is a member of the Toltec Club, the El Paso Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Protestant Lutheran church.

On February 22, 1889, having returned to Germany to meet the sweetheart of his earlier days, Mr. Sauer was married at Aix-la-Chappelle, Germany, to Miss Helen Linnartz. Her father was Wilhelm Linnartz, who was noted in Bavaria, and throughout the empire as a scientist of high attainment and accomplishment. He was for a number of years president of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Aix-la-Chappelle. He invented and perfected a system of teaching and educating the deaf and dumb for which he received a number of decorations from the Emperor. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Sauer are named as follows: Paul Kurt, who is now a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; Earnest, who is a student of engineering in Cornell University; and Hildegard, who is in Ely Court Girls' School at Greenwich, Connecticut. The Sauer residence is at 1401 Hawthorn street. During the Revolutionary battles at Juarez and vicinity in the course of the recent Mexican troubles, Mr. Sauer suffered some severe losses, a number of his buildings being burned to the ground, and his business interests otherwise injured to an irreparable extent.

J. R. Johnson. In 1910 J. R. Johnson came to Sherman and here established himself in his profession. He has since reached a place of some prominence in his work as a civil engineer in this section of the state, and has been worthily identified with certain engineering enterprises that have been carried out in this district since he affiliated himself with Sherman and its activities. He is reckoned as one of the rising young engineers of Grayson county, and it is to be expected that he will take a prominent place in his profession in the coming years.

Mr. Johnson was born at Clarksville, Texas, on March 3, 1879, and he is a son of R. N. and Lucinda A. (Latimer) Johnson. The father was a native of Tennessee, but the mother is a Texas product, the daughter of a pioneer of the state. R. N. Johnson came to Texas in 1871 and located near to Clarksville, taking up a tract of land and engaging in farming activities, continuing successfully in the Red River district up to the present time.

J. R. Johnson had his education in the public schools of Clarksville, and the University of Texas at Austin, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of C. E. Soon thereafter he engaged in the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, with the firm of Waddell & Hederick, continuing with that firm for about three years and adding much to his college training through actual experience with this prominent and progressive firm. He then entered the employ of the Midland Bridge Company, with a view to broadening his experience and he was there employed as superintendent of construction of bridges and buildings until 1910, when he withdrew from their employ and came to Sherman, here to engage in his profession on an independent basis. As has already been noted, his success here has been of a pleasing order, and his advance is a continued and praiseworthy one that will eventually give him a high place in his chosen work.

In 1911 Mr. Johnson was appointed by the Commissioners Court as engineer of road construction for the county of Grayson, and he is doing good work in the interests of the county in that position.

Mr. Johnson is prominent fraternally, and has membership in the Masons, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree, with membership in the Shrine. He is a Methodist and a member of the Sherman church, and also has membership in the local Chamber of Commerce, in which his activities and influence have been of no slight value to the city.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1906 in O'Fallon, Missouri, to Miss Daisey Williams, a daughter of John W. Williams, who was a Missouri pioneer and a soldier of the Confederacy, serving in General Jackson's command in the cavalry department. He was several times wounded, but each time resumed his position and served throughout the war. He still lives in his old Missouri home, where he is highly esteemed of all who know him.

Mr. Johnson is of Irish extraction on his father's side, and English on his mother's, though his name would not indicate his Irish paternity to the average person. The family residence is at No. 1211 East William street, Sherman, Texas.

Charles Johnston. Now serving as postmaster at Goree under a recent appointment from President Woodrow Wilson, Charles Johnston has been identified with west Texas practically all his life, and his career is one notable in many ways, and his present honorable office is a well merited reward for his varied services in community affairs.

Charles Johnston was born in Lafayette county, Mississippi, January 19, 1871, was the oldest in the family of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wootten) Johnston. His father was born in Georgia and his mother in Mississippi. A farmer by occupation, at the outbreak of the war between the states the father, like most other loyal Southerners enlisted in the Confederate army. He joined the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, a regiment that saw long and arduous service in the many battles in Virginia, at the seat of the great conflict. He was in the Army of Northern Virginia from the early campaigns until the final surrender, and his record as a soldier is one long to be cherished by his descendants. When the war was over he returned home and set himself industriously to recouping his shattered resources. After continuing to farm for some years in Mississippi, in 1876 he moved to Parker county, Texas, was a farmer in that locality, and subsequently moved out to Knox county, where for a time he continued his activities, but he and his wife now live retired from all active work on their farm in Knox county. In politics Joseph Johnston is an active Democrat, and while not a member of any church, has always been liberal with his help and means in support of all worthy social and charitable causes. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist organization. The chil-

dren, three sons and four daughters, born to the parents, were as follows: Charles, the oldest; Alonzo, born in Lafayette county, Mississippi, is in educational work and now teaching in Snyder, Scurry county; Georgia, born in Lafayette county, Mississippi, is assistant postmaster under her brother at Goree; Laura, born in Parker county, Texas, is engaged in teaching in Knox county; Agnes, born in Parker county, married R. J. Head, an insurance man at Goree, and they have one son, Gwen, who is ten years of age; Nellie, born in Parker county, married A. J. Stratton, a substantial farmer living just out of Goree, and they are the parents of three sons and one daughter; Sidney, born in Parker county, is attending school at Goree.

Mr. Charles Johnston was about six years old when the family moved to Parker county. Parker county at that time was still well out on the western frontier, and as yet had no railroad communication with the rest of the world. He thus grew up in a comparatively new country, but managed to secure a fairly liberal education, and attended both the common and the high schools of Parker county. After finishing his high school course, he spent five years in work as a teacher. For one year he was in Mills county, one year in Comanche county, and returning to Parker county taught school there for three years. From school work he turned his attention to merchandising, and for six years was at the head of a business in Advance in Parker county. Selling out his interest there, in 1906, he established himself in Goree, in Knox county, and has since been closely identified with this thriving little community. His work was a bookkeeper with the Goree Supply Company, but at the end of one year he found that his health was impaired by the close confinement of indoor work, and he accordingly left the store, passed a civil service examination, and was appointed a rural mail carrier. While he followed this occupation for three years, it also proved unsuitable to him from the standpoint of health, and in 1910 he gave up any regular occupation, and spent some time in a studied endeavor to restore himself to complete health and strength. On the 25th of July, 1913, Mr. Johnston was appointed by President Wilson as postmaster at Goree, and he took charge of the office on August 20th. His administration so far has proved eminently satisfactory to the patrons of the office, and he is doing everything possible to increase its usefulness to the community. Mr. Johnston is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for one term was a member of the Knox county school board. He is unmarried, and one of the popular business men and citizens of Knox county.

Anthony Francis Dignowity. No history of Texas would be complete were not extended mention given to the Dignowity family, whose members have been prominent in the interesting events which have marked the growth and development of the great commonwealth during the last seventy years. Few men are better known than A. Frank Dignowity, now a resident of San Antonio, whose large financial interests embrace various activities of the state's life. He was born at Illinois Falls, near Fayetteville, Washington county, Arkansas, in 1844, and is a son of Dr. Anthony Michael and Amanda J. (McCann) Dignowity, the history of whose interesting lives has been taken from a work published some twenty years ago.

Anthony Michael Dignowity was born in Kuttenberg, Bohemia, January 16, 1810, and came of a family possessing some means and enjoying some distinction for intellectual endowments. His educational advantages were good and he availed himself of every opportunity, taking a thorough collegiate course in the Jesuit College of his native place. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-two years, sailing, as his passport recites, from Hamburg, February 17, 1832. For some time after his arrival in the country he resided at different places in the South, and acquired considerable property at Natchez (where he lived longer than elsewhere before coming to Texas). In 1835, while residing in Mississippi, he made a trip to Texas, extending as far as San Antonio, but soon returned, read medicine at Natchez, under Drs. Stone and Carrothers, and attended lectures in Cincinnati, Ohio. He adopted the electric system of medicine, then in its infancy and began its practice in Mississippi. Shortly thereafter, Dr. Dignowity gathered up the fragments of his hotel furniture and fixtures, which had been scattered by a great tornado, and, chartering the little steamer "Lady Morgan," moved to Talequah, Indian Territory, the then recently established seat of government of the Cherokee Nation. Here he practiced his profession for something over a year, and during this time frequently visited Little Rock, Arkansas, where he met Miss Amanda J. McCann, whom he married February 9, 1843. After his marriage, Dr. Dignowity moved to the little town of Illinois Falls, near the Indian country in Arkansas, and there continued his practice until the early spring of 1846, when he volunteered under Governor Yell of Arkansas for service under the United States flag in the war with Mexico. With ten others, Dr. Dignowity made his way across the country to San Antonio, it being their intention to join the Texas Rangers or some body of volunteers and proceed from that place to the armies of Gens. Scott or Taylor beyond the Rio Grande. Within a few hours, however, after Dr. Dignowity arrived at San Antonio, while at the table taking his first meal at the place, he was hastily summoned to attend a Mexican and an Indian who had been engaged in a street affray, and his presence as a physician becoming thus known and there being urgent need for his services he was prevailed upon to remain and devote his skill and energies, for a time, at least, to the afflicted of that place. He soon had a good practice and finally made up his mind to make San Antonio his home. He accordingly sent for and was joined by his family, which he had left at Little Rock, and from that time on until the opening of the war between the North and the South, devoted his time to the practice of medicine and to land speculation, both of which yielded him good financial returns. On the great issue which led to a rupture between the States, Dr. Dignowity was opposed to secession, and when his state voted to secede he in 1861 went to the North, making his way through Texas, the Indian Territory and Arkansas, on horseback, and finally reaching Washington City, where he secured employment under the government and remained during the entire period of the war. Dr. Dignowity was a great sufferer by this struggle, losing the greater part of his property and the most of his health. On his return to Texas he did not resume his medical practice, but devoted himself to gathering up the fragments of his fortune. He followed this vigorously and with a fair degree of success until his death, April 22, 1875. He was the father of the following children: Anthony Francis, of this review; Albert Wentzel, who was killed February 25, 1872, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, while a soldier in the army of the patriot Juarez; Edward Lucien; Henry Louis; Charles Leonard; James Victor; Mary K., who died from the bite of a rattlesnake; and Imogene Teresa. Dr. Dignowity's career was an exceptional one, made so by an exceptional mental and moral organism. He was not only an accomplished physician, but a successful man of business. While a student and close investigator, the cast of his mind was practical. He endeavored during all his years to live along the lines of fairness and moral rectitude, seeking to do what was right because it was right and not from motives of policy or gain. He was greatly devoted to his family and was an ardent lover of his adopted country. He became a Republican on the organization of

the party, and was ever afterward an ardent advocate of its principles. Dr. Dignowity was reared a Catholic and during his earlier years was an active communicant of the church, but his views on theological questions gradually underwent a change and he closed his life with strong leanings toward Spiritualism.

Amanda J. McCann was a daughter of Francis M. McCann, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and Sarah (Cramer) McCann, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCann came to America at the age of nine years with an uncle and settled in the city of Baltimore, where he grew to maturity. When about twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the United States army under Capt. Hale Hamilton, fought through the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson, and was mustered out of the service at the close of hostilities, as lieutenant of his company. In August, 1817, he was married to Miss Cramer, of Pennsylvania, a niece of Congressman Cramer, of that state, and moved to the mountains of Western Virginia. There some three years later, July 28, 1820, Amanda J. McCann was born. From Virginia, Mr. McCann moved to Hagerstown, Maryland, and after some losses and many changes he started with his family for Louisville, Kentucky. By accident, he was compelled to stop at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for several years. From that city Amanda J. was sent to the convent school at Loretto, where she remained for four years, obtaining there the greater part of her education. Falling in with the tide of immigration to the South and West, Mr. McCann drifted to Mississippi, and finally, in 1840, settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, where his family was domiciled and his servants quartered on a headright some miles outside of the town, which he had received for his services during the War of 1812. Two years later the family also settled on the headright, which now became the homestead, the affairs of which were ordered and conducted after the manner customary on the old-time southern plantations.

Speaking of her early years, Mrs. Dignowity at one time said: "In my childhood and girlhood I traveled much with my father, who was a merchant as well as a planter, and as there were then no railroads, all travel being by carriages and wagons, I traversed in this way much of the wilds of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Mississippi and Arkansas, and saw and practiced many of the primitive ways of living. Being the eldest of a large family of girls, and there being many servants to care for, at home or on our various removals, I had to take charge of our medicine chest, one of the necessary adjuncts of every large household in those days, and administer such physic as was prescribed. I took a fancy for the study of medicine and although women were not then allowed to practice I determined to learn something about the subject. I began to read under Dr. J. Coombes of Mississippi, and after my father removed to Little Rock I continued my studies under Dr. Tucker and Dr. Prather. Meeting Dr. William Byrd Powell, then president of the Medical College of New Orleans and afterwards State Geologist of Arkansas, I studied under him, he teaching the reform system, the eclectic, then almost in its infancy. On February 9, 1843, I was married to Dr. A. M. Dignowity, friend and partner of Dr. Powell, and, accompanying my husband to a small place in the western part of Kansas, settled there. Whatever ambition I may have had for an independent career as a medical practitioner was now laid aside, although I continued my studies and often in after years joined my husband in his researches and lent him what aid I could in his professional labors."

Dr. Dignowity having come to Texas in the spring of 1846, as before stated, sent for his wife in the fall of that year. The account of her trip is best given in her own language. She said: "After mass, offered by Archbishop Byrens, and the prayers of the congregation for my safety in that land of war and desperadoes, were said, I left my relatives and friends, some of whom I was never to see again and others not for many years, and took the steamer bound for New Orleans. At that place I waited thirty days for a vessel sailing for Texas, took passage on the bark 'William' in the latter part of January and, after beating about and being driven much out of the way at sea, suffering two days for water, we finally put in at Matagorda, where a supply of food and water was obtained. The vessel then proceeded to Indianola. There I was fortunate in meeting Mr. Van Ransalaer, of New York, and Judge Stuart, of Texas, both friends of my husband. We chartered a lighter and the two gentlemen, myself and babies and the captain left for Port Lavaca, which I was told was distant only a few hours' sail, but we had gone scarcely a mile when a norther sprang up and we were driven out and battled the storm until the next evening before we reached our destination. The next morning one of the gentlemen asked me to step out and see the fine United States Mail coach waiting to take us over. Imagine my astonishment to see a large wagon without cover or seats, six Mexican broncho mules attached, each mule held by a Mexican *peon*, the latter as strange-looking to me as the mules, until we got in. I procured a rocking-chair and roll of carpeting from my baggage and ensconced myself in the back of the wagon with my babies. The word to start was given, the Mexicans springing out of the way and the mules, standing first on their hind feet and then plunging forward in response to a yell from the driver and the Mexicans, we started on our way. We faced the north wind for miles, I, nearly frightened to death, could only hold myself in readiness for anything that might come. At last we arived at Victoria. 'Limpy' Brown, well known in Texas history, kept the hotel there. After dinner we had a relay of bronchos and started on, facing toward evening a sleeting norther. We arrived late at Seguin, half frozen, hungry and tired out, my baby not a year old, with the croup, all our faces blistered with the sleet and cold. There I met for the first time Capt. Jack Hays, on his way to Washington, D. C., and others who were going to San Antonio, among them Mr. William Vance, Capt. Shaw and Mr. A. A. Munsey, all of whom I knew well at home. Our hostess was Mrs. Calvert and with her still resided her beautiful daughters, afterward Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hays and Mrs. John Towig. Next morning, with a relay of bronchos, we continued our journey, our party being increased by the addition of Mr. Munsey and Capt. Shaw.

"The opening of the Civil War brought us a new era of trial and suffering. My husband was a Union man. He left the country on account of his views on slavery and secession and remained in the North until the restoration of peace. My two eldest sons, aged sixteen and nineteen, were conscripted into the Confederate army but, subsequently, while on a furlough, swam the Rio Grande, made their escape, and joined the Union forces at Brazos de Santiago, and later went to Washington City, where they secured positions in the Department of the Interior and remained until 1868. Most of our property was swept away during the four years of struggle, some of our losses being caused by Indians, who made frequent incursions into the country and stole cattle, horses and sheep from the ranches, sometimes murdering the ranchmen. But in spite of these unpleasant recollections, San Antonio is very dear to me and I am every inch a Texan. During the past twenty years I have traveled extensively throughout the Union but I cannot say that I have ever found any place that I like better than this and I have no higher wish than to here pass in the quiet of my home, surrounded by my children and grandchildren, the remainder of the years allowed to me on earth." Mrs. Dignowity was a remarkable woman in many ways. A devoted wife

and mother, burdened with the cares of a large estate during her latter years, she still found time and inclination to devote to the small arts, and received from the judges of the International State Fair and the State Art Association two gold medals for art work and carving; one diploma, one honorable mention and fifteen premiums from the different departments.

Anthony Francis Dignowity, as was his father, is of quiet and reserved manner, but has led an interesting and eventful life covering tense periods of history in Southwestern Texas and Mexico. He grew up and was educated in San Antonio, but in 1861 went to Monterey, Mexico, where he established himself in the hotel business, and a little later became acting collector of customs for the United States Government at Brazos de Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Before the war closed, he had done some military service with the Union troops in the lower border country, and was at the battle of White's (or Palmetto) Ranch, near Brownsville, famed as the last battle of the Civil War, fought, in fact, after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After the close of the struggle between the states he resumed business activities in Mexico, and later, coming to Texas, became the agent in charge of Sam Smith's extensive interests at Brackett in Kinney county, on the frontier of Southwest Texas. In connection with these duties he laid off the town of Brackett, and started that now flourishing and wealthy little city in 1875. He was also the founder of the town of Del Rio, county seat of Kinney county. For several years he lived in Del Rio and there officiated capably as deputy sheriff and acting sheriff of Valverde county. When Porto Rico was taken during the Spanish-American War, Mr. Dignowity was appointed by President McKinley to the responsible position of special agent of the United States, in charge of both military and civil affairs on the island, being charged by the President to act upon his own judgment in all matters. He served with Gen. Brooke and Gen. George V. Henry. His fluency in the Spanish language, and his many years of experience in dealing with Spanish-speaking people, made him particularly qualified for this office, which he held for nine months, discharging his responsibilities in a masterly and diplomatic manner. He located permanently in San Antonio in 1909, and this has since been his home. Mr. Dignowity has important property interests in charge, notably in the Dullnig Mineral Wells, situated about six miles southeast of the business center of San Antonio, the former home place of the late George Dullnig. Besides the mineral waters, famed for their great curative properties, there are natural gas and oil wells on the Dullnig land which supply gas for both heating and cooking on the place.

Mr. Dignowity was marired in San Antonio to Miss Mary Katharine Dullnig, daughter of George and Frances (Werner) Dullnig, the latter of whom is still living. Both parents were born in Germany and came to San Antonio, Texas, in early life, as members of pioneer families. George Dullnig, who died in San Antonio in 1908, was for many years one of the city's most prominent merchants, and at the time of his death left a large estate to his wife.

DAVID A. AUTRY. Prior to the election of David A. Autry to the office of county treasurer of San Saba county, which he has held since 1912, he confined his attentions chiefly to the barber business. He was popular in his work and more than ordinarily successful, and thus far has made an excellent showing in his position as county treasurer, as might be expected of one of his natural ability and character.

David A. Autry was born on July 25, 1867, at the old Alabama Crossing on the Trinity River in Leon county, and he is a son of David Angus Autry and Sophronia D. (Shumate) Autry. The parents, who are of Scotch and Irish ancestry, were natives of Tennessee, and came to Texas in about 1866, settling then in Leon county. David Angus Autry was a farmer, successful in his work, and during the Civil war he served in the volunteer Confederate army. He participated in numerous battles, in one of them receiving an injury that caused his death in 1874. The mother is still living at Lometa, aged sixty-eight years, and possessing remarkable vigor and activity for one of her years and experiences. They had three children, the subject being the eldest of the number.

David A. Autry received his education in the country schools in the early days when the most primitive methods in education prevailed, and when the log cabin school was the only house the school children knew as the center of their educational activities. Reaching years of manhood, he applied himself to the business of farming, in which he had been reared and well taught, and he continued thus in Lampasas county, then a part of Mills county, until 1895, when he moved to Lometa and engaged in the barber business. In 1902 he established a shop in San Saba, here continuing to ply his trade and conducting one of the most up-to-date of sartorial parlors until 1912, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer. He is the incumbent of that office today, and is filling the post with all of efficiency and general satisfaction to all concerned in the welfare of the county. He received his nomination and election as the candidate of the Democratic party, and he has long given his undivided support and encouragement to that faction.

Mr. Autry is fraternally identified by his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, while his churchly relations are with the Church of Christ, of which he and his wife have long been members.

On April 24, 1900, Mr. Autry was married to Miss Fannie Brown, a daughter of A. J. Brown and his wife, of San Saba county. The father is a well-known pioneer of this country, and volunteered from these parts for service in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He previously served in the Texas Rangers. He is distinguished as being the man who, in the search for the two Jackson children, was so fortunate as to find them. The children had been captured by Indians on the Bayou river in Brown county, but they escaped from their captors and were wandering about, well nigh starved and exhausted, when Mr. Brown came upon them; the rest of the family had been murdered by the Indians. Mr. Brown is still living in San Saba county, now in his seventy-eighth year of life, and enjoying comparative health. The mother died in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Autry have one child, a daughter born October 28, 1902, and now in school. She was the first pupil in the county to receive a certificate of promotion to the grammar school. The family enjoy the confidence and genuine regard of a wide circle of the representative citizenship of the county and take their place in the leading social activities of the city.

RICHARD A. CHAPMAN. This business man of Sherman has lived in that city for more than half a century, and for forty years has been identified in an official capacity with the Merchants and Planters National Bank, of which he is vice-president.

The family to which he belongs has had a long and honorable record of activities both in colonial and national history, having resided successively in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and other southern states. The Chapmans were of English origin. Phillip Chapman was born in or about London. The father of Phillip Chapman was for a long time a wealthy merchant in that city. There were four children of this family, three sons and one daughter. The two elder sons engaged in business with their father, the youngest was sent to school in France and the sister in Spain. At a

D. A Autry
Lumsden Texas

particular time the father was alone in London, the eldest son was in Ireland, perhaps on the firm's business. The next son had gone to France and Spain to visit his brother and sister. During their absence their father died suddenly, presumably of apoplexy. Before the return of either son, the whole estate was seized and sold by the Government, either for church or state purposes. Thus the children were left measurably destitute. Then Phillip Chapman went to Ireland and engaged in the wool-combing business. What became of his sister and two brothers is not known, nor the length of Phillip's stay in Ireland, but it was probably not long.

During the English persecutions of the seventeenth century Phillip Chapman fled to America and so far as is known was the original settler of the family in the United States. Benjamin Chapman, a descendant, once remarked that his relative's account of these persecutions made his blood boil. The exact time of Phillip Chapman's arrival in America is not known, presumably it was some time about the first of the seventeenth century or in the course of the first half of that time. He settled first in New Jersey, the length of his stay not being known. He married and removed from New Jersey, settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about fifty miles from Philadelphia. Here he died and was buried. His family consisted of two sons and two or three daughters. The name of the eldest was James, the youngest Benjamin. One of the daughters married a Mr. Chaffer, the other a Mr. Brown. The former removed to Ohio, the latter perhaps to Virginia.

James Chapman, a native of Pennsylvania, son of Phillip Chapman and grandfather of R. A. Chapman, moved to Sumner county, Middle Tennessee, from Prince Edward county, Virginia. He was a very prominent American Revolutionary soldier, and was entitled to a sword from the government. The tassel was shot from the hilt of his sword at the battle of Long Island. He served several campaigns during the war, and in 1783 moved to Prince Edward county, Virginia. He was then called into service again, but his wife being sick and Benjamin, his brother, being then old enough, the latter took the place of James in the army. In 1817 this Benjamin, the brother of James, removed from Charlotte county, Virginia, to Williamson county, Tennessee. He raised a large, pious family, two sons, Phillip and William, and several daughters. Many of the descendants still live in Middle Tennessee.

James Chapman lived in Virginia until he removed to Sumner county, Tennessee, arriving December 24, 1797, at King's Station about two miles from the present site of Gallatin. Mr. King was the father of Rev. Samuel King, one of the ministers who constituted the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the Kings had been special friends of the Chapmans in Virginia. In 1799 Mr. Chapman lived on Desha's Fork of Bledsoe's Creek. In 1800 he bought a tract of land near King's Station. He died the same year of consumption and was buried on King land near the station. This disease seems to have been hereditary. While a resident of Virginia he was flat-boating and attempted to land in Richmond during a violent storm; he experienced great difficulty in so doing, took cold from exposure which settled on his lungs, finally resulting in his death.

James Chapman married Martha Kirkpatrick about 1772 or 1773. They had nine children: Phillip, the eldest, Alexander, John, Martha, Samuel, James, Benjamin, William and Mary. The latter came to her death by falling in scalding water. James Chapman was extremely religious and was a member and ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. Of the children, Phillip was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1773. He had three sons, John, Phillip and Newton. Nothing is known of John's family. Phillip and Newton raised families in Ellis county, Texas, where some of their children still reside. Alexander Chapman, of the above named children, was born in January, 1776, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died September 15, 1834. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and was regarded as one of the greatest revivalists of that denomination in his day. He has two grandsons who are widely known missionaries in Japan—Alexander Haile being one of them. Alexander Chapman has one grandson in Columbia, Tennessee, and some in Texas and Missouri. John Chapman, another son of James, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died without heirs. Martha Chapman, also born in Bucks county, married a Mr. Brown, and had a large family, one of whom, John Brown, joined the Mormons at an early date, went with them to Salt Lake City and had three wives and twenty-five children. Samuel and James Chapman were both born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, but there is no record of them.

Benjamin Chapman, the father of Richard A. Chapman, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, July 13, 1789. He was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, during the war of 1812, and died on the old homestead in Middle Tennessee. About 1826 he married Rebecca Ann Bull, whose paternal ancestors came from England about 1685. Her mother was a Miss Anderson, and her grandparents' surname Mabin, whose history dates back to about 1665, having first settled at Hillsboro, North Carolina, and prominently participated in the Revolutionary war. The people of this section frequently raised tobacco, put it in thick-headed hogsheads, in and through the middle of which they inserted a stout, wooden pin, placed over that two poles, similar to the shafts of a vehicle, and to this their oxen were hitched, preparatory to the roll-trip to market.

Benjamin Chapman was a boat builder before the days of steam boats, and navigated his own boats by the river current on the Cumberland river and other rivers in Tennessee to New Orleans. Here he disposed of both cargo and boat, the heavy timbers of the latter being used for foundations of buildings in New Orleans. These boats were put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron in those days, even shingles on houses being so retained. He always had a horse aboard boat, the animal being used to carry specie and camp outfit on the return, which entailed a walk back home, a journey through a wilderness fraught with much danger, various tribes of Indians being encountered and the route frequented by robbers. As a mere matter of history, at this early date, the inhabitants as a rule could not get money to pay their taxes, and they were usually paid in peltry, such as the hides of all animals, (taken from the Records of Sumner County, Tennessee). Boat building was the regular business of Benjamin Chapman until 1835, at which date he settled down on a farm in Sumner county and remained there until his death in 1859. There were three children in the family of Benjamin Chapman, two of whom are still living. William A. Chapman, born August 2, 1832, is on the old homestead in Sumner county. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army under General Morgan, was captured with the Morgan forces in Ohio and remained a prisoner until the close of the war. He married Mildred Fry, and has three daughters and one son, John, and several grandchildren.

Richard A. Chapman, who is now well past the age of four-score years, was born November 29, 1829, in Sumner county, Tennessee. There he was reared and educated, and most of his early training was acquired in a log schoolhouse three miles south of Gallatin. To quote his own words, he "learned to write with a quill pen, seated on a split log, without a back, and no desk. Barefooted boys and girls waded in the branch and swung each other in grapevine swings, and had sweethearts—as they do today."

After living the first thirty-three years of his life in Tennessee, Mr. Chapman came to Texas in February, 1862. He volunteered for service in the Confederate army, and at the close of the war his company was dis-

banded at Houston. When he arrived in Sherman the town was a village with about four hundred people, and all the surrounding country was a wild and open cattle range. He has seen deer, antelopes, buffaloes and wild turkeys in great abundance throughout a country that is now covered over with smiling farms, towns and other evidences of modern civilization. After the war, he invested what little money he had in merchandise and land, and has always prospered in his business affairs. When the Merchants and Planters National Bank was organized in 1873, he became identified with its official management, and has served as its vice-president for about forty years. His own motto has been "a dollar saved is a dollar made with interest." No man has more friends or has been trusted more implicitly in the community than this well known Sherman banker.

About 1848, before he reached his majority, Mr. Chapman joined an Old-School Presbyterian church. About five years later, in 1853, he was given his first degree in the Masonic Lodge at Gallatin, Tennessee, and again to use his own words, "found to my surprise that my mother had taught me the principles of the order from infancy." On leaving Tennessee in 1862, he got a demit from the Masonic order, and on reaching Sherman placed this paper with the local Lodge, and went into the Confederate army. He has always been loyal to the tenets of Masonry, although other affairs has kept him from as regular attendance as he could have wished. He is one of the oldest Masons in north Texas, and feels that the teachings of the order are certain to bring into each life the highest ideals of service and character. Mr. Chapman believes that while churches may change their teachings, true Masons never do, and those who obey the strict rules and rites of Masonry must in all important respects conform to the highest ideals of the Christian life.

On April 30, 1875, Mr. Chapman was married in Gallatin, Tennessee, to Miss Mary Vivian Fry, who was born in Winchester, Clarke county, Kentucky. Her father was a farmer and merchant of Winchester, and at one time represented his district in the state legislature of Kentucky and was quite a prominent man. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have five children: three sons and two daughters, as follows: James E., born in 1858, married Helen Smith of Austin, Texas, and is a farmer and stock raiser near Sherman; Richard A., Jr., born in 1860, married Nora Mayfield of Overton, Texas, and with Goerge F., unmarried, constitutes the firm Chapman Milling Company at Sherman; Mrs. Lulu Mayfield, the older daughter, is the wife of Allison Mayfield, one of the railroad commissioners of the state of Texas and one of the most prominent men in public affairs in the state today; Miss Mamie Chapman lives at home with her parents.

Mr. Chapman has always been a Democrat and has given his yeoman's service to the party and to the cause of just government. The Chapman residence in Sherman is at 1301 East Lamar street.

JOHN JAMES POLLARD. The skilled architect is no less an artist because his materials are wood, brick, stone and iron, instead of pigments. Those who follow this calling must thoroughly understand the nature of these materials and how to dispose them so as to give, not only stability to, and the necessary accommodation therein, the work they construct, but the beauty of form suitable thereto. To know how to construct a building which will merely stand, they must understand the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics, and they should be able to get stability with the least possible expenditure. The architect needs the trained imagination which can conceive in outline the whole and its parts even before he commits his ideas even to paper, to know how to link together the various parts of his structure in the most convenient way. To be able to give to a building the beauty of form best suited to it, his mind must be stored with vivid pictures of the most beautiful buildings of various types, and he must also understand how their effect has been produced. Fort Worth, Texas, is a city of beautiful and substantial buildings, made so by the skill and talent of some of the most able architects of the Southwest. Holding a prominent place among these energetic, public-spirited men stands John James Pollard.

Mr. Pollard was born at Portland, Maine, February 20, 1873, and is a son of John James and Phoebe (Mugford) Pollard. His early education was acquired in the public and grammar schools of Portland, graduating from the latter in 1891, and in the following year came to Texas, and began his career as an architect in the office of H. C. Cooke. Subsequently he was employed by C. W. Bulger, another Galveston architect, and followed this by a term of employment in the offices of Sanguinet & Staats in Galveston, coming to Fort Worth as an employe of this firm and remaining with them the greater part of the time until 1910. For the next two years he devoted himself to the study of the practical end of estimating buildings, with the Texas Building Company, of this city, and, having attracted the favorable attention of that concern and several of the large railroad and other building corporations and being assured that he would be allowed to handle their business, he decided to embark upon a career of his own. Accordingly, on May 1, 1912, he opened offices at Rooms No. 513-514 Farmers and Mechanics Bank Building, where he has since been located. Mr. Pollard's achievements have been such, in this comparatively short space of time, as to make comment upon his career unnecessary. A thorough-going, earnest and zealous citizen, he has allied himself with those measures which have made for the betterment of the city, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is a booster of the first degree.

Mr. Pollard was married June 27, 1907, to Miss Isabelle Porter, daughter of George Porter, a native of Texas, and they have three children: John James, Jr., born in 1908; William Bryce, born in 1910, and Norman, born 1913.

LON D. CARTWRIGHT. The Cartwright family is one that has been prominently identified with the state of Texas since 1825, in which year Matthew Cartwright settled with his parents in the vicinity of the present site of San Augustine, and there shared the first home of the family in the then Mexican province. From that early day until the present time the name of Cartwright has been one that has carried with it great influence in the communities where men of the name have been established, and Lon D. Cartwright is the grandson of that honored pioneer mentioned in the opening sentence. Like his father and his grandfather, he has gained a considerable prominence along the same lines of enterprise that the senior gentlemen pursued, and Lon D. Cartwright himself, as a member of the firm of Cartwright, Taylor & Company, real estate dealers, is one of the foremost real estate men in the state.

Born in Terrell, Texas, in 1877, Lon D. Cartwright is the son of Matthew and Mary C. (Davenport) Cartwright. The father is a son of the first Matthew Cartwright, concerning whom it is eminently proper that a more extended mention be made here. It has been well said that Texas never had a more upright or useful citizen than he, and a review of the more salient features of his career will be sufficient to bear out that statement.

Matthew Cartwright was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, on November 11, 1807, and removed to Texas with his parents in 1825. They settled on a farm some four miles east of San Augustine, and there Matthew Cartwright grew to manhood. He engaged in farming and merchandising and carried on that combination of enterprise until about 1834, at about which time he chose a wife and settled down in a home of his own. It was a daughter of Col. Isaac Holman that Mr. Cartwright chose for his wife. The Holman family had moved into

Texas in 1835, coming from Lincoln county, Tennessee, and settling near to the Cartwrights. Col. Holman had a goodly family of five sons and five daughters, and of the five girls Mr. Cartwright married Amanda, the marriage taking place on the 18th day of October, 1836. She proved a faithful and true helpmate, and was ever of the greatest assistance to her husband in all his enterprises. They reared a splendid family, two of whom are still living and are useful and honored citizens of Texas.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Cartwright embarked in the merchandise business at San Augustine as the business partner of his father. He later bought the interest of his parent and thereafter conducted the business in his own name until 1847, during the years enjoying a marked success, and succeeding in accumulating a large property. Between the years of 1847 and 1860 he was actively engaged in locating and dealing in Texas lands, and he led a busy life in the pursuit of that work. He made his journeys of inspection usually on horseback, and when he had located a suitable tract, he sold the land to actual settlers in small tracts, always extending the most liberal terms, and frequently granting extensions covering a score of years or more, so as to make it possible for well-meaning settlers to secure their homes. It is told of him that in many instances where death of the head of the family occurred before complete payment had been made, that he would make title to the widow or children surviving without further consideration. It was in this wholesouled manner that he aided in the building up of many happy homes, and in settling the country with worthy and prosperous people.

In the fall of 1865 he once more engaged in the mercantile business, taking in with him his sons, A. P. and Leonidas Cartwright, with the idea of giving them a proper business training. Soon after that his landed interests began to make such demands upon his time and attention that he practically withdrew from the merchandising, but his sons continued with it until 1870, and on April 2nd, of that year, his long and useful career was closed by death, he being sixty-three years of age at the time of his passing. He left a widow and four sons, who with a host of friends throughout the country, felt his loss most poignantly. Concerning his sons, brief mention is here made of each.

A. P. Cartwright, born March 27, 1840, was a merchant and dealer in real estate and known in his time for a most excellent business man. He had a brilliant but brief career, and was cut down on August 11, 1873, when he was but thirty-three years of age. He was one of the finest young men of his day, and was sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

Leonidas Cartwright was born November 27, 1842, at San Augustine, and was engaged in the mercantile business with his father and brother, A. P. Cartwright, from 1865 to 1869. In the latter year he withdrew from the business owing to a decline in health, and turned his attention to farming in an effort to regain his strength and vigor. After the death of his father in 1870, he became business manager of the estate for his mother in connection with the management of his own real estate interests, and he continued to make his home in San Augustine until 1895, when in April of that year he removed to Terrell. Since then the real estate business has held his attention, but he has permitted himself to become interested in some degree in the breeding of fine horses and cattle.

Columbus, the first born son, A. P. and Leonidas Cartwright all served in the Confederate army, the former in the Trans-Mississippi Department under General E. Kirby Smith. A. P. served in the Missouri campaign under Generals Ben McCulloch and Sterling Price in 1861 and 1862, until after the battle of Elk Horn, when the Third Texas Cavalry was transferred to Mississippi. He was first lieutenant of Company E of that regiment, but resigned in the spring of 1862 and served during the remainder of the war in Louisiana and Texas in General Major's Brigade. Leonidas Cartwright was a member of Company E, Third Texas Cavalry, and served through the war with it, first under Generals McCulloch and Price in Missouri, and afterwards in Mississippi, Tennessee and Georgia under the several commanders who succeeded Gen. A. S. Johnson in command of the army of Tennessee.

Matthew Cartwright, the fourth and youngest son of his parents, was born August 11, 1855, and resides in Terrell, Texas, at the present time, where he is engaged in the real estate and live stock business. He was one time president of the First National Bank of Terrell, and has been mayor of the city. He has maintained his home in Terrell since 1875, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the place. He has a host of warm friends in and about the city, who love him for the warm-hearted and generous nature that won to his honored parent so secure a place in the hearts of a vast number of people in Texas, and he is especially popular in social and business circles. He has been very successful in his business activities, and has had a worthy part in the upbuilding of Terrell and in the growth of its best interests. He maintains large land interests in south and southwest Texas, including a fine ranch in LaSalle county, and also owns much property in Terrell and Kaufman county, being regarded by many as one of the wealthiest land owners in the state.

The two daughters of Matthew Cartwright, both now deceased are: Anna W., born April 6, 1844, who married B. T. Roberts, and Mary C., born October 18, 1845, and the wife of Capt. J. M. Ingram.

In 1876 Matthew Cartwright, Jr., married Mary C. Davenport, and to them were born ten children, namely: Amanda H., the wife of Lane Taylor; Eugenia P., the wife of J. I. Cartwright; Estelle, who married W. B. Lupe; Jerome B., the wife of W. P. Head; Mary D., the wife of C. S. Pickrell; Reagan; Holman; Matthew, Jr.; Bourke and Lon D. Cartwright.

Lon D. Cartwright was reared in Terrell and educated in the schools of that city and in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. Since 1907 he has made his home in San Antonio, and he is a member of the well known firm of Cartwright, Taylor & Company, dealers in real estate. This concern is engaged for the most part in the handling of its own property and in looking after the land interests of Matthew Cartwright, the father of the subject, in southwest Texas. He has immense holdings in his own name, and is regarded as one of the substantial and financially independent young men in San Antonio or vicinity.

In 1899 Mr. Cartwright married Miss Justa Joiner, who was born in Sherman, Texas, and to them have been born four children, namely: Joiner, Lon D., Jr., Justa and Jerome.

Charles M. Cain, manager of the Peden Iron and Steel Company, of San Antonio, Texas, is a fair example of the success that a young man in a progressive and live state like Texas, can accomplish. Mr. Cain started in a very humble position with the great firm in which he now holds so important a position and by hard work and attention to his business and that enthusiasm which swept everyone with him, he succeeded in advancing himself to his present position. He is not so engrossed in his business that he has not time to devote to other matters and he is especially prominent in anything that is to benefit the city where he has had his success. He is extremely public spirited and willing to give of his time and brains to advance the prosperity of San Antonio at all times. Since he is as yet a young man the future appears very bright for him.

Charles M. Cain was born in Calvert, Robertson county, Texas, in 1882, the son of Dr. W. H. Cain and Lizzie (Briscoe) Cain. Dr. Cain was born in Mississippi and although he was a mere boy at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army and rendered gallant service throughout the war. Shortly after the war he came to Texas and located at Calvert. He is a dentist by profession and has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Calvert for many years. Mrs. Calvert is a member of the prominent Tennessee family of Briscoes, her brothers being proprietors of the large wholesale dry goods house of Briscoe Brothers at Knoxville.

Charles M. Cain was educated in the public schools of Calvert, Texas, but he left school at an early age and went to Houston to seek his fortune. He became an employee in the stock room of the Peden Iron and Steel Company of that city in 1903, and on account of his diligence, conscientious attention to the work he was given to do, and unusual capacity for learning the business, he was promoted with a rapidity quite out of the ordinary. He was soon placed on the road as a salesman, the center of his territory being San Antonio, which consequently became his headquarters. In 1910 his house established a branch in San Antonio, and in recognition of Mr. Cain's achievements he was made manager of this establishment. The business of the company in this territory had been entirely built up through the efforts of Mr. Cain and although he was a young man he had had much experience and was thoroughly acquainted with the ground.

He started out in San Antonio in a small building on South Flores street, fifty feet in length, but his trade grew so rapidly that in the next year an addition was built increasing the store length to one hundred and fifty feet. A short time later this was further increased to three hundred feet, and then the growth of the business made it necessary for the company to lease larger buildings and grounds and in 1913 work was begun on the new structure for this branch house. The buildings are to be situated on a tract of ground four blocks long, located on the west side of South Flores street, near the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad tracks. This will be a modern building of reinforced concrete and will be equipped with automatic sprinklers. Mr. Cain was made a director of the company about a year ago.

The Peden Iron and Steel Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the south, capitalized at a million dollars and is notable for the remarkable success it has had in the business world, rising in a comparatively short time from a humble position in the business world to its present influential and prosperous one. It was established in 1890 by E. A. Peden, who has been at the head of the concern ever since and to whom is due in large measure the credit for building the company up to its present size. He is one of the most prominent and public spirited citizens of Houston, being president of its chamber of commerce and holding other important public positions. The company does a general wholesale business in hardware and supplies, covering an extensive territory in this section of the United States.

Mr. Cain has four brothers and one sister, as follows: Dr. W. Briscoe Cain, Mrs. Lizzie Townsend, C. D. Cain, P. J. Cain and Grover C. Cain.

Although a very busy man, deeply interested in the development of his business, Mr. Cain has always taken the time to devote much attention to aiding the growth and prosperity of the city in every way within his power. Just as one example of the many that might be given of his activity along this line: In 1912 Mr. Cain undertook to help raise the bonus of fifty thousand dollars for the building of a railroad to Fredericksburg, and succeeded in raising the largest amount of this bonus, and as a reward for this one of the new towns on the road was named in his honor and known as Cain City.

JUDGE JOHN T. HARTLEY. In 1908 John T. Hartley was called to the office of County Judge of San Saba county, in which he has since continued to serve, and it is worthy of mention that he has brought to his office a quality and character of justice that would honor a higher court. Previous to his present service he was county commissioner and justice of the peace in Precinct No. 3, San Saba county, and he was for years a prominent stockman and farmer in the county. He was born on August 26, 1856, in Copiah county, Mississippi, and is a son of William C. and Rodah E. (Gustavus) Hartley, both born in Mississippi. The year 1857 marked the advent of the Hartley family into Texas, and they located in Robinson county, taking up farming activities and continuing thus until the year 1869, when Mr. Hartley sold out and moved to Coryell county, Texas, there following the same industry. In 1876 he moved to San Saba county, and he was among the first cotton planters of this county. In 1902 he moved to Tom Greene county, locating in Water Valley, there becoming engaged in the truck farming business. He was so occupied until his death in 1906. He was a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, and passed through a long enlistment period, seeing much of the hardships of war. The mother still lives, and is active and hale for one who has reached the age of seventy-seven years. She shares the home of her son, Judge Hartley, of this review, where she is accorded the utmost filial regard and affection. Judge Hartley was one of the seven children of his parents, and the eldest of the number. He received his education in the private schools of Texas, three months schooling in each year being about the aggregate time spent on his books, and when he was old enough to assume some of the responsibilities of life, he turned his attention to farming, in which he had received a goodly training at the hands of his father. He devoted himself to farming and stock raising in San Saba county for some years, in 1902 was elected county commissioner and justice of the peace. He served thus for six years, and in November, 1908, came his election to the office of county judge. Time has changed many things since San Saba county was organized out of the old Bexar district in 1856, and not the least of these changes is found in the difference in the method of administrating the office of county judge. When the new county was organized, it took its name from the picturesque San Saba river running through the central portion of the county. The county seat was chosen by the first commissioners' court of the new county, that court being composed of the following men: T. B. Harrell, county judge; John H. Brown; James Wood; J. C. Montgomery, familiarly known as "Uncle Cal," and A. M. Wear, were commissioners for precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. The first meeting of the court was held under a mammoth pecan tree on the banks of the San Saba river, about four miles above the town.

Judge Hartley came to his new office determined to handle its affairs in the most efficient manner possible, and he has thus far amply realized his ambition. A Democrat, he has been firm in his adherence to party principles, and has given praiseworthy service in the party ranks all his life.

Judge Hartley is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, in both of which he is prominent and popular.

On December 23, 1880, Judge Hartley was married in San Saba county to Miss Cornelia Coplin, a daughter of B. S. and Nancy Coplin, both of whom are now deceased. They have two children: Thomas E. Hartley, who is married and lives in San Saba county, there occupied with farming activities, and Mrs. Dora Pridgian, also a resident of this county, Mr. Pridgian being a well-known agriculturist and stockman.

J. T. Hartley

ALEXANDER WALTON. Throughout the west nothing is regarded with greater respect than the various irrigation projects that have turned worthless desert land into fertile and extremely valuable agricultural tracts. This is true in the state of Texas as well as farther west, and to the men who plan and carry out such projects, the thanks and gratitude of hundreds of thousands of people is due. Alexander Walton, of San Antonio, Texas, is one of these men for he it was who first saw the feasibility of irrigation in the Medina Valley, and who clung to his idea with such persistence that after a time he succeeded in interesting others with the result that today sixty thousand acres of waste land has been turned into farming land.

The father of Alexander Walton, Alexander Y. Walton, Sr., was born in Adams county, Mississippi, in 1832, the son of Parke Walton. The latter was a native of the state of Virginia, who had settled in Mississippi during the pioneer days of that state. He was the first register of the land office in that state and later became a cotton planter. Alexander Y. Walton was reared in Adams county, growing up on his father's plantation and in his turn becoming a planter. He removed from Adams county to Concordia parish, Louisiana, several years before the war, and there became a prosperous planter. In the fall of 1860 he came to Washington county, Texas, where he located on a plantation. Here he lived until 1870, with the exception of the short time in which he served as a member of the Confederate army. He enlisted during the first part of the Civil war, but was compelled to forego military service on account of ill health. For a time he lived in the old town of Washington in Independence county, Texas, where Sam Houston was then living and he recalls many interesting stories of this famous character in Texan and national history. In 1870 Mr. Walton removed to San Antonio and he was one of the first men to see the possibilities of irrigation in the country around San Antonio. For a number of years he was engaged in farming in this district with the aid of irrigation. At the head of San Antonio river several generations ago the Spaniards had built irrigation ditches and when Mr. Walton decided to attempt agriculture by irrigation he made use of these old landmarks of civilization. He raised sugar cane by means of irrigation with the water which he obtained through the reconstructed Spanish trenches on the tract that is now known as Brackenridge Park. Later, with the assistance of his son, Mr. Walton resurveyed and reconstructed the irrigation ditches on the old Mission Espada tract, near Berg's Mill, about ten miles below San Antonio. Here he carried on successful farming operations for several years, and in 1906 he returned to San Antonio to make his home. He has since retired from active life and lives quietly in San Antonio. He married Helen Ferriday, who was born in Concordia parish, Louisiana, and is now deceased.

Alexander Walton was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1865, but has lived most of his life in San Antonio, for he was only a baby when his father removed to this city. Here he was reared and educated, and early in life the profession of engineering exerted its fascination over him. He received a thorough training as a civil engineer and in addition had the practical experience gained in assisting his father in the various irrigation projects above mentioned. It was while he was on a hunting trip for wild game in the "Box Canon" of the Medina river that the idea came into his head of using the water of this river for the irrigation of the great tracts of desert land near by. He continued his hunting trip all of the time turning the idea over in his mind and studying the possibilities of the scheme, until he returned from the trip thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the project. He however, had no money to finance the thing and as all men know at that time in particular, when irrigation was not so generally used as it is today, men are very hesitant about investing money in anything that they are not certain will succeed. It was not until ten years later, therefore, that Mr. Walton succeeded in interesting anybody in his scheme. In 1904, however, he inspired two young engineers, Terrell Bartlett and Willis Ranney with some of his faith and enthusiasm and the three made preliminary surveys, drew up plans for a main dam, a diversion dam and a great reservoir. They then set about the hard task of enlisting capital to float the enterprise. Finally through Clinton H. Kearney and Thomas Palfrey, of San Antonio, they succeeded in bringing the project to the attention of Dr. Fred S. Pearson, of London. The latter is a great engineer of world wide fame and is also a wealthy capitalist, and he agreed to finance and carry out the plan. It was begun in 1911 and completed in 1912, and Mr. Walton was retained as one of the resident engineers until the completion of the work, the operations being carried on by the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, at the head of which was Dr. Pearson.

This is the greatest enterprise of its kind in Texas, being one which will add millions of dollars in agricultural wealth to the state, and will mean livelihood to hundreds of families. The sixty thousand acres that have been made fertile lie for the most part in Medina county, some of the land being in Bexar and Atascosa counties. The main dam, which is composed of solid concrete is one hundred and sixty feet high and twelve hundred feet long at its apex. The entire cost of the project was eight million dollars.

AUGUSTUS MCCLOSKEY. One of the prominent and successfull attorneys of San Antonio is Augustus McCloskey, a native son of the state, and all his life a resident of it. As a lawyer, he has won distinction in his profession, and as a son of a native born Irishman, he has during his more mature years taken an active place in the councils of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and as a member of that order is known throughout the state.

Born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1878, Augustus McCloskey is the son of James and Josephine (Black) McCloskey. The father was born in Ireland in 1848, and in 1850 came with his parents to America. They were Patrick and Catherine McCloskey, and they landed at New York, coming to Texas in the Autumn of the same year, locating straightway in the Irish colony on Elm Creek, in Bexar county, sixteen miles distant from San Antonio. The McCloskey family might be said to be among the pioneers of that colony, which, while it did not rank in numbers with the famous Irish colony that settled in San Patricio county, was fully equal to the last named colony in the industry, zeal and religious devotion of its members. The Bexar county colony established a Catholic church, known as the Rock Crossing church, which remained an active congregation until the removal of the seat of the parish in later years to Bexar post office in Bexar county. James McCloskey was reared and educated in his home community, but in later years removed to San Antonio, and still later removed to his present home, which is represented by a fine ranch in Frio county.

Augustus McCloskey was reared in San Antonio and received his education in the school conducted by the Sisters of Divine Providence and in St. Mary's College. He studied law in San Antonio and was admitted to the bar in 1905, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in San Antonio, having offices in the Bedell building, on the sixth floor.

Mr. McCloskey is widely known throughout the entire state for his prominent connection with the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He became a member of this order of 1896, and passed through all chairs of the local, division and state offices until, in 1912, at the annual meeting in San Antonio, he was elected State President for Texas. In this capacity he has visited practically all

the local lodges in the state of Texas, and has in every way shown a due appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in his election to this important office. Mr. McCloskey is a man in every way fitted for such a position, possessing all those genial and wholesouled qualities that make for popularity and prominence, with a keen wit and capacity for detail that stands him in excellent stead in carrying out his duties in the office.

Mr. McCloskey was married in San Antonio in 1907 to Miss Kathryn Salter, a native daughter of this city, and to them have been born two children,—James Augustus and Salter Anthony. The family are members of St. Mary's Parish.

JOHN MARSHALL STRAYHORN, M. D. In the ranks of the Texas medical profession, few names are better known or more entitled to distinction than that of Dr. John Marshall Strayhorn, engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in San Antonio since 1909. He has made consecutive advancement in a calling which demands strong intellectuality, close application and unfaltering zeal, his ability being widely acknowledged by the profession as well as the general public, and he has continually kept abreast with the advanced thought of his vocation, promoting his knowledge and efficiency through constant study and investigation. Dr. Strayhorn is a native of the Lone Star State, having been born in Williamson county, in 1862, a son of Samuel Marshall and Susan (Smith) Strayhorn, both of whom are now deceased.

Samuel M. Strayhorn was a native of North Carolina, from whence he removed as a lad to Tennessee, and in 1847 came to Texas, settling in the northern part of Williamson county. He became one of the prominent men among the pioneers of that rich and interesting county, and rendered valued service in the State Rangers for nine years before the outbreak of the war between the North and the South, in ridding the community of Indians and desperadoes. He later entered the cattle business as a pioneer of Central Texas, and in this met with a full measure of success, his operations making him independently wealthy. At the start of the Civil war, Mr. Strayhorn organized a company for the Confederate service, which became Company D, of the Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, was elected captain thereof, and subsequently rendered valued services in repelling the invasion of the Northern troops. With the fall of the "Lost Cause" he returned to the pursuits of peace, and continued to be engaged in the stock business in Williamson county up to 1873, in which year he was elected sheriff, collector and assessor of that county and served several terms, and later removed to Granger, Texas, where he lived to the time of his death.

John Marshall Strayhorn was born and reared at the Strayhorn home, which was located eighteen miles north of Georgetown and five miles west of Florence. When he was ten years of age, in 1873, his father was elected sheriff of Williamson county and the family moved to Georgetown, where it remained ten years, the lad there securing his early educational advantages in the public schools. After a great deal of preparatory work, he became a student in the Texas Military Institute, and upon leaving that school entered the first class in the Southwestern University of Georgetown. Following this, for some nine years he was a volunteer guard, Texas, and then, after some time spent in the study of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, where he was graduated with his degree in 1893. He did not give up his studies at that time, however, for he has since taken post-graduate work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is a constant attendant of lectures. Dr. Strayhorn entered upon his professional career at Bartlett, Texas, and spent ten years in Waco, but in June, 1909, came to San Antonio, where he now has offices at No. 408 and 409 Frost Building. Dr. Strayhorn's career has been one of untiring industry and consecutive progress. He has been endowed by nature with keen intellectual powers, and has so developed his talents as to grow in usefulness as well as in learning. His practice has increased accordingly and he has gained a goodly measure of financial as well as professional success. Dr. Strayhorn has taken some interest in affairs of a public nature, and while a resident of Bartlett served as the first mayor of that city, subsequently being postmaster at Granger. He has not sought public preference since coming to San Antonio, for his professional interests are of such an extensive nature that he is called upon to concentrate his entire energies upon them. Dr. Strayhorn has been exceptionally prominent in fraternal circles and especially in Masonry, in which he is past master of four blue lodges, belongs to and has been the presiding officer in all bodies of both branches of Masonry, York and Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second degree, is a Shriner, and is past grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas (1902-1903). He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks and the Red Men.

Dr. Strayhorn was married in 1881, at Florence, Texas, to Miss Lucy P. Atkinson. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 114 East Indiana Avenue.

HORACE H. SHELTON, banker, lawyer, ex-newspaper man and writer of prominence, has evidenced in his career a versatility of talents rarely met with. Although still a young man he has already accomplished what to the majority of men would seem a satisfactory achievement even after a lifetime of earnest endeavor. He is a native Texan, born in Bell county in 1877, and is a son of Dr. James K. P. and Mary (Ellison) Shelton. His father, who has been dead for many years, was also born in the Lone Star State, was a physician of prominence. He died in 1883. He served throughout the Civil war in the ranks of the Confederate army as a lieutenant and captain, and after the close of that struggle went to Mexico with the late Col. A. W. Terrell, minister to Turkey under President Cleveland, and who accepted an important commission in the army of Maximilian, and Dr. Shelton served as a captain on Col. Terrell's staff, later returning safely to Texas.

Horace H. Shelton graduated from Sam Houston Normal school of Huntsville in 1900, and subsequently took the law course at the State University at Austin. He had taught school for about four years in Texas and in 1901 received a government appointment as a teacher in the Philippine Islands, where he was entrusted with responsible duties both as teacher and as secretary and superintendent of several school districts, located in the provinces of Albay, Sorsogon and Ambos Camarines. He spent nearly two years in the Philippines, his headquarters during the greater part of this time being at Iriga, where he was also postmaster, inspector of weights and measures, member of the city council and superintendent of road construction. He returned to the United States in 1903, after having made a trip to China and Japan, then to India and the Suez Canal, through Europe and back to America, in this journey having traversed the globe. Mr. Shelton had left the law school in 1901 to go to the Philippines, and but previously was admitted to the bar at Franklin, in Robertson county, but spent some time as a newspaper man before settling down to the practice of his profession. He had been city editor and editor of the old *Austin News* and later acted in a like capacity on the *Austin Statesman*, and while a resident of the Philippines he wrote a series of articles upon the industrial possibilities of the islands for the Hearst newspapers and "Travels of a Texan" for various papers. On his return he became city editor, night editor and editorial writer, successively, of the *Austin Statesman*. In 1904 he came to San Antonio and, enlisting capital, became the founder of the *San Antonio Gazette*, an evening newspaper, on which he worked both as reporter and

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ty editor, later becoming vice-president and general anager, in which positions he remained until the *Gazette* as sold to and merged with the *San Antonio Light*. Following this Mr. Shelton went to Mexico and for something more than a year was a publicity agent and writer or the Mexican government and railroads. He is the uthor of "Agricultural Mexico," a book which has been idely distributed throughout the United States and urope by the Government of that country, and also produced "Through Mexico with a Camera," a publication or the use of tourists.

Upon his return to San Antonio in 1908, Mr. Shelton ecame city editor, editorial writer and editor of the semieekly edition of the *San Antonio Express*, for which aper he also wrote special articles on various subjects. e retired from the journalistic field in December, 1911, nd returned to the practice of law in San Antonio, here, through his unusual energy and ability, as in his ormer occupations, he has achieved distinctive success. He has made a specialty of commercial law and loans. Mr. Shelton is a man of substantial financial resources, eing president and principal owner of the Industrial ank and Trust Company, which he founded, and which egan business in San Antonio, August 8, 1913. This nstitution is located in the heart of the business district, t No. 437 East Commerce street, having been estabshed to meet the requirements and needs of the busiess men and residents of that section. A general anking business is done, deposits are accepted subject o check and time deposits bearing a liberal rate of interest are also solicited. The officers and directors are ell known business men with wide experience in the anking and loan business, and the rating of the business s accordingly high. He is also president and principal wner of the American Loan & Mortgage Co., having a apital of $50,000.

JOHN W. ELLIS, M. D., PH. G. The medical profession is one which offers a wide field for the ambitious men of today, giving its followers as it does opportunities to display ability and intellectual gifts, and one who has already gained something more than a local reputation in this calling is Dr. John W. Ellis, a rising physician and surgeon of Lampasas, who, through his zeal, comprehensive knowledge and inherent talent, has won the confidence of the residents of his adopted community and a large and representative practice. Doctor Ellis was born July 11, 1877, at Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, and is a son of Wilson D. and Sarah Ellis.

Doctor Ellis is of English and Irish descent, and the family is widely known in Alabama, where a number of its members have gained prominent positions in the various walks of life. Wilson D. Ellis was born in Blount county, Alabama, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the outbreak of the Civil war, when he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy and became a soldier in an Alabama regiment. During his long and faithful service he participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, including Shiloh and Missionary Ridge, and had a record as a brave and gallant soldier. At the close of hostilities he returned to his farming pursuits, and in 1868 came to Texas, locating in Johnson county, where he became engaged in farming and raising stock. He was also a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, preaching the Gospel at various churches in Lampasas county, without remuneration. He and his wife, who was also a native of Blount county, Alabama, were the parents of four sons and three daughters, John W. being the oldest son. Mrs. Ellis had been married before, and her oldest son by that union, Marion C. Ellis, is now a resident of Oklahoma, and a farmer and local Methodist minister.

The early education of John W. Ellis was obtained in the public schools of Texas, and this was supplemented by a course in Baylor University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Ph. G. He took his medical course in the University of St. Louis, at St. Louis, Mo., and at the time of his graduation, in 1905, entered upon the practice of his profession at Bertram. He remained at that place only a short period, however, removing then to Lampasas, where he has since built up a large practice. He is a close and careful student, keeping fully abreast of his profession, and holds membership in the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In the comparatively brief period that he has been a member of the medical fraternity at Lampasas, he has won the respect of all members of the profession, and already occupies an honored place as a physician and surgeon. He was secretary for two years, and was elected in 1913 president of the Fourth District Medical Association of Texas. He has always been a Democrat, but has not sought public perferment, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his calling. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the A. F. & A. M. and Chapter, all at Lampasas, and also holds membership in the Business Men's Club of Lampasas. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On September 11, 1900, at Lampasas, Doctor Ellis was married to Miss Sarah L. Roberts, daughter of Joseph M. and Maggie Roberts, of this place. Mr. Roberts, a successful farmer of Lampasas county, still survives, while his wife died in 1908. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Ellis: Margaret, who is nine years of age and a student in the Lampasas public schools; and Wilbur, who is five years old. Like other men of good judgment, Doctor Ellis is satisfied that West Central Texas is just opening upon an era of great prosperity, and upon all occasions has advised men of ambition and energy to locate their activities here. He has gained a wide acquaintance in professional, business and social circles, and few men of Lampasas are more popular.

CHARLES SCOTT VENABLE, M. D. Among the successful surgeons of the medical fraternity of San Antonio, is found Dr. Charles Scott Venable, who is held in esteem by his fellow members of the profession. Dr. Venable was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1877, and is a son of Charles S. and Mary (Southall) Venable.

The late Charles S. Venable, LL. D., who died in 1900, was a noted educator and a member of a distinguished Virginia family. He was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1826, and among his ancestors were several who were members of the Virginia House of Burgesses, more than one soldier in the Revolutionary and Colonial wars, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He received his education in the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where later he became professor of mathematics, and then held a like position in the University of Georgia prior to the outbreak of the war between the South and the North. At the time of that event he was professor of astronomy at the University of South Carolina, and he laid aside the cap and gown to buckle on the sword and enter the ranks of the Confederacy as a lieutenant of artillery. A brave and gallant service soon earned him the rank of major, and he was subsequently called to the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with the rank of colonel, in which capacity he continued until the close of his military career at the conclusion of the great struggle. He at once resumed his duties as educator in the University of Virginia, and continued as professor of mathematics until his retirement in 1896. He was then made professor emeritus and so continued until his death, August 11, 1900. Long interested in research work of every character, he held various important appointments, and was a member of the first United States scientific expedition to Labrador during the early 'fifties.

Charles Scott Venable received his early education at the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Virginia, and subsequently attended both the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina, of which his elder brother, Dr. Francis P. Venable is now the president. Dr. Venable was graduated from the medical department of the University of Virginia in 1900, and after a short stay in New York hospitals spent one and one-half years in study in Europe. Upon his return to this country he became a lecturer in the medical department of the University of Virginia for five years, and during this time, from 1905 to 1907, was president of the Board of Health of Charlottesville. In 1908 Dr. Venable came West to San Antonio, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. He belongs to the Bexar County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, to the Medical Society of Virginia and the Southwestern Medical Association, of which latter he is secretary of the surgical section, and also holds membership in Delta Kappa Epsilon, Elks Lodge No. 216, the San Antonio Country Club, the Casino Association and the Travis Club.

In 1900, while a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, Dr. Venable was united in marriage with Miss Madge J. Bonney, and they have four children: Mary, Bonney, Page and Natalie. The family home is located at No. 205 East Myrtle street.

Ernest J. Altgelt. One of the successful younger business men of San Antonio and one who would undoubtedly have made a brilliant success in the profession for which he prepared himself—that of law—had he elected to follow it, is Ernest J. Altgelt, now widely interested in real estate developments in this city, but for some years previous successfully engaged in the machinery business. Mr. Altgelt comes of a family that settled in San Antonio in about 1848, and from then until now the Altgelts have been prominently identified with the best interests of the city and the state. Born in this city in 1872, Mr. Altgelt is the son of Ernest and Emma (Murck) Altgelt, and concerning the parentage and ancestry of the man, it is proper and fitting that adequate mention be made at this point.

The father of the subject was a Rhinelander by birth, Dusseldorf his native place, and he was the son of a judge who occupied a high position as a lawyer and jurist in Prussia. Mr. Altgelt, the father of Ernest J. of this review, himself studied law in Germany, and later in Texas, to which state he came in 1848. He was one of that scholarly and progressive type of the Germans who revolted against existing conditions and was largely instrumental in bringing on the revolutionary troubles that characterized that period. Mr. Altgelt settled in San Antonio, but a little later, with certain of his revolutionary friends who had accompanied him to these shores, he founded the town of Comfort, in Kendall county—a place recognized as one of the prettiest, thriftiest and withal the most substantial town of its size in the state. Shortly after the war between the north and the south he removed from Comfort and settled again in San Antonio, where he lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1878. Although a lawyer by profession, Ernest J. Altgelt engaged largely in other business ventures and became a land and property owner of substantial resources. His home was on King William street, which name he himself gave it in honor of King William of Prussia, and it should be mentioned here that in later years he received official recognition of this act direct from the German Emperor.

Although a man of noble birth, both he and his honored father were Democrats from principle, and voluntarily declined any connection with the aristocracy. He was a man of the most kindly and generous nature, but he possessed in a marked degree the distinguishing Altgelt trait of determined adherence to what he believed to be his duty, and he left his mark upon the early German history of Texas. His wife, like himself, springing from an aristocratic lineage, is the daughter of a man who also entertained pronounced democratic sentiments and belonged to that party who called themselves "citizens." Mrs. Altgelt is still living in San Antonio, and although eighty years of age, still retains her splendid intellectual capacity, with all her faculties and enjoys a high degree of physical health. She is a woman of especially fine attainments, and is a linguist of note. She has travelled through Europe most extensively, possesses a far reaching knowledge of the world's history, and talks and writes most entertainingly of her journeys and observations.

Ernest J. Altgelt, who is the immediate subject of this review, attended various schools, both public and private, in San Antonio and vicinity. He also took a course at the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1892. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the machinery business, but since 1910 he has been successfully occupied in the real estate business. He has taken an active and energetic hand in the fuller development of San Antonio, and has large property interests in the city, including a beautiful home at the corner of West Macon and North Flores streets. He also has a summer home in Bexar county, which is known as "Wassenberg Junior."

Mr. Altgelt was married in San Antonio to Miss Mary B. Heard, and they have four children: Augustus Albert, Woodward Woodson, Ernest J., Jr., and Daniel Dane.

Mr. Altgelt was a charter member of the Belknap Rifles of San Antonio, and is fraternally identified with the Masonic order, but maintains no other social or fraternal affiliations.

Albert Meyer, one of the pioneer stockmen of southwest Texas, now retired from active business life, is one who has had an unusually interesting and eventful career as a frontiersman and stockman. It began in 1858 and continued without a break until 1882, when he sold his ranch and retired to San Antonio, which has since been his home. Although he continued to handle cattle for some years after in a small way, he later retired wholly from business activities, and has for some years enjoyed exclusively the comfort and quiet of his ideal home.

Born in Berlin, Prussia, in 1839, Albert Meyer is the son of Christian Xavier and Wilhelmina (Miller) Meyer, both of whom were natives of Prussia. The father first came to America in 1850 and located in San Antonio, Texas, and in 1854 he returned to Germany, bringing back his wife and family, and they spent the remainder of their lives in that city.

In 1858, when Albert Meyer was about nineteen years old, he, in company with some twenty other young men went from Texas to California with a herd of cattle. These boys were chosen by the owner of the cattle, John Keener, because of what he deemed their especial fitness for such a long and then dangerous journey. The herd consisted of two thousand head of cattle when they started, but the number was reduced to twelve hundred by the time they reached Los Angeles, as a result of lack of water and other contributing causes. They started with the herd west from San Saba county, and going by way of the Concho river, crossed the West Texas desert to El Paso, after suffering serious losses in the Pecos river country. From El Paso they went through New Mexico in a westerly direction, Southern Arizona, crossing the Colorado river at old Fort Yuma, swimming their herd across the treacherous river at that point, and then through Southern California desert to their destination, Los Angeles. It is hardly necessary to state that such a

urney as this, at that early period, was frought with uch of danger and hardships.

Mr. Meyer remained in California until 1871, when e returned to San Antonio. His father had died in ie meantime, but his mother still lived and was con- ucting a hotel on Military Plaza. With a companion e entered his mother's hotel and asked if they could ay all night, and there was great rejoicing when the other recognized in the traveler the son from whom ne had so long been separated. Soon thereafter Mr. leyer bought the famous Knox ranch at the sinks of ne Frio river, about twenty-five miles north of the own of Uvalde, Texas, and there he engaged in the attle business. This ranch had in former years been rendezvous for the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, and aturally it lay in their pathway when in the early sev- nties, they made their murderous raids into South- rest Texas from Mexico. Mr. Meyer suffered heavy osses in horses and cattle on these raids, but his tradi- ional luck kept him and his family from personal harm r injury. In 1882 he sold the ranch and returned to San Antonio, and there he handled cattle for several ears, although he later retired from all connection vith his former active life, as has already been stated.

A public record that is a matter of no little pride to Mr. Meyer is that of his election to the office of City Auditor of San Antonio at the time when Mayor Paschal ook charge of the affairs of the city. He was re-elected nder Mayor Elmendorf's administration, serving four ears in the office, and making a notable record for efficiency and integrity.

Mr. Meyer has been an Odd Fellow for a long num- ber of years, and has served as treasurer of San An- onio Lodge No. 11 since 1887. This is known to be he largest and wealthiest lodge of Odd Fellows in Texas, owning the Crockett Hotel building, the upper loors of which are used for lodge rooms. Mr. Meyer was a member of the building committee under whose direction this fine structure was erected.

Mr. Meyer's wife, who has been dead for a number of years, was in her maiden days Miss Louisa Lauter- bach, a native daughter of San Antonio. She left four children: Mrs. Isabel Solcher; Miss Mary Meyer; An- drew Meyer and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.

Ed. B. Kotula. While this young San Antonio busi- ness man is the present representative of the Kotula family in southwest Texas, it was his father, the late Ed. Kotula who founded the family fortunes in San Antonio and vicinity, and whose enterprise was of such scope and importance that the results are destined to continue long a factor in the business affairs of this section.

The late Ed. Kotula, who died May 11, 1907, was from the time of the war until his death, a period of forty years, prominent in San Antonio as a merchant, as the owner of great tracts of ranch land, and at one time by his extensive dealings in that commodity ac- quired the title of "Wool King of Texas." Ed. Ko- ula belonged to that well known Polish colony estab- ished in southwest Texas about Panna Maria, during he early fifties. He was born in Poland, in 1844, a on of Carl and Elizabeth Kotula. The family in 1854 ame to America and joined the colony of their country- nen at Panna Maria in Karnes county, in which vic- nity was built the first Polish Catholic church in Texas. A year after their arrival Carl Kotula died, ut had taken his part in establishing the colony and in uilding the church. Mrs. Elizabeth Kotula afterwards ame to San Antonio, where she died in 1906 at the emarkable age of ninety-three years and seven months. Ed. Kotula, who was eleven years old when his mother ame to San Antonio in 1855, grew up in that city, and nished his education in the old St. Mary's College. The family were not in affluence, and from his early eens he earned his own living. He thus acquired a self- reliant and many lessons in business which served him well in his later and more productive career. He was a boy when the war came on, and was employed by the Confederate government as mail carrier between San Antonio and Borne and later between San Antonio and Victoria. It is said that the first money he earned by regular employment was in hauling stone. It was in merchandising, however, that he found the field best suited to his talent. He became a clerk in the well known old mercantile house of D. & A. Oppenheimer at San Antonio. He was by no means an ordinary clerk, and proved so effectually the value of his services that his wages were raised at the end of every month. When he had saved fifteen hundred dollars he was ready to start in business for himself, although liberal offers were held out to him by his employers to continue his old connections. In January, 1869, he opened his first in- dependent stock of goods in an adobe building, at the corner of Alamo and Commerce street. In a short time the increase of his trade justified larger quarters, and he moved across the street in 1871, erecting a two-story block for his business. Later he moved his store to the Military Plaza. On taking in a partner, the title of his business became Ed. Kotula & Company general merchants. Mr. Kotula finally acquired all the inter- ests and continued as one of the most successful of San Antonio's merchants up to 1893. A large portion of his dealings as a merchant for ten years was in the buying of wool, and his transaction in that line often reached as much as half a million dollars in value each year. In spite of the severe fluctuations in the wool market as a result of productive conditions and tariff regulations, he managed to prosper and a large pro- portion of his fortune was derived from his prominent activities in the wool trade. From the time he retired from merchandising in 1893, Mr. Kotula put most of his capital and his energies into his extensive real estate and ranching properties. He was the owner of the famous Valenzuzla Ranch, comprising more than forty thousand acres of land in Webb and Dimmit counties. He took pride in his fine herds of Durham and Here- ford cattle. Besides his interests as a cattleman he owned valuable city property in San Antonio. For a number of years Ed. Kotula had a standing among the foremost capitals and business men of his home city. His associates recognized in him a splendid integrity and a business judgment which were invaluable to every enterprise with which he identified himself. He was never selfish in his interests, and besides helping many who were younger and less fortunate than him- self in the business world, he also gave his public spirit to the community in which he lived for so many years, and the city has many reasons to remember gratefully the late Ed. Kotula.

Mr. Ed. Kotula was married in San Antonio to Miss Wilhelmina Seng, whose parents came from Germany to San Antonio in 1845. She is still living, and her five children were: Mrs. Adela Hunter; Edward B.; Mrs. Hattie Stephens; Amanda; and William.

Ed. B. Kotula who bears the honored name of his father was born in San Antonio in 1877, and was the oldest in his father's family. In 1898 he graduated from St. Mary's College, the institution at which his father many years before had received most of his edu- cation. His business career began in the banking house of R. E. Stafford & Company, now the City National Bank, and he rapidly proved himself a young man of ability and was connected with several important con- cerns in San Antonio. His father at his death left a large and valuable estate, and in recent years the son has given most of his time to the management of the large property, comprising both ranch and city real es- tate. The old Jim Carr Ranch in Webb and Dimmit counties is still owned by the family. Mr. Kotula is also interested financially in the Alamo Townsite Company, which is building the new town of Alamo in

Kendall county, the purpose being to make that a notable health resort.

Mr. Kotula married Miss Lena Meyer. She was born in San Antonio, and belongs to one of the old pioneer families of the city. Their children are four in number as follows: Evelyn, James, Helen and Cecelia.

HON. WILLIAM PINKNEY MCLEAN. Among those who have added distinction to the Texas bar and bench by reason of their worth and activitives, Judge William Pinkney McLean is entitled to more than ordinary mention. His record as soldier, legislator, jurist, legist and citizen has been above reproach, and those who have come closest into touch with his private life will vouch therefor. William Pinkney McLean is a Mississippian, born in Copiah county, August 9, 1836, a son of Allen F. and Ann (Rose) McLean. He was but two years of age when his father died, and his widowed mother brought him to Texas shortly thereafter, locating in what is now Cass county. Anxious to give her son the benefits of an education, she at first hired a private tutor, under whose preceptorship he studied until the little log schoolhouse was built in his community. His rudimentary schooling having thus been obtained, he enrolled as a pupil in what was then known as the "University," at Marshall, Texas, and having completed the curriculum there, was sent to the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1857 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he entered the law department of the same university, and on his graduation therefrom, in 1858, returned to Texas.

Judge McLean entered upon the practice of law at Marshall, Texas, when he was admitted to the bar in 1858, shortly thereafter moving to Jefferson, and soon to Victoria, where he also became interested in agricultural pursuits as the owner of a farm on the Gaudeloupe river. In 1861 he was elected to represent the counties of Dewitt, Victoria, Calhoun, Jackson, Refugio and Goliad, but resigned his seat in that august body to join the Nineteenth Texas Infantry, in Walker's Division of the Confederate Army. He was adjutant of his regiment and subsequently was promoted to adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, also in Walker's Division, and continued to serve as such until the close of the war. It was 1869 before Mr. McLean had recuperated sufficiently from his army experiences to enter actively into the pursuits of peace again, and at that time was again elected to the Legislature, from Red River and Titus counties. In 1872 he was elected a member of Congress from the Second Congressional district, but after serving one term voluntarily retired. In 1875 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which met to frame the present constitution of the State of Texas, and then returned to the private practice of law, in which he was engaged until the year 1884. He was then elected district judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Texas, but after one term gave up his official office to take up the practice of his profession again. In 1891 he was appointed by the late Gov. Hogg a member of the first Railroad Commission of the State of Texas, and in 1893 received a reappointment to that office, and in 1894 resigned to locate in practice in Fort Worth. Here he has since continued in the enjoyment of a large and representative clientele, being the senior member of the well-known legal firm of McLean, Scott & McLean, with offices at 201, 202, 203, 204 Ellison Building. Judge McLean's reputation is statewide, and it is doubtful if any other man in the city has a wider circle of friends, both in and outside of the profession. He has maintained the high standard of citizenship which he adopted at the outset of his career and has been true to every obligation of life.

WILLIAM CARROLL CASSELL. Identified with various enterprises at Blossom in Lamar county, one of the town's leading citizens and financiers Mr. Cassell could properly be termed a man of affairs, since he has entered as an investor or as an executive worker in several different fields, in each of which his management has proved successful. Mr. Cassell's first connection with Texas was at Bairdstown in Lamar county in 1886, where he engaged in the gin business after having been a factor in erecting and installing the plant.

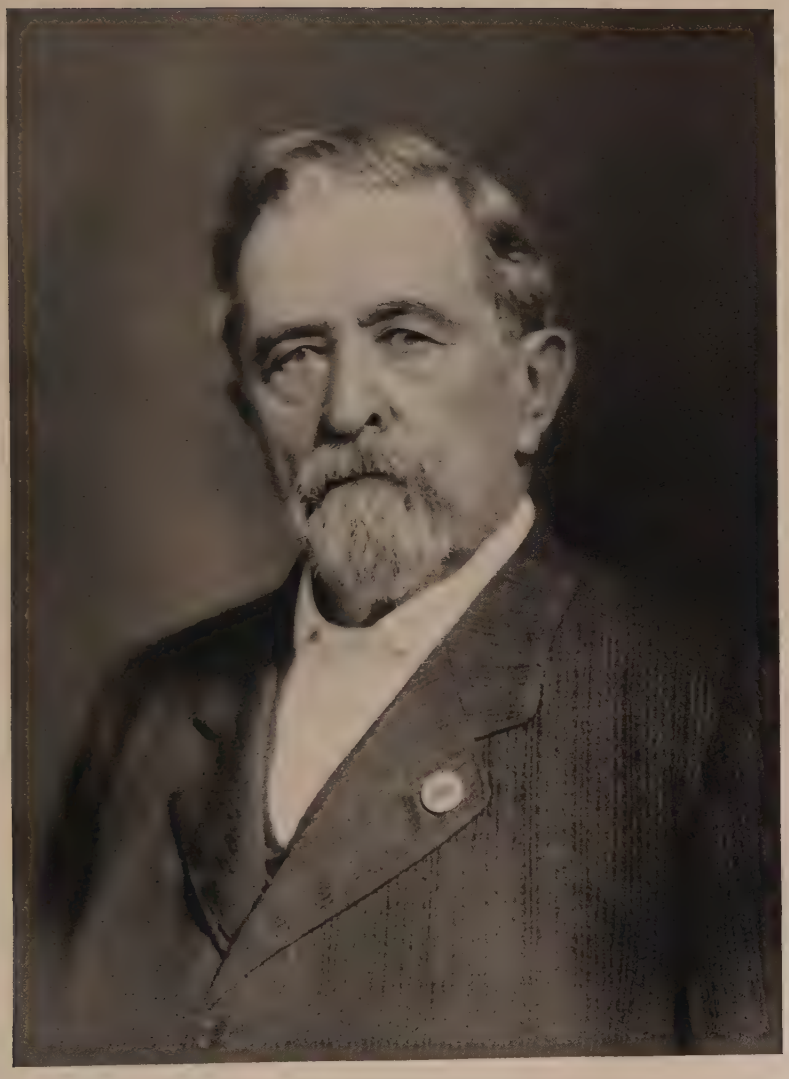
William Carroll Cassell came to Texas from Arkansas, having been born in Clark county, Arkansas, February 15, 1854. He came to manhood with such education as the community schools could then give, and he had to employ his mind as well as his hands in studying out the best plans to get a start in life. When he became of age manual toil was the only means he knew of acquiring capital, and any sort of labor in forest or field attracted his energy. By training and nature a farmer, he early took an opportunity to make railroad ties, and this was one of the first remunerative positions in his early experience. When he left home to make his way alone he owned one horse and on rented land he raised the crops from year to year as he slowly emerged from comparative poverty into independence. When he came to Texas he brought with him a team and a little cash capital and spent the first several years about Bairdstown in a succession of judicious efforts and labors to gain the next stage in his upward progress.

Buying a small farm near Brighton, he worked it with hard labor and careful management, and on that basis began acquiring various other portals of real estate. By business like farming, trading and speculating he has since become the owner of several tracts of land and has interests in others, aggregating five hundred acres. His home farm of three hundred and fifty acres situated southeast of Blossom is substantially improved as one of the best rural estates in the vicinity and stands as one of the most important achievements of its owner. Much of his land is worked by white tenants, and his relations with them have been so generous and yet on such a strictly business basis, that prosperity and the atmosphere of contentment pervade their homes.

Since removing to Blossom, Mr. Cassell has engaged in merchandising and is vice president of the firm of R. V. Womack & Company and one of the directors of that large mercantile house. He is a partner of the business of Womack & Company at Hugo, Oklahoma, and also one of the firm of Womack and Cassell at Pattonville, Texas. He is a director of the First National Bank of Blossom, a director and stockholder of the First State Bank at Blossom, Texas, is president of the Blossom Cotton Oil Company, and assisted in establishing this Cotton Oil Plant with three presses and a daily capacity of thirty tons of seed. He is associated with Mr. R. V. Womack in the brick manufacturing at Blossom and is president and director of the concern.

Mr. Cassell's father was Evans Cassell, who was born in Chattanooga county, Alabama, in 1818 and died in 1901. He was a Confederate soldier, enlisting from Arkansas and serving in Captain McCabe's company from Arkadelphia. His father was a man with little knowledge of books, and yet a substantial citizen. He settled in Arkansas in 1840. The maiden name of his wife was Adeline Nugent, and their marriage was celebrated in Alabama. Their children were: Eliza J., who died unmarried; James, a Lamar county farmer, who married Sallie Wofford; William C.; Delilah, now deceased, who was the wife of Snow Maddux; Mattie Wolf, but who subsequently married John Kellner, and is now deceased; Nannie and John, both of whom died in childhood.

William C. Cassell married in Clark county, Arkansas, December 18, 1879, Miss Cora Smith. Mrs. Cassell's father was John L. Smith, who was a soldier of the Confederacy and was killed by Federal soldiers. The



W. P. McLean

aiden name of Mrs. Cassell's mother was Dollins. rs. Cassell's only sister is Miss Ida Smith, now living the home of the former in Blossom. Mr. and Mrs. assell are both members of the Methodist church, he ing a steward of the church, an office with which he as been identified for a number of years. The Cas- ll home in Blossom is one of the most attractive in e town, and a monument to the substantial character f its owner.

There is a lesson in the life of such a man as Wil- am C. Cassell. His present achievements, important nd gratifying as they are, only partly illustrate the haracter and energy which produced them. Briefly umming up the situation, one finds an obscure lad from n unknown family, emerging from the forests of Ar- ansas, after a struggle with poverty and coming to exas in search of his opportunities. That opportunity e recognized and pursued through the medium of hard abor and constant vigilance and at the end of a num- er of years finds himself one of the leading men of ffairs in his community, and with substantial reward cquired before the evening of life has begun to ap- ear.

B. Martinez. As a business builder, few San An- onio citizens have a record that compares favorably ith that of B. Martinez. A distinction of Mr. Mar- inez in manufacturing and business circles of San ntonio rest chiefly upon his founding, as a pioneer, he first mill in this city for the grinding of masa, a roduct which is the basis for the popular Mexican read known as tortillas. Mr. Martinez has spent many ears of trial and experiment in developing his busi- ess, has conducted his operations on a very narrow argin between capital and running expenses, and the uccess which he has finally evolved is a matter of con- ratulation for all friends and citizens of San Antonio.

On February 14, 1899, Mr. Martinez established and ut in operation a mill for grinding masa. This was he pioneer mill of its kind in the United States, and o far as known there are only two other mills of the ind in North America, those being located at Mon- erey and the City of Mexico. Mr. Martinez started is local enterprise in San Antonio with an initial apital of $500.00. It is well known that full ninety ercent of the Mexican people prefer tortillas as food. Masa or masolina, the corn-meal products from which hey are baked is as standard a commodity among Mex- can speaking people as flour or corn-meal with the Anglo-Saxons. One of the great difficulties in the prep- aration of masolina or masa is the fact that when riginally prepared it is in a very moist condition and onsequently dries very rapidly in a warm climate. It as to overcome this difficulty that Mr. Martinez di- ected for many years as experimentation, and he spent ll his original capital and was in debt before he had rrived at the correct method of preparing his product or market. But he persisted in his endeavors, and as upheld by the knowledge that in San Antonio alone here were a population of about ten thousand people who use masa as a daily article of food and that a large market would be found right at the doors of the mill, when the manufacture was perfected.

Mr. Martinez continued to grind the masa until Feb- uary 5, 1908, at which date he changed to the manu- facture of masolina. To enlarge the output and facil- ties of the constantly growing business, the Tamalina Milling Company was incorporated on October 26, 1911, with Mr. Martinez as president. This company built a large and modern mill and elevator, and the entire plant was put in operation in March, 1913. The com- pany was organized with a capital stock of $60,000, all of it paid in. The company owns a block of land with four hundred feet of trackage front on the International & Great Northern Railway, so that the plant may be increased in capacity whenever necessary. The build- ing itself is strictly fireproof built of reinforced con- crete at a cost of $30,000. There are also concrete storage tanks, with a capacity of storing 75,000 bushels of grain at a time, and these tanks are the first bins of the kind for the storage of corn that have been constructed at San Antonio, and among the first in Texas. The milling machinery for the Tamalina Plant was installed at an initial cost of $20,000. The capac- ity of these mills is 60,000 pounds of masalina, 60,- 000 pounds of corn-meal and 60,000 pounds of corn chops per day. A large quantity of Texas food stuffs finds its market at this mill, and at the same time the product of a demand equal to the capacity of the plant in this city and throughout southwest Texas, while the corn-meal and corn chops are distributed over a much larger territory. The Tamalina Milling Company is easily one of the important factors of San Antonio, and its successful operation reflects great credit upon the enterprise and ability of its president, Mr. Mar- tinez. The other officers and directors of the company are F. A. Chapa, vice president, W. Martinez, secretary, F. Laborde, treasurer, G. A. Hudel, superintendent, and O. M. Farnsworth and H. M. Holtz, directors.

Mr. B. Martinez, president of the Tamalina Milling Company and founder of the industry at San Antonio was born at Mier in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, in 1861. In 1865 his parents removed to Roma, in Starr county, Texas. From there he was sent to school in San Antonio, where he was a student in the primary grades until 1868, and from that time until 1872 in St. Mary's College. After finishing his education he re- turned to his old home at Roma, where he remained until 1882, and was then engaged in various occupa- tions and work, during which time he managed to ac- quire a small working capital. In 1897 Mr. Martinez returned to San Antonio which has since been his per- manent home, and here somewhat later he established and made the beginning of the business which he has since brought to such successful proportions.

Zenas E. Ranney. Though now living retired at his home in Middletown, Connecticut, Zenas E. Ranney has for sixty-four years been more or less closely and actively associated with civic and business affairs in Texas, par- ticularly at Sherman. He is an old-time Texan, a New Englander who came to that state in the early days, and while acquiring his own considerable fortune, at the same time lent his energy and influence to several important business enterprises and to the growth and upbuilding of north Texas.

Zenas E. Ranney was born in what was then a part of the town of Middletown, now Cromwell, Connecticut, January 28, 1829, and is now living at the venerable age of eighty-five years. Mr. Ranney was twenty-one years of age when, in February, 1850, he landed in Jefferson, Texas, and from that time forward has been somewhat familiar with the varied career of the state and many of its activities, though he has never been conspicuous in public affairs, never held an office, and has been best known through his business activities. Mr. Ranney was counted in the first census taken by the United States in 1850, at which time Texas had a population of 212,592. He was a resident of Dallas at the time when there was only one brick building in the town and less than five hundred inhabitants. In the early days he was per- sonally acquainted with Gen. Sam Houston and many other prominent men of the state during the early '50s. Various lines of business have occupied his attention, and he was interested in the first cotton mill established at Sherman, and also in the manufacture of cotton seed oil, flour and other products in that part of the state. He was one of the organizers of the State National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas; also of the Greenville Na- tional, of Greenville, Texas, and of the Collin County National, of McKinney, Texas, but disposed of his in- terest in those three banks several years ago, and now

his only pecuniary interest in Texas is his stock in the Merchants and Planters' National Bank of Sherman, Texas, in which he has been a stockholder for more than forty years, and in the Ice Company of the same place, which has a capacity for making 100 tons of ice daily. In 1888 he had erected in the old cemetery in Cromwell, which has been in use more than two hundred years, a granite monument to the memory of his father and his family, and on one side of it had cut and polished the Lone Star of Texas, which he is inclined to think is the only one in existence occupying such a position. He can claim for the Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Sherman, Texas, the credit of flinging to the breeze the first American flag that was ever seen there with forty-eight stars on it. When Congress passed the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to the Union as states, Mr. Ranney at once ordered a flag made with the additional stars on it, and to insure its reaching Sherman in time for the approaching Fourth of July, ordered it sent by express direct from the New York factory to the bank, where it was displayed from the top of its new building on July 4th, 1910. He has always taken a great interest and pride in the Merchants' and Planters' National Bank.

As a New Englander and an American, Mr. Ranney was strongly opposed to the secession movement, and it followed as a matter of course that for some years he was quite unpopular among his more ardent Southern neighbors, but he has since outlived both the Southern Confederacy and most of the men who were conspicuous in its leadership.

William B. Hargis. It is in the field of education that Prof. William B. Hargis has won the right to be enumerated among the representative men of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belong. A man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles, he has sustained a very enviable reputation in the line of his chosen calling, and as county superintendent of Nacogdoches county is proving one of the most progressive and capable officials the position has known. He is a native son of the county, and was born near Attoyac, November 5, 1872, a son of Berry Fancher and Nancy (Brittain) Hargis.

Grundy Hargis, the paternal grandfather of William B. Hargis, was born in 1820, in Tennessee, whence he removed to Louisiana, and there spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the age of seventy-three years. He married Nancy Layton and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom Berry Fancher was the fifth in order of birth. Grandfather Hargis was a Democrat in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Berry Fancher Hargis was born in 1851, at Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, and died at the old homestead in Nacogdoches county, Texas, when fifty-six years of age. In his early youth he received but few educational advantages, was reared to farming and followed that vocation all of his life. He was too young to participate in the war between the states, but saw two elder brothers march away to battle under the Confederate flag. He married Nancy Brittain, daughter of R. T. and Susan (Oaks) Brittain, both natives of Louisiana, and she died at the age of thirty years, having been the mother of these children: William B., of this review; Ivy J., who is engaged in teaching school in Nacogdoches county; Emma, who married William Burgess and resided at Benton, Texas; and Nannie, who married J. W. Martin, residing near the old Hargis home. Mr. Hargis' second marriage was to Frances E. Dillard, daughter of John and Harriet Dillard, and to this union there were born four children, as follows: Elvie, who is the wife of Charles Wheeler, of Nacogdoches; Tracy, who died in childhood; Hattie, and Richard, who died in 1912. The family have been conscientious members of the Baptist church.

William B. Hargis grew up in his native community and his work until reaching the age of twenty-one years was that of a farmer. His final education came from the Sam Houston Normal school where he graduated in 1899. Prior to this he had been teaching country schools, and when he graduated he soon entered graded school work as principal of the Livingston High school, where he remained for three years. While there he had editorial experience on the *Polk County News*, this, with his school work, constituting his activities there. In 1904 Professor Hargis was elected principal of the schools at Garrison, Texas, where he remained as such for four years and while there was a member of the County Board of Examiners. He became a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools first in 1906, but met with defeat, and subsequently went to Timpson and taught in the schools there for three years, following which he spent one year in the Garrison schools, and then made the second race for the county superintendency and was nominated and elected in 1910. In the summer of 1907 Professor Hargis served on the Summer Normal State Board of Examiners. He succeeded R. W. Tillery as county superintendent and took office November 27, 1910, and his policy in the schools has since been for longer terms, better teachers and better school buildings. More than 2500 patent desks and other improved paraphernalia have been put into the schools of the county during his regime; more than forty school bond and tax elections have been held in the county, and all of them have resulted favorably except five. Eighteen schoolhouses have been built by Professor Hargis and in 1913 the school boards permitted the county superintendent to write the contracts, draw the specifications and assist in the letting of the contract for the new schoolhouses. The buildings have been constructed in conformity with the school law, looking to ventilation and heating, and his schools have affiliated with other counties in summer normal work. His work in the schools has been to consolidate districts wherever possible and convert the resultant school into graded work proper, although every school in the county is already graded. His bulletin issued January 1, 1914, contains pictures of the old and new schools, shows some of the good roads of the county, and gives cuts of the athletic results he has been encouraging, giving pictures of his boy runners, those who have been successful in various athletics, and those pupils who have won merit as spellers, ready writers, readers and debaters.

Professor Hargis was married at Livingston, Texas, November 19, 1901, to Miss Jennie Rose, daughter of Captain Rose of the Confederate army, a farmer. Captain Rose came to Texas from Tennessee. The four children were born to Captain and Mrs. Rose are: Mrs. Ella Gerlach, of Livingston; Mrs. N. J. Cochran, of that place; Frank R., of Teague, Texas; and Mrs. Hargis. Mr. and Mrs. Hargis have had three children: Werner, Herbert and Fred. The Professor has taken a keen interest in all that pertains to his community and has been known for his activity in movements of a beneficial nature. He is secretary of the East Texas Fair Association of Nacogdoches, and is widely and favorably known in fraternal circles, being a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias.

William Robert Thompson, M. D. A physician and surgeon of Fort Worth whose practice and ability place him in the front rank of his profession, Dr. Thompson has been in practice in this city for the past seventeen years, and is a member of the firm of Gray, Thompson & Moore, whose offices are in the Touraine Building.

William Robert Thompson was born in Monroe county, Alabama, December 24, 1862, a son of Robert Franklin Thompson and Amanda C. (Roberts) Thompson. His

W. R. Thompson

arly education was obtained at Perdue Hill Academy, Perdue Hill, Alabama, and he first came to Texas in 1884, locating at Sherman, where he lived for several years, and pursued his medical studies privately. From there he went to Baltimore, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and was graduated in 1888, with the degree of M. D. After some years of general practice at Sherman, Texas, and Oklahoma City, he went to New York City and became house surgeon to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, which services terminated in June, 1896. He located at Forth Worth on June 13, 1896, and at that time formed a partnership with Dr. Gray under the name of Gray & Thompson. In October, 1911, this firm was changed by the addition of Dr. Moore's name. Dr. Thompson is dean of the medical department of the Texas Christian University, and has held that position since the medical department was established here in Forth Worth. Since locating here Dr. Thompson has given up general practice entirely, and his time is taken up with his specialties in the eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, in which he is one of the best authorities and practitioners in the southwest.

Dr. Thompson married Miss Mary Belle Moore, daughter of Dr. James Moore of Galveston, Texas. Her grandfather was an eminent physician, Dr. Rufus Burleson, of Waco, Texas. Dr. Thompson and wife have three children: James Moore, Katheryne Leigh, and William Robert Thompson, Jr. Dr. Thompson holds membership in the American Medical Association, the State Medical Association, and was the first trustee of the latter elected upon its reorganization in 1906, and still holds the position; the Tarrant County Medical Association, and the North Texas District Medical Association. He is also a Mason, and an Elk, and a Knight of Pythias, and is past grand chancellor for the State of Oklahoma of the fraternity.

B. F. Gafford. A member of the Sherman bar since 1898, Mr. Gafford has been successful as a lawyer, has served in the state legislature and his present administration as county attorney makes his name familiar to all the citizens of Grayson county.

B. F. Gafford was born July 1, 1871, in the state of Georgia, a son of Patrick Henry and M. Elnora Gafford. The parents were both natives of Ireland, and on coming to America settled in the south, and during the war between the states the father entered the Confederate service, serving with Colonel Colquitt's command throughout the struggle from 1861 to 1865. His business was that of a general contractor, and in 1872 he moved from Georgia to Texas, locating first in Harris county, and subsequently moving to Sherman, and all his later years were spent in Grayson county, where he died in 1878. His widow survived him a number of years and passed away in 1900.

B. F. Gafford, the only son and child of his parents, acquired his early education by attending the country schools of Grayson county, subsequently was a student in the Baptist College at Springtown, Parker county, until graduating in 1891 with the degree A. M., after which his career for six years was that of teacher. His services as an educator were all given in Grayson county, and in the meantime he had taken up and prosecuted the study of law, and since being admitted to the bar at Sherman in 1898 has made that city his home and has acquired a large general practice in all the courts.

An able debater, a close student of problems affecting the locality and the state, and an influential member of the Democratic party, Mr. Gafford has for a number of years been well known in public affairs. His first important service was as city judge of Sherman. During the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the legislature he sat in that body from Grayson county, from 1905 to 1909. His record as a legislator has been one of importance and has added to the beneficial statutes now governing the state. He was one of the authors of the anti-free pass law in Texas, author of the bill regulating stock food in the interests of purity, and a number of other bills during those two sessions bore the impress of his individual work, including the rule introduced and passed in the lower house of the legislature prohibiting lobbyists and outsiders from the privilege of the floor during the sessions of the legislature. In 1912 Mr. Gafford was nominated without any opposition in the Democratic primaries for the office of county attorney, and is now giving most of his time to the duties of that office.

Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and he is treasurer of the Odd Fellows Lodge. His church home is the Central Christian church of Sherman.

On December 23, 1891, in Parker county, Texas, Mr. Gafford married Miss Emma Tummins, a daughter of G. W. Tummins, a farmer of Parker county, who died in 1898. The four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Mr. and Mrs. Gafford are: Grady, aged twenty-one and now a young architect beginning his career in St. Louis, Missouri; Fannie, aged nineteen and a graduate of the State Normal school at Denton and a teacher in the public schools at Bells, Texas; Prentice, seventeen years old and attending a private school in Texas; and Gwendolyn, twelve years old and a student in the local schools. Mr. Gafford has his office as a lawyer in the Lintz Annex, and his home is at 1028 S. Walnut street.

Horace Greeley Wootten, M. D. For three successive generations the Wootten family has given to the south one of her most capable physicians. The first was Dr. Gilbert Wootten, the second was George Wootten and the third is Dr. Horace Greeley Wootten of this review, who makes his home in Annona, Texas, near which he was born and where he has passed his entire life thus far. All three of these men have been particularly devoted to their profession and have done excellent work in the cause of humanity as physicians.

The first of these men of whom we have any absolute record is Dr. Gilbert Wootten who was born about 1815 in Georgia. He was educated in that state and early in his medical career he came to Clarksville, Texas, at a time when that town was practically in its infancy. He continued in medical practice there until declining age compelled him to relinquish his hold upon his work, and he died in Texarkana, Texas, in 1894. In earlier life he married his cousin, Miss Sallie Wootten, and they reared a family of eight children.

Of the eight children of Dr. Gilbert and Sallie Wootten, Dr. George was one. He was entering upon his 'teens when he came to Texas and the greater part of his early education came to him from the old Clarksville college. While still a boy he began to view with considerable favor the profession of his father as one in which he might find success, and he was still in his 'teens when he decided to adopt his father's profession for himself. Accordingly he studied medicine in New Orleans, and was graduated in 1857 from Tulane in that city when he was just past his twentieth birthday. For some years thereafter he continued in practice with his father, and was a figure in the medical schools of Red River county in a prominent way both before and after the war. It was in 1878 that he came to Annona, and here the frailty of his physical condition compelled him to withdraw from all active participation in his work and other interests, and in June, 1893, he died after an illness that had lasted more than a dozen years. As a young man, in 1862, he had enlisted in the Confederate Army, and as a surgeon was attached to Colonel Gould's regiment. He remained in the field until just before the collapse of the cause of the Confederacy and he returned to civil life only when

it became apparent that the secession was doomed to destruction. For some little time after the war he took an active interest in politics as an adherent of the Republican party, concerning himself with national and other issues, but his physical infirmities made it impossible for him to keep up his work in any public interest and he finally retired from all active intercourse with public life and his profession. Dr. George Wootten was always a religious man, and a firm believer in the promises of the Bible, and might often be found preaching in the pulpit of the Christian church, when a vacancy made his services in that respect desirable.

Dr. Wootten married Miss Winnie M. Childress, who was a daughter of Levi Childress, who came to Texas from Georgia in early life and was one of Red River county's earliest judges. They became the parents of six children, of whom brief mention is here made as follows: May, the oldest, married Thos. Lovett a resident of Annona; Flita, the wife of Dr. W. E. Hardman, is also a resident of this city; Dr. Horace G. Wootten of this notice is the third one of the six; Bonnie, married A. H. Brown; Alma is the wife of J. W. Mann; and D. C. Wootten, the last of the six, resides in Annona, as do the others. Mrs. Wootten, after her widowhood became postmistress of the town of Annona in 1894, succeeding Mrs. Abbie Dickson in that office. She has proved her suitable and efficient incumbence of the office and has been retained continuously through the express wish of the people.

Dr. Horace G. Wootten came to somewhat mature years upon the farm, and his education was acquired in the public schools. He began preparation for a professional career in 1900 at Memphis, Tennessee, in the Hospital Medical College and there spent two years in study. He later entered the medical college at Dallas and graduated from that institution in 1904, after which he entered upon active practice in Stanley, Red River county, and it was not until 1905 that he established himself at his old home in Annona, where he took up the practice of his profession, and has since carried on the work which his father laid down some ten years previous. Dr. Wootten has been a profound student of his profession. He has not contented himself with his college experiences, but has taken a number of post-graduate courses at some of the best clinics in the country. He has identified himself with whatever movements that have been started toward a closer union of the profession, and the local and State Medical Societies have included him on the rolls.

On October 17, 1909, Dr. Wootten married Miss Ruka Bishop of Annona. Mrs. Wootten is the daughter of Ira Bishop, a farmer of this community and former employe of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. Ira bishop married Miss Mattie Hill, and they have four children, Mrs. Wootten being the oldest. The others are Mrs. Earl Lawson of Box Elder, Texas, Miss Sibyl Bishop and Miss Bessie Bishop. Dr. and Mrs. Wootten have one son, Horace Greeley, Jr.

The doctor has identified himself with the Masonic Fraternity. He has held a number of offices thus far, and is making continuous progress in the various degrees of the fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist church, and is devoted to the work of that denomination in its many branches.

FRANK B. PUCKETT. The owner of forty-five hundred acres of land in Texas and the managing director of forty tenants, including altogether a working force of forty men and a total population of over two hundred persons, an active factor in commercial affairs of Red River county, a participant in the organization of banks and stock holder in several Texas financial concerns,—Frank B. Puckett about thirty-five years ago began his career on a farm in this section of Texas at wages of $13.00 per month. Seldom does individual enterprise render so prosperous an account of itself as in the case of Frank B. Puckett of Annona.

He came to Texas from Henderson, Tennessee, reaching Red River county on January 8, 1877. He brought with him such educational equipment as the country where he had spent his younger years provided, and he had learned the essentials of industry and the value of a dollar. Back in his old home in Tennessee he had earned his first real money by trapping a mink, and selling its pelt for $1.25. This was an event of such nature in the early economic experience of the boy Puckett that he never has forgotten the thrill and excitement attending every detail of the adventure. But his luck in that direction did not result in his becoming a trapper, and he continued to learn the practical duties of a farm under the supervision of his father, and when he was ready for self-reliant undertaking, he followed in the vocation of his ancestors. On arriving at Annona, Texas, he hired out to Joe Garland at monthly wages and continued with him until the sum of $160.00 was credited to his account, and out of this he bought a mule and began farming on his own account. Mr. Puckett knows all the hazards and hardships of a tenant's life. He was a renter until his gradual accumulations of cash and the credit which he had been surely establishing, enabled him to become owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land. That original tract he still owns, and it is improved with the splendid country residence upon the crown of the elevation two and a half miles east of Annona. When he bought this first farm, it had in the nature of improvement a cabin and a small patch under plow, and crude as these improvements were they afforded Mr. Puckett sufficient to produce the necessities of life, and enabled him to get a good foundation for the next move. He gathered about him some stock, and gradually added other lands, improved his grades of cattle, hogs and horses, directed the resources at his command to the development of adjoining land, and began gathering a colony of helpers for his extensive operations. Since then his investments have been placed in various parts of Texas, and in other counties in Red River, and his various properties constitute him one of the heaviest tax-payers of this section. As a farmer and modern stockman he has been progressive in every sense of the word. He has constantly aimed at perfection in farming methods in the raising of stock and in the manufacture of the products of the country. On his farm will be found some of the finest samples of domestic livestock in all north Texas. Few of his neighbors have spent so much in the annual betterment of land and its improvement, and he has constantly been directing his enterprise toward the intensive farming, gradually discarding the obsolete methods and installing the new.

Mr. Puckett has also been prominent as a merchant, and in general commercial affairs. Some years ago he became a member of the Annona Mercantile Company, which is one of the large concerns of the town. He owns stock in both the banks of Annona, and helped in the organization of them. He is also a stock-holder in the First State Bank of Clarksville and in the Western Casualty and Guarantee Company of Dallas and is president of The Shamrock Cotton Oil Company of Shamrock, Texas.

Mr. Frank B. Puckett is a native of Henderson, Tennessee, where he was born August 11, 1856, a son of Calvin Puckett, who was born and reared near Charlotte, North Carolina. Calvin Puckett moved to Tennessee in 1844, and subsequently to Annona, Texas, where his death occurred in 1892 at the age of sixty-five. He had followed his son to this state. During the war he was captain in General Cheatham's Division of the Confederate Army. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Methodist church. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of Aaron Anderson, who had the distinction of building the first water mill in McNarry county, Tennessee. Aaron Anderson

J. M. Carroll

was a native of South Carolina. Mrs. Elizabeth Puckett survived her husband until 1902, and her death also occurred at Annona. Their children were: William, a farmer of Hill county, Texas; Mrs. Adelaide Dismuke of Red River county; George of Los Angeles, California; James of Annona, Texas; and John of Howard county, Texas. The Puckett family was founded in North Carolina by Scott Puckett, who came from his native land of Scotland, and gave beginning to the family name and fortunes in North Carolina. The sons of this American settler were John, Sidney, Frank and Lafayette, Frank and Sidney having been killed as Confederate soldiers during the fighting about Richmond. The only daughter of Scott Puckett, was Mrs. David Hodges, who died at Saltillo, Tennessee.

From 1890 to 1894 Mr. Frank Puckett was one of the commissioners of Red River county. His first marriage occurred January 20, 1880, when Miss Bettie Wortham, a daughter of Thomas Wortham became his wife. Her death occurred in 1892, and her children were: Hubert, Alvia, Oscar and Omer. At Shelby, North Carolina, in 1893, Mr. Puckett married Miss Hattie Stroup, and at her death, in 1902, she left the following children: Nora, Forest and Mildred. Mr. Puckett again married, Drilla J. Carpenter of Bowling Green, Kentucky, becoming his wife. Her death occurred in 1912. Her children were Casey, Frank and Harold. Mr. Puckett in 1913 married Miss Stella Whitlock, a daughter of Page Whitlock of Bowie county, Texas.

William H. Snell. Since the year 1814 when the first permanent pictures were produced by the chemical influence of light, the art of photography has made rapid strides among the world's skilled vocations, and today the photographer occupies an established position in our commercial and industrial life. Photography has entered many fields, but the one wherein lies the most importance, perhaps, is in the preserving of human likeness for future generations. For this reason the family photographer is generally widely known in the various large cities and many young men have adopted the business or art and won success at it. From the point of view of continuous service William H. Snell is one of the oldest representatives of the profession in Texas, having spent about thirty years, the greater part of which time in Grayson county. He has never allowed himself to become a routine worker, has accepted the many improvements made in his art since he began its practice, and his skillful and artistic work has attracted attention among followers of photography throughout the state. Mr. Snell served as the first president of the Photographers Associatian of Texas, and has long been regarded as one of the most capable men in this line of work in the state.

William H. Snell was born January 7, 1855, in Rutherford county, Tennessee. His parents, Thomas A. and Elvira J. (Haynes) Snell, were natives of the same section of Tennessee, and their respective grandparents were among the first settlers in Rutherford county, locating about ten miles west of Murfreesboro on Overall Creek, where they were pioneer farmers. Thomas A. Snell, who was the first in a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, was a wholesale and retail grocer before the war, and at the outbreak of the great struggle between the North and the South enlisted in Company I of the First Tennessee Infantry under Captain William Ledbetter. His service was from practically the beginning until the close of the war, and included participation in sixteen pitched battles, though he was never seriously wounded. He rose to the rank of First Lieutenant in Company I, and after his return to Rutherford county he left mercantile pursuits and engaged in farming for fifteen years. Thereafter he lived retired on account of ill health at Nashville, Tennessee, and in 1892 moved to Denison, Texas, where he lived with his son William until his death December 6, 1893. He was a Methodist, a lifelong Democrat, and his body now rests in the cemetery at Denison. Elvira J. Haynes, who married Thomas A. Snell in December, 1854, in Rutherford county, was a daughter of William A. and Julia Ann (Covington) Haynes, being the oldest of seven children, five sons and two daughters. She and Thomas Snell were reared together in their native county, and were childhood sweethearts who were betrothed by their respective families when about nine years of age. Her death occurred in October, 1896, at Denison, having survived her husband about three years. Their children were as follows: William H.; Mrs. Julia Frances Hall, whose husband is Dr. W. V. Hall of Denton, Texas, and they have a family of four children, one dying in infancy; Sidney Johnston, who died December 26, 1897, not yet thirty-two years of age; Jennie B., who married L. D. Rucker, a merchant at Plainview, Texas, and they have no children; Thomas W. Snell, who for twenty years was associated with his brother William as a partner in Snell's Photo Studios at Sherman and Denison, died November 15, 1912, and is buried at Sherman. Thomas W. Snell married Nannie Graves, of Ashley, Illinois, and of their two children one died in infancy while William Thomas is now thirteen years of age and attending the Sherman public school. Mrs. Thomas W. Snell lives in Sherman.

William H. Snell grew up in Rutherford county, Tennessee, obtained his early education in the local schools, and was well versed in farm work as an assistant to his father. In 1877, at the age of twenty-two, he began the study of photography at Murfreesboro under Alexander de Anquinas, and remained with that gifted photographer and acquired a thorough and expert knowledge of the art in all its details as it was then known until April 1, 1882. This date was the time of his coming to Texas, and his first two years were spent in the employ of another photographer at Brenham. Then buying out the business, he established himself in the profession, and continued at Brenham until 1892. In that year Mr. Snell opened a gallery and studio in Denison, and lived in that city for seven years. In the meantime, in 1895, a branch studio had been established at Sherman, and since September, 1899, Mr. Snell has made his home in the latter city, though for a number of years his business was conducted both at Denison and Sherman.

On the organization of the Photographers Association of Texas Mr. Snell was elected its first president and was re-elected for a second term, in 1899-1900. Though a Democrat, he has never sought any political honor, and his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Maccabees and the Royal Order of Moose. During his residence at Brenham he served as member of the Brenham Rifles Company of Militia, and was also connected with the volunteer fire department of the city. Mr. Snell has never married. His studio is at 125-127 N. Travis street.

Rev. James Milton Carroll, D. D. It is the judgment of his co-laborers in the field of educational and religious work that the name of James Milton Carroll, D. D., should occupy an exalted place among those of the men to whom the great Southwest is indebted for the wonderful strides which have carried this section rapidly to the forefront within the past several decades. Beginning his career without means or educational advantages, he has prosecuted his labors with such earnestness and with so great a degree of success that his record equals that of any worker in the ranks of the Baptist denomination, and as president of Howard Payne College, at Brownwood, he is recognized as one of the leading educators of Texas. He was born January 8, 1852, at Monticello, Drew county, Arkansas, and is a son of Benajah and Mary Eliza (Mallard) Carroll. His father was of Irish descent, and was related to Charles Carroll, of Maryland, the last surviving member of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. He was married in North Carolina to Mary Eliza Mal-

lard, a French Huguenot, and there were two children born in that state. Subsequently they moved to Carroll county, Mississippi, where eight children were born, and two children were born in Arkansas, their next home. Eventually the family moved to Burleson county, Texas, and there, near Caldwell, both parents died. Of their twelve children, but two are living: B. H., residing at Fort Worth, Texas; and James Milton.

James Milton Carroll accompanied his parents to Texas in the fall of 1858, being six years of age. Owing to disturbed conditions which accompanied the outbreak of the Civil war, he received few educational advantages, his schooling being confined to instruction in the very small country and village schools of that period. The property of the family consisted principally of slaves, who were freed during the war between the North and South, and Mr. Carroll's father died when he was but ten years of age and his mother when he was sixteen, and he was thus thrown upon his own resources when at a tender age. He was married before reaching his nineteenth birthday, his wife, Miss Sudie E. Womble, not being quite sixteen, and they settled down to farming on rented land. They were thus engaged when Mr. Carroll felt a call to the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Old Liberty Church, in Burleson county, located about eight miles from Caldwell. He soon realized the need for an education, and, although he could then, possibly, not have entered the eighth grade of a public school of today, decided to go to Baylor University. He and his wife reached Independence, Texas, in January, 1873, and both went to school, Mr. Carroll to Baylor University and his wife to Baylor College, which institutions at that time were located near each other in Independence. He remained there for five years, completing in that period the whole course up to a Master of Arts degree, and took what would now be called a double course each year, having never less than six and sometimes eight studies, carrying that many at all times while there. His faculty for learning was marvelous, and he won all the medals given by Baylor University, although no student was given any medal more than once. He had what might be termed an iron constitution, and although he reached Baylor University with but forty dollars, was able, through his capacity for hard labor, to pay his own way through his college course, except about $250. A remarkable thing was that during his entire period there, he recited all of his lessons, with the exception of a very few, under one teacher, Dr. William Carey Crane, probably at that time the best educated man in Texas. Under Doctor Crane he took courses in the sciences and mathematics, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and the various other courses such as are given in the colleges of today.

At his graduation, Mr. Carroll became pastor at Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, in addition to which he visited the church at Oakland, and so continued for two years. During that period he became corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Convention of Texas, and from that time forward was in some way connected with denominational interests in addition to his regular church work. From Anderson he went as a missionary pastor to Corpus Christi, Texas, where he remained for very nearly three years, and subsequently spent something under five years at Lampasas, Texas, as pastor.

Mr. Carroll then became interested in the cause of Temperance, and with his customary zeal threw himself heart and soul into the Prohibition State campaign, although it was necessary for him to resign his church. At the close of that campaign, in 1887, he became pastor for thirteen months at Taylor, Texas, having gone to that place with the understanding that he was to remain but a short time to try to make the church self-sustaining. This accomplished, he became agent of Foreign Mission work for Texas, and remained in that position until about 1892, when he was given the position of corresponding secretary for the Baptist General Convention of Texas, a position he held for three years, but resigned on account of his wife's ill health. Later he became agent of Baylor Female College, which at that time was more than $140,000 in debt, and after reducing that debt more than $40,000, became corresponding secretary of the Texas Baptist Education Commission, which organization was the result of his suggestions. All the Baptist schools in the State at that time, with one exception, were correlated together, and the commission undertook to raise $200,000 for the purpose of liquidating all of their indebtedness and putting them on a sound basis. Mr. Carroll became first corresponding secretary, which position he held until he finally induced his brother, B. H. Carroll, to join him in the work, he giving to his brother the first place, while he took the second for himself. The $200,000 was raised. Immediately following this achievement, Mr. Carroll was elected pastor of the First Church at Waco, this being his only pastorate since Taylor. At the end of nine months he resigned at the earnest solicitation of the board of trustees of Baylor University and of the Baptist Education Commission to begin work for the endowment of Baylor University.

Eventually Mr. Carroll decided to give up all work of that kind with the intention of devoting several years to the writing of a Texas Baptist History, for which he had been gathering material for thirty years, but by the time he had gotten under headway in this work, the call came for him to accept some work in Southwest Texas in the building of a school for that section of the State. So five years were given to the planning and building of San Marcos Baptist Academy, during which period of denominational work and previous denominational work, he raised something like $800,000.

In 1911 Mr. Carroll was elected as president of a university to be built at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and moved to that city and began the work, but soon found conditions there not ready for an enterprise of that magnitude, as continued droughts had paralyzed conditions in that State, and it was thought wise to discontinue that enterprise for the time being. The school, however, was opened without any buildings belonging to it, and enrolled over 200 students the first year. Mr. Carroll was not willing to carry on the work without buildings, and hence returned to Texas. In 1913 he became president-elect of Howard Payne College, where he has just commenced his work. In view of his past record it is safe to assume that in his new position he will meet with a full measure of success, such as is being predicted by those who have been his associates and who have labored with him throughout the Southwest. He is a man of studious and scholarly habits, with great executive ability and organizing power. In whatever community he has found himself, he has attracted to him a wide circle of friends, and few educators in the Lone Star State are better known or more highly esteemed. Politically he is a Democrat, with progressive proclivities, being, in fact, progressive in all things. He and his wife have had three children, of whom two died while in infancy, the other being a daughter of twenty years. In addition they adopted a four-year-old son, who is now a man with his own family, living in Houston, Texas, J. J. Carroll, connected with the W. T. Carter Lumber Company.

The following sketch of Howard Payne College was prepared by A. R. Watson and T. H. Taylor:

"Howard Payne College is a co-educational institution of learning, located at Brownwood, Texas. The trustees are elected by the Baptist General Convention upon the nomination of the Brown County Baptist Association, the legal successor of the Pecan Valley Association. The board of trustees consists of thirteen members. T. C. Yantis is president; J. W. Jennings is treasurer, and J. L. King is secretary. The officers live in Brownwood. The trustees elect the faculty and assume all financial responsibility for the management of

ie institution. The faculty consists of sixteen members, nd the students enrolled in 1911-12 reached the num- er of 314.

"Howard Payne College is one of those pioneer re- gious institutions erected by the heroism and sacrifice f early settlers, at a time when even high school train- ig was almost an impossibility in most sections of Texas. t the time of its projection, the University of Texas as yet in its infancy, and only four denominational olleges had reached a position of permanence in the ducational affairs of the State.

"Howard Payne College owes its beginning to the reat mind of Dr. J. D. Robnett. To it he devoted the en best years of his life, and gave most of his private roperty. This consecrated minister became pastor of he First Baptist Church of Brownwood in the year 884. At that time there was not in the western half f the State an institution for the higher educational f young people. Dr. Robnett at once began an agi- ation for a Baptist college, and this movement cul- inated in Howard Payne College. In 1889 the Pecan 'alley Baptist Association met in Fifth Sunday meet- ng and passed resolutions looking toward the founda- ion of a Baptist college at some point within the bounds f the association. This institution was to serve four urposes.

"First, it was to provide preparatory training for hose in the rural districts who did not enjoy the ad- antages of a high school.

"Second, it was to furnish an efficient four years' ollege course in the arts and sciences, looking toward he building of a complete university when the needs f the State should demand it.

"Third, to offer theological training and Bible study ourses for the development of an educated ministry nd well-prepared missionaries and laymen.

"Fourth, to establish departments of Fine Arts and o elevate the artistic ideals of the community.

"At a meeting of the Pecan Valley Association with he Indian Creek Church, June 29, 1889, it was decided o locate the proposed school at Brownwood. The first oard of trustees was elected later, and was as follows: J. D. Robnett, president; A. D. Moss, secretary; J. J. Ramey, treasurer; John W. Goodwin, Ben Wilson, J. F. Jackson, E. M. Owen, Moss Martin, A. R. Watson. Dr. A. J. Emerson was elected by the board as the first president. The first session began September 16, 1890, n a wooden building, erected by Doctor Robnett, presi- dent of the board. The first faculty consisted of nine members, as follows: Dr. A. J. Emerson, president; C. W. Downing, Latin and Greek; Miss Kate M. Caba- niss, Mathematics; Miss Annie Emerson, English and History; W. D. McChristy, Natural Science; J. H. Grove, Preparatory Department; Miss Elva Tannehill, Instru- mental Music; Miss Fannie Tabor, Art Department; E. L. Ousley, Commercial Department.

"During the session of 1890-91 the central portion of the main building was completed. This building was located in the choicest part of the city near the busi- ness section, upon a campus of four acres. In 1895 John D. Robnett, Jr., received the Bachelor of Arts degree. Howard Payne continued to grant degrees until the year 1901, there being nineteen graduates in this period. From the first, Howard Payne College had continued to give free tuition to all ministerial students of all denominations, and has given instruction in Bible studies to students who have desired it. During the first year of the college, several ministerial students took a course of Bible study under President Emerson, and the fol- lowing year Dr. G. W. Griffin was employed as teacher of the Bible Department, and Rev. W. L. Skinner was employed as Field Secretary of that particular depart- ment of the work.

"Howard Payne College was named in honor of Mr. Howard Payne, of Missouri, a brother-in-law of Doctor Robnett, who was the real founder of the institution, and who gave to it the best of his life and most of his worldly possessions.

"The years following the financial panic of 1893 were trying ones in the history of Howard Payne. A heavy debt was hanging over the institution. President Rob- nett tried his utmost to lift this debt. Drouth came on. The student attendance decreased until it became neces- sary to borrow an ever-increasing amount of money to pay the salaries of the faculty. At one time it seemed that the school would have to close its doors and sur- render its property to its creditors. But the times had developed a man. Prof. J. H. Grove had been acting as chairman of the faculty and managing the internal affairs of the school since 1893. He felt himself equal to the occasion and volunteered to assume the personal responsibility of paying the teachers and carrying on the school. The trustees turned to him with relief, and from 1896 onward the college affairs began slowly but steadily to improve. Doctor Robnett was the Wash- ington of Howard Payne; Professor Grove was the Lin- coln. In 1896, when Doctor Robnett was called to be pastor of a leading Dallas church, Professor Grove was elected president of the institution and bore the entire responsibility of its management until the summer of 1908. In 1896 and 1897 plans were made for the corre- lation and payment of the debts of the Baptist colleges in Texas. In the year 1901 the debt was fully paid off.

"In 1897 Howard Payne entered the Correlated Sys- tem of Baptist Schools as a Junior College and its ef- fort has been to become a model in this new field. Its graduates are given full credit in all the universities and senior colleges. There is in Texas an increasing ten- dency to turn freshmen and sophomores back to the smaller colleges. Howard Payne, by providing closer personal contact with instructors, smaller classes, limit- ing distracting activities and providing discipline adapted to younger minds, is attaining large success. From its literary department have gone 124 graduates, one-third of whom have continued their work in other schools. The history of Howard Payne College may be summed up as follows: 1889, Pecan Valley Association resolves to build a college; 1890, First session begins, A. J. Emerson, president, main building erected, Rob- nett Hall erected; 1895, first graduate; 1896, J. H. Grove, president; 1897, a member of Baptist Correlated System; 1901, all debts paid off; 1902, Robnett Hall destroyed by fire; 1907, new wing erected to main build- ing, Bible department added; 1908, John S. Humphreys, chairman of faculty, temporary dormitory erected; 1910, R. H. Hamilton, president; 1911, John S. Humphreys, president, campus increased to seven acres; 1912, girls' dormitory erected; 1913, J. M. Carroll, president."

JUDGE DON A. BLISS. The complexity of modern civilization has driven the lawyers, as well as the doc- tors, into specialization, and even though a lawyer may be known as a general practitioner he is pretty certain to be stronger in one legal phase than in any other. Judge Don A. Bliss has carried specialization to a high degree, and has become an authority on cases involving land titles. This is a particularly intricate and diffi- cult kind of legal work in the state of Texas, for its settlement by the Spaniards has complicated the titles to much of the land in the older sections of the state. Judge Bliss is well known outside of San Antonio, where he makes his home and has a reputation for thorough and painstaking work that has caused his retention as attorney in many notable cases.

Judge Bliss was born at Artesia, Mississippi, on the 14th of December, 1854, both of his parents being of South Carolina ancestry. When young Don Bliss was of college age he was sent to King's College at Bristol, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the de- gree of A. B. in the class of 1873. It was during this year that he came to Texas where he engaged in teach- ing in Collin county. He did not, however, have any

desire to make pedagogy a profession, and while he was teaching he was engaged in the study of law. In 1884 he received a preliminary to practice law, and later in 1885 he took a year's course in the law department of the University of Texas. In 1886 he began the practice of his chosen profession in Sherman, Texas, at first practicing independently. During the next year he became a member of the firm of Brown, Gunter and Bliss, this firm becoming known as Brown and Bliss in 1888, upon the retirement of Nathaniel Gunter.

For several years this firm did a flourishing business and had a reputation for fine legal work in this section. In 1893 the partnership was dissolved by reason of the appointment of Judge T. J. Brown as judge of the district court of the 15th judicial district of Texas. Upon Judge Brown's appointment as one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, Mr. Bliss was appointed to succeed him as judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district, and he was subsequently twice elected to this position. He served on the bench for seven years and then returned to his legal practice.

This was in 1901 and he practiced law in Sherman for four years at the end of which time he removed to San Antonio. Shortly after coming to San Antonio he formed a partnership with the Honorable John A. Clark, but he is now practicing alone. He engages in various kinds of legal business but as has been mentioned, a great deal of his time is given to cases involving land titles. He has been exceedingly successful in untangling the land titles that involved Spanish and Mexican titles, and even now handles a great many cases of this description. He has offices at 241 West Commerce street and is prominent in public affairs as well as in legal circles.

Judge Bliss is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics he hold his allegiance with the Democratic party. In religious matters he is of the Universalist faith. The judge is a very public spirited man and a sincere believer in the future of this section of the state, being always ready to lend his services to any plan whereby the city of San Antonio is to be benefited.

Judge Bliss was married in Collin county, in April, 1874, to Miss Myra Maud Hampton. The judge and his wife have six children living, as follows: Leila, Hadassah, Wade, Natalie, Glendower and Peggie.

Thomas Dow Bloys, postmaster of Honey Grove, has been identified with this county and the state of Texas since 1877. He was chiefly reared in Illinois, though born in Tennessee, and he comes of parents intensely American in their instincts, whose reverence for the flag of their country overshadowed the relationship of blood or the circumstance of location, and whose sentiments of loyalty and hope for the integrity of the Union during its darkest hours found lodgment in the hearts of their children, and were thus perpetuated in their later progeny. Mr. Bloys is related either by blood or marriage ties to a number of the most prominent of American families, as will be noted in further paragraphs.

Born in McLemoresville, Tennessee, on August 1, 1851, Thomas Dow Bloys is the son of Mordecai D. and Amelia Patterson (Yergan) Bloys. The father was born at Chester, South Carolina, in 1813, and died at Honey Grove, Texas, in 1893. His was an education of the pioneer type, but it served to permit him to cope with his fellows in his trade and to deal with the purchasers of his wares. He went to Tennessee early in life and there learned the saddle and harness trade, and it was there he met his wife, who was the daughter of a Welchman, who went to Tennessee from Chappell Hill, North Carolina, where Mrs. Bloys was born in 1820. They married in 1840 and in 1856 moved to Stoddard county, Missouri, where Mr. Bloys became a merchant and followed his trade of a saddler. While in Missouri the Civil war broke out and his love for the Union led him to seek a retreat among its friends, and his removal with his family to Illinois following in 1862, when they settled in the town of Salem. Mr. Bloys established himself in business in his Illinois home and continued in life there as a merchant and as an exemplary citizen until the burden of years began to weigh upon him, when he came to his son in Texas, and four years after the passing of his faithful wife, he too was laid away at her side. The children of his family were seven in number, and concerning them brief mention is made here as follows: John J., the eldest, died from the effects of his soldier career in the Illinois Infantry soon after the close of the war; Rev. William B., a graduate of Lane Seminary and a Presbyterian preacher who came to Texas in 1888, who has confined his ministerial labors to Fort Davis where he has built up a splendid interest in revival work, and where his success has been rewarded by the donation of a permanent camp ground by the public for the advancement of his cause; Thomas Dow, the subject of this review; Daniel, who died in Oklahoma City; Mrs. T. D. Wilkerson, of Enloe, Texas; Mrs. H. H. Harrell, of Centralia, Illinois, and Emma, who passed away in Texas, unmarried.

Mordecai Dow Bloys was unique in his political attitude and in his patriotism. His abnormal passion for the Union seems to have been the sum of the patriotic impulse of his parents, for all his brothers espoused the cause of the Southland and were among the bitterest of Rebels. His brother, Dan Bloys, was widely known as the "Rebel Pilot" of the Mississippi and spent his life steamboating upon the Father-of-Waters. Other brothers, living in Tennessee, devoted their efforts during the Rebellion to aiding and abetting the forces of disloyalty and raised up families of Democrats upon prejudice rather than upon principles founded upon patriotism and pure purpose.

Dow Bloys, as the subject of this review is everywhere known among his associates, came to mature youth with an education gleaned from the schools of Bloomfield, Missouri, and Salem, Illinois. His early manhood was spent as a clerk in Salem, and he came to Texas in search of a location for a business career by himself. He located in Honey Grove and engaged in the saddle and harness business, in which his father had trained him, and continued in that work until he was made postmaster of the little village, President Arthur appointing him to the office in 1882. He had imbibed only principles of purest Republicanism from his home community, and he was awarded the honor of leadership among the followers of the faith in his county by common consent. When his first term had expired, President Cleveland replaced him with J. M. Gilmer, who vacated in favor of Mr. Waldron in 1890, and in 1898 Mr. Bloys was re-appointed by President McKinley. In 1902 President Roosevelt continued him in the office and in 1906 re-commissioned him, his reappointment in 1910 coming at the hands of Mr. Taft. His term of office will expire in 1914. Before the efforts of the government to eliminate employes from participation in party affairs as delegates, Mr. Bloys was invariably armed with authority from a Republican convention in his county or district to sit in conventions and to aid in naming candidates and delegates to national conventions, as well as to name presidential electors, and in all his experience has maintained his position with his party as a worthy and influential representative. During the years of his incumbency as postmaster, from first to last, Mr. Bloys has seen his office develop in rank from rural delivery service with one carrier to ten carriers, as constituting the present day force, and has witnessed the appropriation of $50,000 by the government for a suitable federal building in Honey Grove.

Mr. Bloys has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in Honey Grove, was Miss Soffrona McDonald, a daughter of J. C. McDonald, one of the old landmarks in citizenship of the pioneer days. Their marriage occurred in 1879, and one year later Mrs. Bloys died, leaving a son, Joseph Dow Bloys, a civil engineer of Fresno, California, whose wife was a Miss Mary Hanna, a grandniece of Marcus A. Hanna, the spectacular statesman and politician of Cleveland, Ohio. On February 14, 1882, Mr. Bloys married in Salem, Illinois, Miss Marietta Davenport, a daughter of Dr. James A. Davenport and his wife, Nancy (Jennings) Davenport. The Doctor as a strong Union man and one of the hardy and patriotic Kentuckians, who was in aid to the "under-ground" work of the abolitionists in behalf of fugitive slaves. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Bryan, the mother of William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State in President Wilson's newly formed cabinet.

One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bloys—James E., who is assistant postmaster of Honey Grove.

VALENTIN GAVITO. One of the prominent citizens of foreign birth who have contributed in no small degree to the history and material achievements of the interesting border city of Brownsville, Texas, is the Hon. Valentin Gavito, justice of the peace, whose residence here dates back to the year 1872. Since that time he has identified himself with activities along commercial, agricultural and political lines, and today is recognized as one of his section's most influential residents. Mr. Gavito was born in the Province of Orredo, Spain, in 1850, and at the age of seventeen years emigrated in Cuba, where he made him home until 1872. In that year he came to Brownsville and established himself in mercantile pursuits, being engaged therein for nearly thirty years. In 1901 he was elected justice of the peace in Brownsville, an office he has occupied ever since by successive elections. In politics he is a Democrat, having been a member, and at one time the head of the famous Blue Club, which since 1872 has represented straight Democratic principles in this city.

Mr. Gavito was married in Brownsville to Miss Antonia Trevino Garcia, daughter of the late Manuel Travino Garcia, a noted pioneer citizen of the Rio Grande border, both Mexico and Texas. Manuel Travino Garcia was born at Camargo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, became a soldier in the Mexican army, and first crossed the Rio Grande into what is now the State of Texas, in 1833. He spent his entire life in Rio Grande and for many years preceding his death lived in Brownsville. He was the owner of a fine ranch in Cameron county, which is now the property of Judge Gavito and his wife. The latter are the parents of six children, as follows: . Maria, Amalia, Manuel, Jose, Valentin and Anita.

GEORGE C. WURZBACH, D. D. S. There are probably few men in San Antonio more widely or favorably known in military and professional circles than is Dr. George C. Wurzbach, brigadier general of the United Spanish War Veterans, and a man who because of recognized ability occupies a high place in the ranks of the dental profession. Dr. Wurzbach possesses the added distinction of being a native son of San Antonio, and was born in 1879, a son of Judge Charles L. and Kate (Fink) Wurzbach, the latter of whom is still living. Mrs. Wurzbach was born at La Grange, Fayette county, Texas, a member of a pioneer family of that section. Judge Wurzbach, who passed away in San Antonio in 1891, was one of the historic characters of Southwestern Texas. He was born in Meinheim, Germany, in 1833, and in 1845 came to Texas with his father, Charles Wurzbach, and family, settling in that year at Fredericksburg, which was the seat of one of the earliest German colonies. In 1848 the family settled in San Antonio, and their descendants have since resided in this city.

Charles L. Wurzbach joined the United States army some time during the 'fifties, and for several years between the North and South was in the Indian service on the Western frontier, going as far as Utah. When the struggle between the States broke out, in 1861, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and he hastily made his way back to San Antonio in order to join the Confederate army. He became a member of Sibley's brigade in the Expedition to New Mexico, later was in general service throughout the Transmissippi Department, serving throughout the war and making a splendid record as a brave and gallant soldier. After the war he was for some time a member of the Texas State Rangers, in which organization he again displayed the same qualities of courage and efficiency that had distinguished him in the Confederate army. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and took up the profession in San Antonio, where later he was elected County Judge of Bexar county, and served as such by successive elections for twenty years. Besides the subject of this sketch, Judge Wurzbach was survived by his wife and four daughters, as well as three other sons, namely: Hon. William A., a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the State Legislature, of San Antonio; Charles, assistant city assessor of San Antonio; and Judge H. M., a lawyer of Seguin and ex-County Judge of Guadaloupe county.

George C. Wurzbach was reared and received his early education in San Antonio, attending the German-English school. He studied dentistry in the dental department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, which he entered in 1897. He should have graduated in 1899, but on account of his military service in the Spanish-American war, he did not graduate until 1900. At the outbreak of the war Dr. Wurzbach was a sergeant in the old Belknap Rifles, a crack militia company of the State. The company was mustered into the army at Camp Mabry, Austin, and was known as Company F, First Texas Infantry, United States Volunteers. Dr. Wurzbach went with his company to southern camps, where the Fifth Army Corps was mobilized, and made several trips back to San Antonio with deceased comrades of his company who had died in camp. Later he was ordered to Havana with his regiment, and on his arrival in the Cuban capital was transferred to the command of General Wheaton and placed in command of the couriers. He then held the rank of second lieutenant. He resigned his commission with General Wheaton in March, 1899, and came back to San Antonio. When Luther R. Hare Camp of Spanish War Veterans was organized in this city, Dr. Wurzbach became a charter member, and three years later served for one term as commander of the camp.

In 1900 Dr. Wurzbach was a first lieutenant of the Clemmons Rifles of New Braunfels, and remained with that company for several years. In 1911 he was elected department quartermaster of United Spanish War Veterans, with headquarters in San Antonio. He attended the recent national encampment of Spanish War Veterans held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a delegate from John L. Bullis Camp in this city, and also as an alternative delegate from the Department of Texas. In the monster parade of veterans through that city, in which 5,000 men from every section of the United States participated, Dr. Wurzbach was the only representative from the Lone Star State that was in line. He attracted considerable attention along the line of march from the fact that he was from the largest city in the State and the largest State in the Union, and one that was the least represented in the encampment. Dr. Wurzbach wore a large red ribbon on his coat bearing the words "San Antonio," and carried a banner labeled

"Texas." He was assigned to a position just behind the New York delegation, and when the lone representative hove into sight he was loudly cheered by immense throngs of people along the line of parade. Dr. Wurzbach was forced to halt several times to pose for moving picture machines. For his good showing and his representation of Texas, in February, 1913, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Oscar Taylor of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, commander in chief of the Spanish War Veterans, with the rank of brigadier general. He is the second San Antonian to be honored with national office.

After his graduation from Vanderbilt University, Dr. Wurzbach began the practice of his profession in New Braunfels, where he remained for about four years, then going to Fort Worth. He practiced dentistry there until 1907, when he returned to his old home, San Antonio, where he has since continued to successfully follow his chosen calling. He has built up a large and representative professional business, and is justly considered one of the most able men of his vocation in the State. Personally, he is popular with all classes, as indicated by the great number of friends he has made in every walk of life.

Dr. Wurzbach was married in San Antonio to Miss Maria Mauerman, daughter of Gus Mauerman, who is a member of a prominent Germany family, and is descended on her mother's side from Hiram Mitchell, who was one of the historic characters of San Antonio and a pioneer in the American settlement of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Wurzbach are the parents of a little daughter: Ella Jane.

CHARLES B. PATTERSON. A resident of El Paso for nearly twenty-five years, a prominent member of the bar, and with a long record of official activity, the death of Charles B. Patterson on December 12, 1912, removed one of the finest figures from local citizenship, a man who was noted not less for his ability to make friendship than for his success as a business man and lawyer.

The late Charles B. Patterson was born October 24, 1857, in Little Rock, Arkansas. His parents were James and Melvina Patterson, who for some years were residents of Little Rock and from there settled in Waco, Texas, in July, 1865. The father conducted a drug business for years as the Old Corner Drug Store. He subsequently bought and for a number of years operated a farm, raising cotton as his chief crop. His death occurred in Waco, and these parents now rest side by side in the cemetery at East Waco. There were nine children in the family, six sons and three daughters, two of them being now deceased.

Mr. Patterson never went to the public schools, but attained most of his education by private instruction. Subsequently he was a student in the noted Waco Educational Institution conducted a number of years ago by Professor Burleson, the college at that time being a boys' school, though it is not co-educational. On leaving college he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Clark of Waco, and was engaged in practice in that city for some time after his admission to the bar. He left Waco after a year of successful practice, in 1883, and went to Temple, Texas, where he was elected city attorney and served in this office until coming to El Paso in 1888. During the first four years he discharged the duties of constable. He then took up the practice of law, and built up a large clientage and was in active practice until his death.

The late Mr. Patterson was one of the staunch members of the Democracy in El Paso, and was always willing to do his part as a party man, a number of times giving his services as a speaker during the campaign. He was honored with election to the office of city recorder, and discharged the duties of that position for six years. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Elks' Lodge, and was an active member of the Southern Methodist church, from which he was buried.

On July 2, 1889, he married Miss Mildred M. Burke, a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Burke, of San Antonio. Her father was a school teacher, and died when Mrs. Patterson was two years of age. Her mother subsequently married James R. Davidson, and is still living, having her home now with Mrs. Patterson. In ancestry Mr. Patterson was of Scotch-Irish stock, while Mrs. Patterson is a descendant of German and Irish elements. Mr. Patterson's funeral sermon was preached by the pastor of the Methodist church, of which he has so long been a member, and the pallbearers were his fellow members and former associates in the legal profession of El Paso.

CHARLES H. FLATO, JR. In telling the story of the development and growth of the thriving little city of Kingsville, Texas, the name of one man would hold a prominent place in the narrative. Charles H. Flato, Jr., was practically the first citizen to locate permanently in the new town, and since this time which was not so very many years ago, Mr. Flato has been one of the leading spirits, active not only in business affairs but in political and civic matters, and indeed, in everything that has to do with the improvement or advancement of Kingsville. His personal popularity among his fellow citizens shows that his prominence has been due to real public spiritedness and not to any ambition for his own advancement.

Charles H. Flato, Jr., was born at Flatonia, Texas, in 1877, the son of Charles H. Flato, Sr., and Selma C. (Mewis) Flato. Charles H. Flato, Sr., was born at Flatonia, Fayette county, Texas, coming of a family which was well known as one of the pioneer German families of this section of the state. His father, the late Frederick W. Flato, was born in Germany, and came from that country to Texas with a party of colonists which included the founders of the prominent Kleberg and Von Roeder families. This was in the early 'forties and Frederick W. Flato located in Fayette county, at the place which later became known as Old Flatonia, named in honor of this family. Here Mr. Flato lived until the completion of the railroad through Fayette county, at which time they moved to the new town which had been located on the railroad and named New Flatonia. This little settlement has grown into a substantial town, and the Flato family has been closely identified with its progress. It was during the 'nineties that Charles H. Flato, Sr., removed with his family to Shiner, Texas, and there engaged in business. Later, after his son had located in Kingsville, he also came hither and has since made the latter place his home. He is the manager of the Kingsville Land and Investment Company.

Charles H. Flato, Jr., was educated in the public schools of his home town and later was sent to St. Edwards College, Austin, Texas. After completing his work at the latter institution he returned home and immediately entered the business world, devoting himself to the lumber business. He remained in Shiner until March, 1904, winning a high place in the esteem of the business men with whom he came in contact. At this time, on the recommendation of one of the prominent lumbermen of Houston, he determined to open a lumber yard at the proposed town of Kingsville, Texas.

Kingsville, Texas, at this time was in existence only on the maps of the surveyors. The townsite had been laid off, the location of the new town being on a part of what had been the great King ranch, in what was then Nueces county. It was now awaiting the completion of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad before springing into life. It was in March, 1904, that Mr. Flato arrived and selected a lot for his lumber yard. He then had his lumber shipped in before any train service was inaugurated, his stock being brought from Robstown to Kingsville by construction

Chas. B. Patterson

ins. He thus became the first citizen of the town. has always been the leading spirit in its upbuild-, never showing any discouragement when business med dull, but always looking optimistically into the ure.

The lumber business which was his first venture has en very successful and he is at present vice-president l manager of the company. He is also vice-presi-nt and manager of the John B. Ragland Mercantile mpany, which is the largest mercantile company in e city and in fact is one of the most complete estab-nments of the kind in the state. This store is divided o various departments, and the stock in each is well ected and of the best grade. Gentleman's and ladies' aring apparel, hardware, groceries, and everything eded for the home, farm and ranch, may be found newhere in the store, which occupies the larger part three floors, including the basement, of the splendid e-proof business block on Kleberg avenue. This block owned by Mr. Flato and Robert J. Kleberg, and cludes the Flato Opera House, which is the finest ilding of the kind south of Houston. The above entioned mercantile company is capitalized at $20,-0, with a surplus of $100,000. Mr. Flato is also tive vice-president of the bank of R. J. Kleberg and mpany, a corporation with almost unlimited re-urces behind it and a capital stock of $50,000. Ad-ining Kingsville on the south is the Flato truck farm, nich Mr. Flato owns and operates and in which he is enly interested.

In 1906 Mr. Flato was elected president of the Kings-lle school board and he has been active in this work er since. He was a member of the Board of Commis-oners which was appointed by Governor Colquitt to pervise the organization of the new county of Kle-erg. This work was completed in August, 1913, Kings-lle being made the county seat.

Mr. Flato is a very active member of the Kingsville ommercial Club being a director of this organization.

e was married at Yorktown, Texas, to Miss Louise . Von Roeder, who was a native of that place, being daughter of one of the distinguished German fam-ies of this section. Two children, Charles H. Flato, II, and Harry Edwin, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. lato.

William H. McCracken, of Kingsville, Texas, has aken an active and prominent part in the history of his thriving little city ever since his arrival here in 904. He has been engaged in various lines of work, ut whether as banker, real estate man, or farmer, e has always worked for the upbuilding of Kings-ille, and he has won and held the respect and esteem f all who know him.

William H. McCracken was born in Fayette county, ear Vandalia, Illinois, in 1868, the son of Eli Mc-Cracken and Martha S. (Nall) McCracken. The father vas born in Murray county, Tennessee, in 1816, the son f Samuel McCracken. The latter was born in North Carolina, of sturdy Scotch ancestry, of the race that vas so large a factor in winning the freedom of the Colonies. He was a settler in Tennessee in the days when to hold the land meant a continual conflict with he Indians, and the fighting blood of his forefathers vas strongly marked in Samuel McCracken, for when he Black Hawk war broke out he determined to move o Illinois that he might become a participant. It was n 1832 that Samuel McCracken came to Illinois with his family and settled in Fayette county, near Van-dalia, which was the first capital of the state of Illi-nois. Samuel McCracken took an active part in the Black Hawk war and spent the remainder of his days n Fayette county. On his maternal side William Mc-Cracken is descended from a line of brave men, and his great-grandfather, Colonel Nall, of North Carolina, was an officer in the Continental army, fighting all through the Revolution. Mr. McCracken's mother was born in Illinois.

It was in his native county that William McCracken was reared and educated and when it came time for him to play a man's part in life he entered the banking business in Fayette county. He was also connected with the banking business in Bond county for a time and after this was engaged in railroad construction work under P. M. Johnson, of Bond county. Mr. Johnson was a widely known railroad contractor, having built railroads in various parts of the United States and being especially well known for having done a large amount of contracting work for the Frisco System. When the Frisco people determined to build what is now the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad, extending from Houston to Brownsville, Texas, they engaged Mr. Johnson to do the work. It was through Mr. Johnson that Mr. McCracken came to Texas. He was at the time in Pocohontas, Illinois, being connected with one of Mr. Johnson's banks and he came to Kingsville in 1904, shortly after the founding of the town. Here he organized, in association with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kleberg, a banking business, which was known as the Bank of R. J. Kleberg and Company. He was vice-president and manager of this bank until September, 1912, when he resigned to engage in the real estate and insurance business. The fine condition of the bank when Mr. McCracken resigned his position was sufficient evidence of his financial ability, and he has since shown himself a competent business man in other fields. He now has a fine farm of eighty acres adjoining Kingsville on the west and here he raises cotton, corn and feed stuffs. He is a breeder of fine Jersey cattle. He is a stockholder in the Kingsville Creamery Company and is an active member of the Commercial Club.

In 1913 the county of Kleberg was formed from part of Nueces county and Kingsville was made the county seat. In the first county election, which was held on June 27, 1913, Mr. McCracken was a candidate for county judge. He received the largest number of votes in the election but owing to a technical error the election was declared illegal and this fact was taken advantage of by his opponent. The votes of two precincts were thrown out through this alleged technical mistake and Mr. McCracken's opponent was allowed to take office.

Mr. McCracken was married to Miss Anna Weber, in Illinois. Mrs. McCracken was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, her parents being natives of the state ot New York. To Mr. and Mrs. McCracken four children have been born, namely: Foss, Willard, Maurice and Harold.

Benjamin O. Sims, Jr. Among the prominent young business men of Kingsville, Texas, Benjamin O. Sims, Jr., is widely known for his energy and real business ability. Although he is a comparatively young man he has been influential in the building up of this prosperous region for he is engaged in the real estate business and through his efforts some of the best settlers the county has gained have come here.

Benjamin O. Sims was born at Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, in March, 1883. His father, B. O. Sims, was also born in Audrain county, a member of one of the pioneer families of that section. B. O. Sims married Miss Ella Walden and they are living at present in Oklahoma.

It was in Mexico, Missouri, that Benjamin O. Sims, Jr., grew up and in the schools of his native town he received his education. His first venture in the business world was in Holdenville, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in the lumber business. Soon after the town of Kingsville, Texas, was established, Mr. Sims removed hither, this being in 1904. He, at that time entered the real estate business and has been thus engaged ever since.

Kingsville is located on a part of the famous Santa Gertrudis ranch, sometimes called King's ranch, which is owned by Mrs. Richard M. King and Robert J. Kleberg. Mr. Sims is the exclusive agent for the two owners of this immense property, or for that part of it which is being sold as farm lands or as building lots in the town of Kingsville. Mr. Sims has sold more than 70,000 acres of farming land at retail to farmers, who have come from all over the United States, but the Santa Gertrudis still remains one of the great cattle ranches there being over a million acres in what is practically a solid piece of land.

In August, 1905, the organization of the new county of Kleberg was completed, Kingsville being made the county seat. Mr. Sims was a member of the board of five commissioners, appointed by Governor Colquitt who carried out this organization, and he consequently takes a deep interest in the county, being in a sense, one of the fathers of it. The county itself contains 900 square miles, which formerly belonged to Nueces county, and it has a population of about 8,500. The fact that Kingsville was made the county seat gave new impetus to its growth and both the city and surrounding country have advanced by leaps and bounds. In all the work of improvement Mr. Sims has ever been a leader.

The artistic and substantial Sims building on the corner of Seventh street and Kleberg avenue, was built and is owned by Mr. Sims. It is two stories high, of red pressed brick and of the most modern construction, being fire-proof. Three stores occupy the first floor and there are nearly twenty offices on the second floor, the Southwestern Telephone Company having their offices in this building.

Mr. Sims was one of the organizers of the Kingsville Creamery Company and is still a stockholder in this prosperous concern.

Mr. Sims was married in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to Miss Clyde Willard, who was reared in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

EGBERT B. ALFORD. As a business man and citizen Mr. Alford is easily foremost in the town of Henderson, where he is president of the Mayfield-Alford Company, the largest mercantile house of the town, and is mayor of the civil corporation. Mr. Alford has been a resident of Texas since 1874, and in forty years has progressed from the status of a clerk to a controlling influence in the affairs of a large and prosperous community.

Mr. Alford came to Texas from Chambers county, Alabama, where he was born at Lafayette on April 14, 1859. His family record is one of interest. His father, John Rogers Alford, was a positive force in the social, political and business life of Chambers county, which he served as an official and which he represented in the state legislature. He was born at Walton, Georgia, in 1810, had only a fair amount of education, and succeeded largely by sheer force of his ability and industry. The grandfather was Kinchen B. Alford, a slave holder who lived and died in Georgia, leaving four children. James W., the first of these children died in Georgia; Mary married Dr. Beall; Feraby married Dr. Hudson and John R. John R. Alford began life as a grocery clerk at Walton, Georgia. In 1836 he moved to Alabama, soon after his marriage and in that state his time was largely taken up with public affairs. He was a government commissioner in the removal of the Indians from his section of Alabama to Florida. His early political support was given to the Whig party, but after the war he was a loyal Democrat. His advanced age put him in the home guard near the close of the war, and he was stationed a short while at West Point, Georgia. In religion he was a Baptist. All his farming operations were carried on with slave labor, and he thus suffered great financial misfortune when the negroes were freed. John R. Alford married Amelia Beall, a daughter of Thaddeus Beall, who went to Alabama from Georgia, about the same time his son-in-law did. Mrs. Alford died in Henderson, Texas, in 1894, and her children are briefly named as follows: Josephine married Major Terrell, and died in Rusk county; Lenora married Charles Taliaferro, and lives in Talapoosa, Georgia; Augustus O. lives at Overton, Texas; Achsa married Richard Taliaferro of Georgia; Emma married Burton Dabb, and died at Rome, Georgia; Eliza married George Gammell, and lives in Lafayette, Alabama; John R., died at Overton, Texas, in 1882; James lives at Overton; Kinchen B. has his home at Houston, Texas; Egbert B. lives at Henderson, Tex.; and George W. is a resident of Rome, Georgia.

Egbert B. Alford arrived in Texas in December, 1874. He was then about sixteen years of age. His first experience here was as clerk in a store at Overton. Soon afterwards he moved to Henderson, and while not busy with the work of earning a living attended public schools, and thus finished his education. For two years he was a clerk in Henderson, and then accepted a place with the wholesale dry goods house of Yale & Bolling at New Orleans, as a traveling salesman. After a few months he went into a similar capacity for the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, covering the territory of northeast and east Texas from 1881 for a year or so. On leaving that firm he went to Galveston to become credit man for P. J. Willis & Brother, over their east Texas territory. In 1884, having the experience and the enterprise necessary to start on his own account, Mr. Alford established himself in business at Overton, associated with his brother Kinchen B. Their operations continued there with considerable success until 1891. Since then Mr. Alford has operated with his headquarters and home at Henderson. In this place he bought up several stocks of goods from E. Barthold and from James Claiborne, and succeeded to the business formerly carried on by the Alliance Store. These consolidated enterprises were conducted by him under his own name until 1904 when he formed a partnership with J. R. Irion. The firm of Alford & Irion prospered for one year, when John B. Mayfield bought an interest, and a stock company was then formed, conducted since under the name of the Mayfield-Alford Company. Mr. Alford is president of this organization, his son J. R. is secretary, and his daughter Bessie L. is treasurer. The members of his own family have acquired all the stock, the business being incorporated with a capital of forty thousand dollars.

Besides this successful record as a merchant, Mr. Alford is president of the Guaranty Fund State Bank and Trust Company of Henderson, and is president of the Overton Compress Company. He was for many years engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Rusk county. He organized the Henderson Light & Planing Mill Company, and did more than any other individual to promote the building of a light plant and the operation of a planing mill here. For many years Mr. Alford has owned Rusk County land, and has added many acres to the cultivated domain. His theme has been the adoption of "book methods" in farming. Scientific and intensive agriculture, have been urged by him upon his tenants and his customers, with apparently good results, through his individual efforts, and by impromptu talks to small groups in his place of business. His personal observation where scientific methods have been pursued has made an enthusiastic convert to the idea of intensive farming, and some of his own acres have responded under the touch of that magic wand. His own farm supports a score of families who add yearly to the wealth of Rusk County.

When Henderson resumed its corporate existence in 1912, Mr. Alford was elected mayor. He has aided in the maintenance and improvement of educational matters here for many years as a trustee of the public schools. In many other ways he has identified himself with local, civic and political affairs, has acted as chairman of important local meetings and conventions, and is a man who never neglects his civic responsibilities. In 1892, he

Henry R. Rowen

a Hogg delegate to the historic Houston convention a partisan of Texas's famous reform governor. Mr. ord is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and the ghts of Pythias Order, and his church is the Meth- st.

n November, 1880, Mr. Alford was united in marriage h Miss Alice Neal. Her father was Dr. Neal. Mrs. ord died in 1881, without surviving children. In ember, 1884, Mr. Alford married Miss Ella Overton. father was Dr. Jess Overton, and the family name a memorial in the present Texas village of that desig- ion. The Overtons came from Tennessee, where the e is likewise preserved in geographic nomenclature, Dr. Overton was born in that state and came to as before the war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. ford are: John R., Josie B., wife of J. J. Rayford of nderson; Bessie L., a student in the Denton State rmal; Jessie B.; E. B., Jr., and Richard Overton. Mr. ford stands six feet one inch high, weighs about two ndred and twenty pounds, and the force of his char- er and his business energy are in close harmony with physical vigor.

Henry Lee Borden. One of the younger attorneys, ft business men of Houston, where he has lived since 03, was born in San Patricio county, Texas, on January 1879, a son of Sydney Gail and Mary (Sullivan) Bor- n. He represents one of the oldest and most prominent milies of Texas. The name is today a household word actically all over the nation, and Texas honors one of pioneers in the name of a county and county seat. Gail Borden, one of the first American Bordens and great-granduncle of the Houston lawyer, was born in 77, was married in 1800 at Gloucester, Rhode Island, Miss Philadelphia Wheeler, a lineal descendant of the strious Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and ovidence plantations. In 1824 Gail Borden came to xas with his sons, Gail, Jr., Thomas H., Paschal, and hn P. Borden. Texas has ever since been the home this branch of the family.

Gail Borden, Jr., was a man long prominent in the litical and commercial life of Texas. He was a dele- te to the San Felipe Convention in 1833, and with his other, Thomas H., founded in 1835 the *Telegraph and xas Register*, the only newspaper published in Texas the time of the Revolution, and the official organ of e new government. In the *Telegraph* of November 19, 36, Gail and T. H. Borden, the publishers, announced at they had completed a plan of the city of Houston, hibited in the senate chamber of the Capitol in Colum- a. That was the first plan made of the site of Hous- n, and is still in existence and in an excellent state preservation. On the Woods map, published in 1869, reproduced this original plat of Houston.

Gail Borden was a commercial genius. He invented form of meat biscuit, and later perfected the process r the manufacture of condensed milk, and other food oducts. Borden's condensed milk has been a staple ticle of food over the entire civilized world, and the me of Gail Borden is retained by a corporation which day supplies milk and its products to millions of con- mers. The pioneer Gail Borden, because of his in- oduction of new processes of food manufacture, was ade an honorary member of the London Society. Dur- g his residence in Texas, he was the first collector of e Port of Galveston, under the Republican era, and ld other offices of prominence. In later years he oved to New York, where he developed his manu- cturing enterprise, and amassed an ample fortune. e died on January 11, 1874, while on a visit to relatives Harvey's Creek at his old Texas home.

John P. Borden, a brother of Gail Borden, Jr., was e grandfather of the Houston lawyer. He also gained ominence in early Texas affairs, fought in the Rev- ution, with Col. Ben Milam in the siege and capture San Antonio, in December, 1835, and later was first lieutenant in Moseley Baker's Company in the Battle of San Jacinto. President Sam Houston appointed him as the first land commissioner of the Republic.

Sydney Gail Borden, a son of John P. Borden, was a farmer and stock raiser, a leading citizen of San Patricio county, where he served a number of years as county judge. His wife, Mary Sullivan, was born in New Jersey, her family having come to Texas before the Civil war, and several of its male members having espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Her brother, H. D. Sullivan, was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers, another brother, was killed in Louisiana while fighting in the Confederate ranks, and still another J. E. Sullivan served in the Union army, and was wounded at Gettysburg.

Henry Lee Borden, one of the children of Sydney G. Borden and wife, was educated in the schools of Corpus Christi, and in 1900 graduated from the University of Texas with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Entering the law department, he took his LL. B. degree in 1903, and at the same time his master's degree in science. During his college career he won the Edward Thompson Book Company's prize. He has always been interested in university affairs, having been prominent in the social and fraternal life of the University. Soon after his graduation, in 1903, Mr. Borden was admitted to the bar, and coming to Houston entered the firm of Andrews, Ball & Streetman. Four years later United States Judge Waller T. Burns appointed him referee in bankruptcy, a position he retained until 1910. His interests then became attracted to the development of the Rio Grande Valley. He was a prominent member of a syndicate which bought sixty thousand acres of land in that region, became general manager of the Missouri-Texas Land & Irrigation Company, and has assisted the various promoters of many enterprises in the opening of that pioneer agricultural section. All his time in recent years has been taken up with the operations of various irrigation and colonization movements along the south border of Texas.

Until 1912 Mr. Borden was a staunch Republican, and one of the Texas leaders in that party. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Chicago in June, 1912, but came away dissatisfied with the methods and the fruits of the gathering, and later in August returned as a delegate-at-large to the Convention of the new Progressive party. From that convention he came back to Texas and helped organize the Progressive party in this state, and accepted the honor of nomination for the office of attorney general.

Mr. Borden is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and in Houston is a member of the Houston Bar Association and the Texas State Bar Association, the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Houston Club, and the Country Club, also the Thalian Club and the Houston Press Club. On February 10, 1904, Mr. Borden married Miss Rosa Nalle, daughter of Captain Joseph Nalle of Austin, Texas. They are the parents of two sons: Sydney Gail Borden and Henry Lee Borden, Jr.

The Kampmann Family of San Antonio. In the German-American citizenship of San Antonio, the national stock whose advent marked the beginning of modern progress in the city, no single family has been more prominent as business builders, industrial leaders, and public spirited factors in the community than the Kampmanns. For three-quarters of a century and through three generations the name has been associated with much that is best and most prominent in the city's life and enterprise.

The founder of the family at San Antonio was Major John Hermann Kampmann, who died in San Antonio in 1885 after a residence in the city of thirty-seven years, Born in Waltrop, Prussia, on Christmas Day of 1819, he was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Finniman) Kamp- and a career of diversified and important activities.

mann, his father, a farmer, having died in 1844, and the mother being a member of a prominent rural family at Waltrop. Major Kampmann was liberally educated in the best schools and academies of Prussia, and subsequently studied architecture in the Academy of Builders in Cologne for three years. As preliminaries to a successful practice of his profession of architect, he learned the trades of blacksmith, locksmith, carpenter, mason and stone cutter. He began his apprenticeship when fourteen years of age, working in the practical details during the summer, and studying each winter in the Academy. For two years he was a soldier in the Prussian army. He followed his profession in Germany until 1848, and for about four years was principal architect for Count Fuerstenburg at Steinheim.

The late Mr. Kampmann was essentially a self-made man. His literary education and the studies of his profession were acquired by his own exertions, his family being unable to assist him in his early progress. Successful beginnings in his profession presaged to rank as an architect and builder, and he would undoubtedly have attained eminence had he remained in Germany. In the Revolution of 1848 he was suspected because of his republican principles, and though he committed no overt act his safety demanded his immediate emigration to America. On reaching America in 1848, his first landing was at New Orleans, whence, after a week he took vessel to Galveston, and from there came overland to the German settlement in southwest Texas. He visited the famous German colony, whose principal seat was at New Braunfels, in Comal county. While there he loaned some money which he was unable to recover, and when he reached San Antonio in May, 1848, he was practically in poverty. His varied accomplishments, however, soon set him on the high road to success. His first occupation at San Antonio was as a stone mason, an occupation which he followed for two years, and in that time acquired sufficient means to enable him to begin practice as an architect and master builder. He soon began to accumulate property, and during his long practice as architect and builder, he erected some of the handsomest residences and business and public structures of his time in San Antonio. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as captain of a company of Germans which he had raised, and his service throughout the war was entirely within the limits of Texas. He was promoted to Major of the Third Texas Infantry, of which his company was a part. On the termination of the war he again resumed his profession at San Antonio, and also established there a sash, door and blind factory. In business and in citizenship his reputation was that of the finest integrity and public spirit. He was a member of the Catholic church. Major Kampmann in 1849 married Caroline Bonnet of San Antonio.

A worthy successor in business enterprise of Major Kampmann was his son, the late Hermann D. Kampmann, who died at his home in this city in 1902. He was born in San Antonio, and was a life-long resident of the city. He was easily one of the most prominent business men of the city, was an extensive property owner, and possessed a large fortune and used its resources for the permanent development of the city. He was one of the owners of the Lockwood-Kampmann Bank, and after disposing of his interests in that bank to Mr. Lockwood he bought and operated the San Antonio Gas Company and the San Antonio Electric Light Company. Later these enterprises were sold to Emerson McMillan of St. Louis. He next devoted most of his time and energy to the improvement of the famous Menger Hotel, a noted old hostelry around which center most of the memories and historic associations of old-time San Antonio residents. The Menger Hotel is still owned by his family, and the Kampmann Building, another of his holdings, is a conspicuous structure in the business history. Hermann D. Kampmann was survived by his wife and four children, the names of the latter being John Hermann Kampmann, Isaac Simpson Kampmann, Eda, wife of J. H. Frost, and Robert Simpson Kampmann.

Mrs. Kampmann, widow of the late Herman D. Kampmann was a daughter of Isaac P. Simpson. The late Mr. Simpson, who died at San Antonio in 1895, was for forty years a member of the San Antonio bar, one of the ablest lawyers of the city during the last half of the nineteenth century, and representative of an old and prominent family in the south. Isaac P. Simpson was born at Winchester, Kentucky, April 24, 1832, son of James and Mary Simpson. James Simpson, the father, was of Scotch stock, and was born in Belfast, Ireland in 1796, a son of James Simpson, who was a Presbyterian minister at Belfast. The Rev. James Simpson became involved in the Rebellion of 1798, and in consequence came to the United States, locating at Winchester, Kentucky, where he remained until his death in 1823. Of his two sons, Isaac adopted the profession of medicine, and James that of law. James Simpson, who studied law with Hon. Chilton Allen, and is subsequently his partner, had a very successful career at the bar, served for a number of years as circuit judge and also on the Supreme bench of Kentucky. He was also a member of the legislature. His death occurred in May, 1876, when past eighty years of age. He married in 1824 Mary Caldwell, daughter of Major Robert Caldwell of Madison county, Kentucky, the latter having been speaker of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, at the time of the passage of the celebrated Resolutions of 1798-99. Major Caldwell married Fanny Irvine, whose father had been killed in an expedition against the Indians under General Logan in 1786, and who was one of the pioneers of Kentucky. The late Isaac P. Simpson, after leaving school at Winchester was graduated in 1851 from Center College at Danville, Kentucky, with first honors of his class. He studied law with his father and at the Transylvania Law School at Lexington, and in 1855 located in San Antonio. He reached a position at the head of his profession, and for forty years was esteemed as one of the ablest lawyers of San Antonio. He served four years in the Texas Legislature, and was always an earnest Democrat in his politics. Mr. Simpson in 1853 married Fanny Weir, who was born in Lexington, Kentucky, a daughter of Frances J. Weir. The latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry was born in County Down, Ireland, moved to Kentucky when young, married Frances J. Berry, daughter of Captain Benjamin Berry, and finally came to San Antonio, where his death occurred in 1875 at the age of seventy-two. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson are mentioned as follows: Elizabeth, widow of the late Hermann D. Kampmann; Fannie Weir; James; Caro, wife of Goerge C. Eichlitz of San Antonio; and Robert, Isaac, and Mary Caldwell, who are now deceased.

Isaac Simpson Kampmann, a prominent young attorney of San Antonio, and representing the present generation of his family in this city was born in San Antonio in 1882, second of the children of Hermann D. and Elizabeth (Simpson) Kampmann. He was reared and received his early education in his native city, and is a graduate of Princeton University, A. B. with the class of 1905, and a graduate LL. B. from the Harvard Law School in the class of 1908. He has been engaged in the practice of law at San Antonio since 1908, and is now senior member of the firm of Kampmann & Burney.

THOMAS L. CROSS. As a matter of course, a large proportion of the commercial activities of Galveston are connected with the city's position as one of the great ports of the world, and among the local firms which supply the great variety of goods used by the maritime interests is the ship chandlery house of Thomas L. Cross. The business is located in the street along which so many of the transportation companies, brokerage houses, and other interests connected with the sea are to be found, on The Strand, at 2014 to 2018.

For a period of fifty-five years, Thomas L. Cross has been a resident of Galveston. He is a veteran of the war between the states, and is one of the now rapidly decreasing number of survivors who can tell of the events relating to the war which happened in and about Galveston, during the stormy period of the sixties. Practically all his life work has been identified with either the sea or its longshore interests. His birthplace itself is significant of a career connected with sea-faring. Mr. Cross was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, December 7, 1840. His parents were John and Mary Susanna (Little) Cross. His father also a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and for a number of years a liveryman, immigrated to California, soon after the discovery of gold in the Pacific Coast, and died in Sacramento within less than a year after he reached the golden land. The mother also a native of England died in 1876.

Thomas L. Cross received most of his practical training for life from experience rather than from schools. He attended both the public and private institutions, located at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but at the age of twelve began earning his own way. His first employment was in a lawyer's office, but like most of the boys who lived in his native city his ambition was for the sea. At the age of fourteen he became a seaman's apprentice, and four years of experience on the high seas finally brought him to Galveston in 1858. As a longshoreman and then as a boatman in the bay, he spent the years until the breaking out of the Civil war. Then followed his enlistment in Company B in Cook's heavy artillery of the Confederate army. He was first located in the fort service engaged in building and garrisoning forts at Sabine and elsewhere. On January 1, 1863, he participated in that daring and successful attack by which Galveston Harbor and city were recovered from the Federal Troops, and following that event he was connected with the harbor police service until the end of the war, at first under Captain Thomas Chubb, and then under Captain William Christian of Houston.

On the return of peace came a short service as stevedore for the Federal government. Later he engaged in general stevedore work with Mr. Charles C. Sweeney. After a year as a boatman in the harbor, he was disabled by illness for some months and then got a job as a drayman in the city. For three years he worked with a wholesale grocery house, and in that time rose from the position of porter to shipping clerk to corresponding clerk, then was made a collector, and one of the traveling representatives of the house. The grocery house finally became bankrupt, and he remained as acting assignee. With this somewhat varied experience Mr. Cross undertook to engage in the retail grocery trade, but in that he encountered the only serious failure of his career. To again get a standing, he took up stevedore work, and for six years was in the employ of the stevedore firm of Charles C. Sweeney & Company. From position as bookkeeper of this house he became bookkeeper for A. Flake & Company, with whom he remained for six years. After the business was sold to George F. Schneider, Jr., he remained with Mr. Schneider as manager for one year, and then was taken into partnership under the firm name of Schneider & Cross. When this firm was dissolved, Mr. Cross took the ship chandlery department, and that was the beginning of the firm of T. L. Cross & Company. In February, 1908, the business was incorporated with Mr. Cross as president, treasurer, and general manager, with Mr. E. C. Lossow as secretary, and E. N. Sanctuary as the other director. The corporation was dissolved on January 1, 1913, and Mr. Cross has since been sole owner of the establishment. Through many years of successful trade and honorable dealings, he has acquired a splendid reputation among transportation interests, and his business is one of the most substantial growing concerns along the strand.

Besides his chief business enterprise Mr. Cross is a director of the City National Bank of Galveston, is vice president of the Uneeda Mining Company of Globe, Arizona, is a director in the Galveston Building & Loan Association, and a director in the American National Insurance Company. For many years he has been on the board of pilot commissioners at Galveston Harbor. Mr. Cross is one of the members of the Galveston Commercial Association and fraternally is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Temple of Honor.

In 1864 occurred his marriage to Ellen Welch, a native of Ireland. At her death in 1878, she left three children: Mary S., the oldest, is now Mother St. Aloysius. For six years she was mother superior of the Ursuline Convent at Galveston. She entered the infant class of this convent, never attended any other institution, and remained until graduation, after which she took the veil and eventually became mother superior. She is now mother assistant. Thomas, the second child, is with the firm of Beers & Kennison of Galveston. Charles W., the youngest, is secretary of the Uneeda Mining Company of Globe, Arizona. In 1883, Mr. Cross married Mrs. Mary (Collins) Ralston. Their home is at 3011 O Street.

Charles Granderson Barrett, is the youngest son of Colonel William Martin Barrett, of Virginia, and his second wife, Nancy Bernie Keenan Hamilton (widow of John Hamilton and daughter of John Keenan, of Pulaski, Tenn.). His ancestors were of the aristocratic, slave-owning, planter class of the South and were history-making, pioneer soldiers and statesmen both in regard to the United States and Texas.

His father, Col. W. M. Barrett, was a Colonel in the Mexican war and an officer in the war between the States; his grandfather, Col. Thomas Barrett, served with the same rank in the war of 1812; while his great-grandfather, Col. William Barrett, was Colonel in the Patriot army of the Revolution and went out with the Virginia troops. The two Christian names of William and Thomas have descended from father to son for several hundred years in the Barrett family, for, until the present generation of three sons, there has been but one male heir to the name.

Mr. Barrett's father was born in Dinwiddie, Virginia, in 1812, and came to Texas in 1841. He had received a liberal education and selected architecture and building, as a profession. He married his second wife (then the widow of John Hamilton), at Huntsville, Texas. Mrs. Barrett had two sons by her first marriage; one of them died in childhood, the other Capt. Tom Hamilton, being the first white child born in Walker county, was later a merchant and well known business man of Texas. Col. Barrett was Universalist in religious belief; a Mason of high degree; a warm friend of Gen. Sam Houston, the Burlesons, and other illustrious early Texans. He was a cousin of William Barrett Travis, of Alamo fame. He took his Masonic degrees at the same time and in the same lodge as General Sam Houston. He died in Huntsville at the age of fifty-five in the yellow fever epidemic of 1867.

Four children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Barrett, viz.: Thomas Keenan, of Henderson; William Martin, of Huntsville; Nancy Barrett (now Mrs. C. A. Taylor of Bertran), and Charles G., of Huntsville.

Charles Barrett was born in Walker county, July 20, 1861, and received his early education in the schools of Huntsville and graduated in the Military Institute of Galveston. At the age of nineteen he engaged in business in his native city, where for twenty-one years he was one of the leading merchants of that part of the state. He then sold out his interest and, retiring from active business, took a much needed two years' rest; during which time he served his town as mayor. Later he was elected alderman and served on important committees. The manufacturing of lumber next claimed his attention and he established a series of mills in East Texas. In 1907 he sold these mills but established a

retail lumber yard in Huntsville. His is the only business of the kind in town and is doing a large and flourishing trade. He established the first Ice and Electric Light Plant in town, which was later changed into a stock company of which he is president. While on the Board of Education he was one of the early and earnest advocates of adding manual training to the public schools and has seen the vindication of the wisdom of his efforts. In politics he is a Democrat, exerting a strong and far-reaching influence in his own community, and others, when he chooses to exert it. Mr. Barrett is largely interested in farm lands and local real estate and is experimenting with pecan culture.

In 1886 he was married to Florence Magruder Wynne, a native of Huntsville, Texas, and a scion of two well known and influential families of the old patrician South. A daughter of John Magruder Wynne of Alabama and his wife, Mary De Berry Adair, of Mississippi. She inherits from a long line of warriors and statesmen, an influence and knowledge of all things historical and vital pertaining to the heroic times in the United States and Texas. She has filled many offices in the U. D. C. the O. E. S. and the Alumni Association of her alma mater, the S. H. N. I. Has served on many important committees and is regarded as authority on American history. Makes a good after-dinner speech and writes a good paper. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett died in infancy.

Fraternally, Mr. Barrett is a Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a Past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, Past Worthy Patron of the O. E. S.; in the world of Masonry, proper, he is affiliated with Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar, of the York Rite; is a 32d Degree Scottish Rite and a Shriner. As a friend he is valuable and faithful; as a neighbor, kind and generous; as a citizen, patriotic, broad-minded and desirable, his every relation evidencing the white-souled, chivalrous, southern gentleman. He is an exponent of the highest type of civilization the world has ever seen, viz., the cultured, well bred, clear headed American.

JOSEPH M. SIVLEY. The name that heads this biographical sketch belongs to a family of the pioneers of Red River county. It is one that has figured prominently in the civil and social affairs of the rural community tributary to Clarksville for more than sixty years, and its substantial achievements as citizens has added material and intellectual wealth to the county.

To begin with the earliest member of the family who became identified with the state, it may be said that Jacob Sivley founded the family on Texas soil in 1851 and settled six miles east of Clarksville. He was a resident and a positive factor in the life of the community all the rest of his life, and devoted himself to replacing nature with material activities in the way of home building, and in the production of those articles of domestic commerce which sustain business and which provide the comforts of the human body. The senior Sivley was a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, and the line of the old turnpike between Shelbyville and Nashville was the scene of his early life, where he later took up the responsibilities of family ties. He was born in 1800, and in his boyhood obtained such mental training as rendered him competent to compete successfully with his fellows. He acquired prominence as a slave holding farmer, and lived a life noted for its plainness, genuine hospitality and comfort, and added substantially to the religious spirit of the community by his official connection with the Baptist church, of which he was long a deacon. His attitude upon the issues between the North and the South during the war was that of a defender of the sacred institutions of his native home and fireside, and although he had passed the age of active service himself, he sent three sons to the war in the vain hope that the principles involved in the Southland might prevail.

Jacob Sivley was born in Alabama, and in Tennessee he married Elizabeth Ann Brooks, who died at the age of eighty-two. He died in 1878. Their children were nine in number, and concerning them the following brief data are here incorporated: Mary Ann, the eldest, married Milton Swann and died in Red River county, Texas; William lived the life of a farmer and merchant and died in the vicinity of the old home; James also passed away in the home community; John J., who devoted many years of his life to the mercantile business, and is now a farmer of the Silvey neighborhood was a Confederate soldier east of the Mississippi River, with Col. Burk's regiment, and was twice wounded in battle; Martha Jane died unmarried; Henriette married John Brem; Susan became the wife of W. C. Gaines, and she died in Red River county; and he died in Shamrock, Texas; Hamilton was a soldier of the South, and died near the old home; Joseph M., the youngest of the nine, is the subject of this brief review.

Joseph M. Sivley was born on July 20, 1844, along the old historic turnpike in Bedford county, and was a youth of only about nineteen when he went into the Army of the Confederate States. He enlisted in Company K of Colonel Gould's Cavalry regiment attached to General Wharton's Brigade, with Captain Sims of Clarksville in command of the company. The main army operated chiefly in Louisiana and Texas and took part in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and rendered all its service in the Trans-Mississippi Department. When the surrender came Mr. Sivley's regiment was at Richmond, Texas, and it was there disbanded. He brought back no scars of battle nor no record as a prisoner of war, and returned from the war to civil life at the age of twenty-one, a serious-minded and earnest young man, ready for the responsibilities the future had in store for him, regardless of whatever nature they might be. He first finished his education, which had been rudely interrupted by the call to arms, and while his education was not one of a high order, being obtained chiefly in the cabin schools of the time and place, he made excellent use of such opportunities as came to him. He assumed a humble station about the home place as a farm hand and continued so for a few years, and eventually became interested in the commercial house of English & Swann at English. He soon became a member of the firm, and for eighteen years he was stationed at that place, conducting the business with his partners. He then, after eighteen years of business activity at English, acquired and began the conduct of a somewhat similar establishment at Annona, a nearby town, and still later he carried on a country store business at his farm. With the rapid development of his home community his interests in agriculture expanded and that in merchandise suffered a corresponding decline, so that his domain has come to be represented by a farm with one thousand acres under cultivation. The place provides continuous labor for one hundred and thirty-five persons, who actually are fed from the storehouse of Joseph M. Silvey.

Mr. Sivley is vice president and a director of the Red River National Bank, and has a financial interest in the oil-mill at Clarksville and other interests in similar enterprises in other parts of the state, including an oil mill in Bowie county, and one in Wheeler county, Texas. He has never given much attention to the political activities of the district, though he holds to Democratic doctrine and votes that ticket consistently. He is a member of the Clarksville congregation of the Baptist church, as are also his family.

Mr. Sivley has been twice married. In 1865 he was married to Miss Mary Lincecum, a daughter of Barton Lincecum, whose widow married Robert Swann in Noxubee county, Mississippi, in which place Mrs. Sivley was born. She died in 1895, the mother of six children, of

Manuel Rogers

whom brief mention is made here as follows: Osee, who died when twenty-three years of age in 1895, married Miss Annie Pope; Robert, a farmer and machinist, married Kate Morman and they have three children, Morman, Veta and Robert; Vada is Mrs. Clovis Graves, and is the mother of Mary, David, Jewell and Clovis, Jr.; Joseph P., a farmer of the Sivley locality, married Bessie Smiley and has one daughter, Swann; Bart Lincecum, a farmer, married Cecile Whitsett and their children are Mary, Gaines and Lin; Vera is the wife of C. D. Pickett, a farmer of Red River county; the Picketts are mutes, and were pupils in the state school at Austin, Texas. On November 12, 1895, Mr. Sivley married his present wife. She was Mrs. Bettie Swann and a daughter of Wright Stanley, who came to Texas from Tennessee and settled in Red River county prior to the birth of Mrs. Sivley.

The Sivley family is one that merits the regard and esteem that is so generously bestowed upon them in their city and county, and they play a leading part in the best social activities of the community which has long represented their home. Mr. Sivley has accomplished much in the way of material progress since he embarked upon an independent career, and takes his place among the more prosperous and influential men of Clarksville.

Manuel Rogers. A native son of Texas and a member of a family which in the pioneer days of this region blazed the trail for posterity over the trackless wastes of a forbidden region, Manuel Rogers has continued in the work of the development of the Lone Star state, although his contribution has been along the lines of commercial and industrial endeavor. Since 1879 he has been a resident of San Diego, and has steadfastly advanced to a position of prestige in the lumber and cotton industries, being a member of the well-known firm of Rogers & Levy. Mr. Rogers was born at Corpus Christi, Nueces county, Texas, in 1862, a son of the Hon. William L. and Julia (Corona) Rogers.

William L. Rogers was an Alabaman by birth, and as a young man came to Texas about the year 1850, locating in Nueces county. In this great open range for cattle, subject to raids from the marauding Indians, where life and property were constantly menaced by outlaws, he settled down to cattle raising, in which he continued to be engaged throughout the remainder of his life, passing away at Corpus Christi in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years. He led a thrilling and eventful career, and on one occasion was left for dead with his throat cut by Mexican desperadoes, who had murdered the other members of his father's family. A man of great energy and perseverance, he succeeded in amassing a comfortable fortune and in gaining the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, who elected him sheriff of Nueces county and sent him to the State Legislature as their representative, an office which he was holding at the time of his death. During the Civil war he served gallantly as a soldier in a Texas regiment in the Confederate army. Mr. Rogers married a Mexican lady, Miss Julia Corona, who was born in the City of Mexico and died in 1912 in San Antonio, Texas.

Manuel Rogers was educated in the public schools of Corpus Christi, Texas, and was reared to the career of a cattle raiser on his father's property. He was fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and early learned to be self-supporting. In 1879 he came to San Diego and embarked upon a business career, and is now a member of the firm of Rogers & Levy Lumber Company and the Rogers & Levy Cotton Company, the latter owning one of the largest cotton gins in Texas. In addition Mr. Rogers is also extensively interested in the cattle business, and has a large, well-cultivated ranch located seven miles from San Diego. He is the owner of the St. James Hotel in Corpus Christi and other city property. He is possessed of strong native business endowments, and is a man of great physical vigor, active temperament, good judgment and sense, and for these reasons has won the utmost confidence of his business associates. He has actively supported all movements and measures which he has believed would ultimately work out for the benefit of his locality and those which have made for education and good citizenship. In 1900 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff of Duval county, was subsequently elected, and during the following six years he gave the people of his section a conscientious and faithful service.

Mr. Rogers married Miss Lizzie Stansel, who was born in Missouri, and to this union there have been born six children, as follows: Julia, Susie, Lizzie, Manuel, Jr., Emma and Henry P. The Rogers home is one of the fine residences of San Diego.

John A. James. This San Antonio lawyer recently established himself in practice and continues on the active list of the Texas legal profession a name which has been distinguished for many years. He represents in the third generation one of the oldest and best known Texas pioneer families.

His grandfather was John James, an Englishman by birth, whose attainments and experiences were such as to give his name a permanent place in early Texas annals. John James was born at Great Yarmouth, in England in the year 1819. He came to Halifax in Nova Scotia, when a youth, with his father. In 1839 John James came to San Antonio, in the Republic of Texas. As surveyor and civil engineer, he laid off the plans of the present Texas towns of Boerne, Castroville, Bandera, and others, and did land surveying on a large scale throughout Texas, particularly from San Antonio west to El Paso and along the Mexican border. It is his distinction to have surveyed, platted and recorded more land than any other individual surveyor in this state. John James was one of the greatest landowners of the state, holding land in many counties. Fort Davis in West Texas was laid off by him and was owned by him also; Fort Davis is still owned by his descendants. His life on the frontier was filled with adventure and thrilling incidents. At one time he drove many of his cattle overland from Texas to California, through the desert and Indian country. John James was loyal to Texas throughout the conflict between the North and the South. His home on Commerce Street, San Antonio, was the place at which many famous men were entertained, among whom were Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, later General Lee; Generals Worth and Albert Sidney Johnston, S. B. Holabird and many others. John James died at his home in San Antonio November 26th, 1877. His wife's maiden name was Miss Annie Milby, who was born at the old Texas coast town of Indianola, the daughter of William Polk Milby, member of the Texas Congress and signer of the Texas declaration of independence.

As a lawyer and jurist few Texans were so well known or reached so high a place as the late Chief Justice John H. James, a son of John and Annie (Milby) James, and father of the San Antonio lawyer first mentioned. Justice John H. James, who died at "James Park," his country home near Comfort, Texas, July 17th, 1912, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of the State. He was born at the old James homestead in San Antonio November 13, 1852. He was educated in the old Quaker college, Earlham, in the State of Indiana, and in the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in the class of 1873. After twenty years of very successful practice in San Antonio, he was elevated to the bench by the then Governor James Hogg. At the time of his death he had been for ninteen years Chief Justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. Judge John H. James has not only been noted for his attainments in Law, but was also an exalted character and was greatly beloved among his profession and by all who knew him.

Judge John H. James married Miss Maria A. Williams, who is still living in San Antonio. Her father was the late Colonel Thomas G. Williams, another pioneer of San Antonio. Col. Williams was a graduate of West Point Military Academy in the class of 1849, but resigned from the United States army in 1861 and became Assistant Commissary General of the Confederate Army, and went through the war as one of the gallant officers of the south. Later he became an influential factor in the upbuilding of San Antonio, and it was through his efforts and influence in Congress that the Department Headquarters was established at San Antonio. His wife's name before marriage was Miss Mary C. Curtis; she was a granddaughter of Governor Tyler of Virginia, and a niece of President John Tyler.

John Alexander James, whose noted forbears are thus briefly sketched, was born in the City of San Antonio, July 14th, 1889. His preliminary education was acquired in the San Antonio schools, ending with his graduation from high school in 1907. The traditions of the home afforded the most liberal advantages and he went East and entered one of the best known of the preparatory schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, in New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1909. Mr. James then went to the University of Texas and in 1912 took his degree of LL. B. from the law school there, after which he located for practice in his native city. He is now a law partner of his brother-in-law, Hon. Sigismund Engelking, formerly United States Attorney for the Western District of Texas.

William T. Norris is a leading merchant of Detroit, in and about which city his life has been passed thus far. His father was one of the strong and active factors of Red River county for many years, identifying himself therewith in 1858, at which time he brought his young family hither from the Spartansburg district, in South Carolina. He settled less than two miles south of the village of Detroit, and continued to be identified with the community until death claimed him, witnessing many changes in the growth and experience of the young town. He was Major John N. Norris, and was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in 1826, a son of Major William Norris, native of Scotland. The family is one of the Colonial ones of America, and members of its earlier American generations shared in the hardships and risked the dangers to life and liberty as Continental soldiers in the War of the Revolution.

Major John Nuckols Norris was the son of William and Sallie (Nuckols) Norris, both of whom were born and reared and ended their days in the old Palmetto state. Their children were as follows: Sue, who married Captain Frank Anderson and passed her days among the scenes of her childhood. Miss Julia E. died in Canes county, Texas, in 1908; William T. died unmarried of wounds received in the battle of Seven Pines, while in the Confederate service; and the youngest was John Nuckols, the father of William T. of this review.

John Nuckols Norris came to mature years as a graduate of the University of South Carolina. When he left his native state he gathered his negroes together and came by caravan, threading his quiet way westward toward the one-time realm of Mexico, and in the vicinity of Detroit settled down to the supervision of a plantation. His plans were disconcerted somewhat by the outbreak of the Rebellion within a few years after he had located in Texas. As a result of that struggle, all but the land he owned, a few items of personal property that he was able to secrete, passed from him, leaving him little beyond the bare memory of his former possessions and his many sacrifices. His farm was originally the property of Col. H. B. Epperson. Before Major Norris entered the army as a member of the Twenty-ninth Texas, he had witnessed his seventy-five slaves become free men and women at the stroke of a pen, and thus was begun the financial ruin that was most complete before the war had ended.

The command of Major Norris, which had been assigned to Gen. Maxey's brigade, crossed the Mississippi river in time to take part in the battle of Corinth. He was present at the bombardment of Fort Hudson and soon after the fall of Vicksburg he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department and served in this section during the remainder of the war. He was placed in charge of the quarter-master's department of the Indian Territory during the latter part of the struggle and had his headquarters at old Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation.

While it is true the war stripped him of his fortune, it did not leave him bereft of his spirit, and he returned to civil life as earnestly as he had supported the secession. He sought the field of merchandise after the war and engaged in business at Jefferson, Texas, carrying on business there as a member of the firm of Sims, Norris and Fifer. He later moved to Paris, Texas, and carried on an independent business, and when he left there he opened up a country store near Detroit. He sold goods there until the business was wiped out a few months later by a conflagration, and in February, 1878, he established himself at Detroit and actively resumed his farming activities. In 1880 Maj. Norris met with an accident that induced partial paralysis, and he passed the remaining years of his life a helpless cripple. His wide business experience and his liberal education still made him a useful man to his community, and he served it for sixteen years as justice of the peace. He was not a man of more than ordinary eloquence or ability in histrionic lines, and made no pretense at public speaking. He was not of orthodox faith and manifested no sympathy toward gatherings outside his home, save those in Masonic hall.

As has been intimated, Major Norris married prior to his coming to Texas. His wife was Mary Rodgers, a daughter of John Rodgers, who came to the shores of South Carolina as an orphaned Irish lad of sixteen years, and came to be one of the leading citizens of Spartanburg, and a prominent county official, holding the office of county clerk for many years. He was twice married and the children of two mothers called him father. Mrs. Norris still survives her husband, who died in 1902, and she is the mother of eight children: Anna M. married Dr. C. T. Clark and resides in Clarksville, Texas; Mrs. S. T. Crittenden, of Detroit, Texas; Mrs. W. T. Hudgins, of Texarkana; John B. died at the age of seven years; William T., of this review; J. Nuckols, Jr., a leading and successful business man and financier of Detroit; Robert G., a merchant of Detroit, Texas; and Mrs. E. B. Lyle, of Detroit.

William T. Norris was born March 24, 1866, and attended school in Paris and Detroit, beginning the duties of life as a farmer at the old home place. At the age of twenty he initiated his mercantile career as a clerk for his brother-in-law, Mr. Crittenden, and in 1889 he had so far prospered as to be able to buy a one-fourth interest in the business. In 1891 he succeeded to the entire business, and during the years since that time he has been associated with others as a member of firms yet remembered by the citizenship of the community. In Detroit Mr. Norris carries on his business under the name of W. T. Norris, and his branch houses at Rugby and Bogata are conducted under the business appellation of Norris & Smith, and Norris & Harvey. Like his father, Mr. Norris has maintained a personal interest in the farming business, and he has made no record as an active participant in the political affairs of the district. His political aid, such as he has to offer, goes to the Democracy on important questions of state and national import, and to the individual largely, in affairs of local concern. Withal, he is recognized among the sturdy and valuable citizens of the community, and takes his place with the weighty men of the city.

On February 14, 1896, Mr. Norris married Miss Susie Joplin, a daughter of the late Captain J. Joplin, after

whom Joplin, Missouri, was named, and who established the first store upon that townsite under the firm name of Joplin & Moncure. He was later a plainsman to California, and subsequently lived at Sedalia, Missouri, where he enlisted in the Confederate army and became a captain. At the close of the war Capt. Joplin settled at Myrtle Springs, Bowie county, Texas, and there married Miss Minerva B. Hocks. His final move took him to Detroit, and here he passed away in 1898. His second wife was Miss Sibbie Caldwell, who bore him five children, as follows: Della, the wife of Thomas P. Guest, of Detroit, Texas; Miss Minerva Joplin, of this city; Mrs. G. E. Dean, of Idabel, Oklahoma; Mrs. George McDowell, of Texarkana, and J. C. Joplin, of Idabel, Oklahoma. The children of his first first marriage were: Mrs. Norris, Mrs. V. M. Morgan, of Idabel, Oklahoma; and J. W. Joplin, of Detroit.

Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Norris only Frank survives, his birth having occurred on March 19, 1904. The Norris family are members of no church, and Mr. Norris has no fraternal or other social relations beyond his membership in the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World.

Otto P. Kroeger. During nearly a quarter century's identification with the building and contracting business in El Paso, Mr. Kroeger has established a reputation for responsible financial management and systematic and accurate execution of every contract which he undertakes, even down to the last detail.

The work of a building contractor does not require assertion or unsupported statements to give it prestige. The record of constructive enterprise undertaken and executed stands as the real test of the quality of enterprise possessed by the individual contractor. Few men in the business in the entire state of Texas can exhibit a finer record in buildings actually completed and now conspicuous in various cities than Mr. Kroeger. This list of constructive enterprises includes the Caples building, the American National Bank Building, the White House Department Store, the Galishers Department Store, the Paso Del Norte Hotel, all in El Paso; the Southwestern Theological Building at Fort Worth; the Telephone Building at San Antonio, and also the County Jail in that city, as well as the Masonic Temple and other important buildings there, and in other cities of the state.

Mr. Otto P. Kroeger was born in Pommern, in North Germany, on June 6, 1867, a son of Carl F. and Elise (Dinse) Kroeger. The parents, who were both natives of Germany, came to America in 1872, locating in San Antonio, Texas, where they both live now, the father at the age of seventy-three and the mother at the age of seventy. The father, after many years of business experience and activity, is now retired.

Otto P. Kroeger, who was the eldest in a family of twelve children, gained his early education in the public schools of San Antonio, and on leaving school learned the fundamental principals of the carpenter trade. This trade is really at the basis of the building contracting business, and the expert knowledge acquired as a carpenter gave him an excellent equipment for his work. His first contract was the county jail at San Antonio, and that was the first of many important buildings that he erected in that city before he came to El Paso in 1906. Prior to his settling here Mr. Kroeger had carried on a good many large building contracts in other cities of the state, even carrying his work as far as Bisbee, Arizona, where severel splendid buildings are the outcome of his enterprise. Each year that he has been active in his profession has added something perceptibly to his reputation in building and contracting circles in the state, and he has now reached a point in his career where he practically commands the building construction work of Western, Texas, while he has carried out important contracts in other western cities, outside of Texas. Among the recent buildings of note in El Paso which he erected might be mentioned the First National Bank building, one of the finest of its kind in the city.

Fraternally Mr. Kroeger is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Elks in El Paso, and his church is the Lutheran. In politics he is independent. He was married at Las Cruces, New Mexico, in October, 1911, to Miss Mary Kennedy, who was born in Arizona, where her father, E. O. Kennedy, was one of the early American pioneers and a prominent mining engineer of the state.

Judge Howard F. O'Neal. The bar of Northeast Texas has had no abler or better known representative during the last half century than the several members of the O'Neal family, whose careers as attorneys, as members of the legislature, and as soldiers and on the bench and in general citizenship, have given their name a distinction such as few family names in this part of the state possess. In November, 1912, the electorate of the Fifth Judicial District, chose as district judge, Mr. Howard F. O'Neal, who for many years has been prominent as a member of the bar in Atlanta, Cass county. His father before him was an eminent lawyer, and Judge O'Neal has a brother who is also well known in the legal profession of Northeast Texas.

Howard F. O'Neal was born in Harrison county, Texas, September, 1853, and is a son of Hon. Henry F. and Malantha (Cooley) O'Neal. His father was a native of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and at the age of fifteen years, joined Captain Cook's Company in Jefferson Davis's regiment, being the youngest member of that regiment, and went to the Mexican war. He served as a soldier in the battle of Monterey, and was in other engagements of that period. When he had returned to Mississippi, as a youthful veteran, he soon afterwards in company with his father, whose name is Francis O'Neal, came into Texas, locating in Harrison county. His service in the Mexican War, as was the case with many others, was but a prelude to a much more severe military experience during the Civil war. As a member of the Eighteenth Texas, which was originally Ochiltree's regiment, Walker's Division in the Transmississippi Department, he gave service practically throughout the period of hostilities between the states. In 1858 Henry F. O'Neal with his family removed to Linden, which is the county seat of Cass county, and there he spent the remainder of his life, which came to a close in 1893. By profession he was a lawyer and his success in the profession was further adorned by public honors. He was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1874, serving in the first session after the reconstruction period. He was also a member of the state senate in 1892. His wife, who was a native of North Carolina, but was reared in Virginia, died at Linden in 1889.

Judge Howard F. O'Neal was reared at Linden, where he attended the common schools, continuing his education in Mt. Pleasant, Texas, and studied for the bar in his father's office. He was admitted in December, 1873, and at that date began the practice which has continued with notable success for forty years. During the first half of this period he was a resident of Linden, but in 1893 he removed to his present home in Atlanta, which is the commercial metropolis of Cass county.

Judge O'Neal's first important public position was as a member of the Twenty-Fourth Legislature in the lower house, having been elected in 1895, only three years after his father had been chosen to the state senate. Then in November, 1912, he was elected District Judge of the Fifth Judicial District and entered upon the duties of his office in December of the same year. He has had a prominent part in the Democratic party in earlier years, having been one of the Demo-

cratic presidential electors from Texas in 1896. He is a director of the Atlanta National Bank.

Judge O'Neal is a Royal Arch Mason, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his family are communicants of the Methodist church. Mrs. O'Neal, who before her marriage was Miss Ida Taylor, was born and reared at Linden. They are the parents of two children Herschel O'Neal and Mrs. Ora Arnold. The latter is a resident of Gatesville, Texas. The son is clerk in the office of United States Senator, Morriss Sheppard, of Texarkana.

Honorable Hardy A. O'Neal, a brother of Judge O'Neal, is also one of the prominent lawyers of East Texas. He was admitted to the bar at the same time as his brother. He served as a member of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Legislatures and gained special distinction in the political life of the state as chairman of the Bailey Investigation Committee. He has been very active in bringing about development in the iron ore deposits of Cass county, and has also taken a very influential part in promoting modern agricultural methods, diversification of crops and a well balanced development along all lines of Northeast Texas.

WILLIAM A. TACKETT. As one of the leading architects in Texas, William A. Tackett's experience in the practical activities of his profession began about eighteen years ago, and have been continued in north Texas and also in Oklahoma. His substantial reputation as an architect has been acquired as a result of his talent, his distinctive ideas in the creative side of his work, and his energy and devotion to the highest ideals of his calling. Since 1912 Mr. Tackett has attended to a large business in his line from his offices at Sherman.

William A. Tackett was born November 4, 1871, near Iuka, Mississippi, a son of J. W. and Nancy A. (Bishop) Tackett. Of French descent, he belongs to two old and honored families of the South, members of which took a prominent part in the war between the states. His paternal grandfather, Johns Tackett, was a member of an Alabama regiment of volunteers in the Confederate army, and was captured in battle and served several months in a Northern prison. One of his sons, Enoch Tackett, the only uncle of William A. Tackett on his father's side, was also in the Confederate service, was taken prisoner, and died in prison. James J. Bishop, the maternal grandfather, enlisted from Mississippi in the Confederate service, was wounded in the battle of Corinth, and after recovering rejoined his command and served long and faithfully the Southern cause. J. W. Tackett, father of William A., was born at Florence, Alabama, came to Texas in 1875 and settled first in Delta county and afterwards at Weatherford, where he now lives engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business. He married Nancy A. Bishop, who was born in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and seven of their ten children still survive, William A. being the oldest.

Mr. Tackett was ten years old when brought by his parents from Delta county to Weatherford, Parker county, Texas, and after finishing his education in the public schools attended Weatherford College at Weatherford. After determining upon a career in architecture, he took a second course in preparation for that profession, and in 1896 began practice in his home town of Weatherford. Not long afterward he went to Ardmore, Oklahoma, and besides a large amount of professional business of an ordinary character he was one of the associated architects for the Carter county court house and the Hargrove College at Ardmore. Since leaving Ardmore in 1912 Mr. Tackett has lived in Sherman and has his offices in the Merchants and Planters Bank building. His specialty has been the planning and supervision of the construction of school houses, in which he has developed a distinctive style, and notable examples of his work are to be found in the high school at Celeste, Texas, the Cleburne College at Cleburne, the Sherman Business College at Sherman, and a number of others.

Mr. Tackett in politics is inclinded to favor Democratic policies and candidates, although frequently casting his vote independently, especially in Municipal matters. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order and Modern Woodmen of America, and his religious home is with the Christian church. Since coming to Sherman he has formed a wide acquaintance, and expresses himself as thoroughly satisfied with his new surroundings. His devotion to his calling, and the numerous duties pertaining thereto, have left him but little time for recreation or social diversion, but personally he is genial, sociable and easily approached.

Mr. Tackett was married May 12, 1894, at Weatherford to Miss Cornella A. Hearte, daughter of Jacob K. Hearte, a farmer and stockman of Weatherford. To their union have been born two sons and four daughters, namely: Miss Alberta, aged seventeen; Ethalma, thirteen years old; Jacob W., eleven years of age; and Lewis E., aged seven, all of whom are attending school at Sherman; Cornella Josephine, now three years of age, and Ludora, the youngest of this family.

HENRY WARREN PIRKEY. Identified with the commercial and financial affairs of Red River county all his business life, Mr. Pirkey is one of the progressive young business men whose accomplishments have already been noteworthy, but are especially interesting as affording the promise for much larger sphere of action. He was reared a country boy in this vicinity, although of old Texas stock, and in a few years which have intervened since he left the farm and began commercial life, he has won both influence and position.

Mr. Pirkey is cashier of the oldest bank in Annona. The First National Bank of Annona was organized and began business in 1904 with a capital of $25,000. R. N. Boswell was first president, R. F. Scott was vice president, and Ira C. Bryant, the first cashier. Mr. Scott has since become president, Mr. E. K. Russell vice president, and Mr. Pirkey succeeded Mr. Bryant as cashier and active manager of the bank. The other directors of this solid financial institution of north Texas are J. M. Stiles and J. M. Thompson.

Henry Warren Pirkey was born at Dalby Springs in Bowie county, Texas, January 24, 1879. Few families in the Red River Valley antedated the settlement of the Pirkey's in Bowie county. The founder of the family in this part of Texas was S. H. Pirkey, who came here during the time of the Texas Republic. Mr. S. H. Pirkey was a lawyer by profession, a man of unusual education and ability, and was born in the old commonwealth of Virginia. After settling in Texas he practiced his profession until the outbreak of the war between the state, at which time he entered the Confederate army, and died while in the service of the South. His widow survived him many years until her death in 1913, and was ninety-four years of age at the time of her passing. Their children were: Benjamin, who died unmarried; Bye, who passed away in Bowie county leaving a family; Calhoun, who resides at Dalby Springs; Mollie Adcock; Bird, who married A. D. Putnam and resides in Dekalb, Texas; and Dick B., the father of Henry W.

One of the leading citizens and business men of Bowie county, Dick B. Pirkey was born in this county in 1854, and has spent most of his life at Dalby Springs. His education and opportunities were limited to the short winter terms of the country schools, and he began life as a farmer. In more recent years his sphere of operations has extended to the proprietorship of a public gin, and he has enjoyed an abundant prosperity. He married Miss Sallie H. Dalby, who was the daughter of a neighboring old family of this section of Texas.

Wm A Tackett.

Her father was Warren Dalby, the maiden name of whose wife was Mitchell. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dick B. Pirkey are: Henry W.; May, who died in young womanhood; Clara, who married George H. Lumpkin of Dalby Springs; and two who died in childhood. The Pirkeys have always been interested in moral and religious affairs, and have been adherents of the Methodist church.

Mr. Henry W. Pirkey entered his career in life largely through the avenue of practical experience. His education was attained in the country schools and was sufficient, if not liberal, at any rate affording a good foundation for commercial life. The years intervening between his school days and his majority were spent in the labors of the home farm, and when he made a first trial in commercial life, it was as a clerk in a country school at Lydia, at wages of $30.00 per month. This employment continued for fifteen months. He then located at Annona and had charge of the clerical work of the Annona Mercantile Company, the proprietors and chief parties in which were Messrs. Puckett & Stiles. After two years with the Annona store, he was promoted and transferred as manager of the store at Box Elder, the business which he conducted with complete satisfaction to the proprietors until January, 1907. At the latter date he came to the First National Bank as successor of Mr. Bryant. Mr. Pirkey continues his active connection with merchandising, and is junior member of the mercantile house of Crump & Pirkey at Lydia, the town where Mr. Pirkey gained his first business experience.

At Dalby Springs, December 1, 1898, Mr. Pirkey married Miss Mary Baker. Mrs. Pirkey lived only until 1900, and at her death left one son, James Richard. On August 8, 1906, Mr. Pirkey married Miss Lela Giddens of Annona, a daughter of F. H. Giddens, an old resident of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Pirkey are the parents of the following children: Henry W., Jr., Louis Francis and Martha. Fraternally Mr. Pirkey is a master Mason, gives his vote to the support of the dominant political party of Texas, but aside from the essentials of good citizenship, devotes all his time to his business.

C. M. Hoard, M. D. C., but recently established himself in Sherman as a veterinary surgeon, and though his residence and practice here has been brief, it has been of convincing nature, and it would seem that the doctor is well established in his profession in the city and a permanent resident.

Dr. C. M. Hoard was born on December 3, 1888, at Celeste, Texas, and he is a son of L. M. and Bettie (Bell) Hoard, both natives of this state. The father is a hardware merchant of Celeste, Texas, and has long been occupied in that enterprise. The doctor is the eldest living child of his parents. There were four born to them, one of them dying in 1911. He had his education in the public schools, finishing with the Celeste high school and following that with a course in a veterinary college at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree M. D. C. The first professional work of the Doctor was carried on in Royse City, Texas, and he came to Sherman in February, 1913, where he at once found favor, and he has since enjoyed an ever increasing practice.

Doctor Hoard is inclined to be unbiased in his political views, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is still on the list of Sherman's eligible bachelors.

Homer O. Tatum. The general secretary of the Young Men's Association at Sherman has made a splendid record in his chosen field of work, and the Sherman association is now on a substantial basis both financially and in point of service and influence in the community.

Homer O. Tatum was born March 1, 1886, at Burton, Texas, a son of Henry and H. M. Tatum. His father was born in Texas, and the grandmother Tatum is still living at Burton at the good age of fourscore years. The Tatums are of Scotch-Irish stock, and the family has been long established in Texas. Mr. Tatum's mother came from Florida. His father for a number of years was in mercantile enterprise at Burton, and the latter part of his life lived retired and died in 1893. The mother is still living at Temple. There were three children, two sons and one daughter. Kenneth Tatum, the youngest, in the telephone business at Temple, and Lucile Tatum, the oldest, died 1884.

Homer O. Tatum received his early education in the public schools of Burton, and after his mother moved to Salado he attended the public schools there. He took a course in a business college at Houston, and in 1905, in order to provide for the support of his widowed mother, found employment in a minor capacity with the Boston Store at Houston. He finally became a shipping clerk, and when the store was sold went with the Gimbel Millinery Company as cashier. After one year with that firm, on September 19, 1909, he became active secretary of the Sherman Young Men's Christian Association. He received a thorough training in association work with the Houston organization, which is recognized as one of the best equipped establishments in the entire south. On April 1, 1910, Mr. Tatum came to Sherman as assistant secretary of the local association, and since July 1, 1912, has been general secretary. Since he began his work at Sherman in April, 1910, the indebtedness of the local association, amounting in the aggregate to $40,000.00, has been entirely cleared off and many improvements have been introduced into the local service. These improvements include the installation of two bowling alleys and a large amount of new furniture equipment. The Sherman Y. M. C. A. is housed in a commodious three-story brick building. The first floor is used for the gymnasium and games, reading room and general offices. The second story is given over to the boys' department and educational class rooms, also the rooms occupied by the board of directors and the banquet hall. The third floor is set apart as a dormitory.

Mr. Tatum is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is a liberal Democrat in his political views. He has found a congenial work in the Y. M. C. A., and is a loyal citizen of Sherman, which he believes to be one of the finest centers of pleasure and of general business opportunities in the entire southwest.

Mr. Tatum lives on N. Hopson street. On June 20, 1911, at Bartlett, Texas, he married Miss Minnie Keeton. Her father, S. C. Keeton, was a farmer and land owner in Williamson county, and during the war was all through the service with the Confederate Army. He now lives retired at Sanger, Texas.

R. Blevins. Hood county as a civil organization did not exist when Mr. Blevins first took up his residence in that part of the state. He is in many ways a pioneer of pioneers. For forty years he has followed the quiet industry of the farmer, and with the accumulation of material prosperity has also witnessed and been a part in the remarkable changes which have established all the standard institutions of civilization in this part of the state. In the early years he served as a Texas ranger, and spent about two years on the frontier in the seventies when the last Indian troubles occurred. Sixty-five years of his life has been spent in Texas and few men are better acquainted with conditions in the past than Mr. Blevins. He has had many narrow escapes from Indians and outlaws, and took part in several battles while a ranger. He was in the raid against the Indians along the Colorado River in 1874, and at that time the rangers captured fifty-seven head of stolen horses. That was the last important event of Indian hostility in that part of the state. In the years since Mr. Blevins

first became a resident of Hood county, the population has increased from scattering dozens to many thousands. He remembers when there were no towns anywhere within the present Hood county, and he was a citizen voter at the time Hood county was organized and remembers well the establishment of the county seat on a site over which he has ridden when it was wild prairie. Mr. Blevins was an eye witness of the murder of the Savage brothers in Parker county, being with a party of rangers in pursuit of the murderers, though never near enough to prevent or defend the helpless brothers who were engaged in work at their home when overtaken and cruelly murdered. Not only is Mr. Blevins an old resident, but one of the most loyal to the state of Texas, and an enthusiast in its resources, climate and its industrious and able citizenship. He is proud of the churches and schools that have sprung up over the once desert land, and during his time he has witnessed an almost complete change in the moral and social habits of the residents in this section of the state.

Mr. R. Blevins was born April 15, 1849, at Cameron, Milam county, Texas, a son of Squire and Elizabeth Blevins, who came to this state from Missouri. His father was a farmer, and moving to Texas in 1844 became one of the very earliest pioneers of Milam county. Later he moved to Johnson county, and farming continued to be his vocation until his death in 1886. The mother died about 1851. Mr. Blevins was the youngest of four children, two sons and two daughters.

His early education was exceedingly limited owing to the scarcity of schools during his youth, and he never had any advantages except such as could be supplied from the local institutions. His first regular work was on the cattle range, and he assisted in trailing cattle from the Rio Grande border to Kansas City, a distance of about eleven hundred miles. That was some years before the first railroad was built into the southwest from the central states. Some forty years ago, he left the cattle range, and began farming in Hood county, and that has been the vocation from which he has reaped the principal wealth and prosperity which he now enjoys. He well remembers when buffalo, deer, antelopes, and wild turkey were abundant in all parts of Hood county, and he has killed many a one in this county, and where Colorado City now stands. At that time practically all the residents lived on game supplied by these animals.

Mr. Blevins has been a school trustee of his district for twenty years, and for several years served as road overseer. In politics he has always been a stanch supporter of the Democratic principles, and is a member of the Christian church.

In 1873 in Hood County he married Miss Adeline Herring, whose father, Steve Herring, was a farmer in Hood county until his death on November 30, 1911. Steve Herring was a veteran of two wars, the Mexican war in the forties, and the Civil war in which he wore a gray uniform and from which he carried a wound received in one of the battles. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Blevins, six daughters and one son, mentioned as follows: Lou Alice, married Walter Lahes, a farmer at Thorp Springs, in Hood County; Viola, the wife of M. A. Willhoit a farmer in Hood county; Rosa Lee married G. E. Crandall, a farmer in Hood county; J. T., the only son, married Laura Duke, now deceased, and since her death has lived with his father; Florence married J. H. Marrs, and is living on a farm in Hood county; Victory married G. O. Crandall, who is connected with a lumber company in the state of California; Miss Myrtle, the youngest, lives at home. Mr. Blevins also takes care of his two grandchildren. He in descent is Irish on his father's side and English in the maternal line. He stands in the forefront of the best men in this county.

Samuel Franklin Blair, M. D., has been identified with the practice of medicine at Cooper, Texas, for only a few years, but long enough to prove his professional ability and gain recognition as a citizen of first rank.

Doctor Blair was born in Penola county, Mississippi, and is of Irish descent. James A. Blair, his grandfather, brought the family from Belfast, Ireland, to this country in 1831 and settled at Blakely, Georgia. In Ireland he had been engaged in the wholesale drug business, but after coming to this country he embarked in the hotel and merchandise business. He was twice married. His first wife, Jane (Scott) Blair, a Scotch lady, passed away before the departure of the family for America. In their family were seven sons and two daughters. Among the sons were William, John, Samuel and Charles. One of the daughters, Belle, died unmarried, and the other, Mary, died in Philadelphia as the wife of a Mr. Livingston. After a few years spent in Georgia, the Blair family moved westward to Panola county, Mississippi, where the father passed away in 1841. He fell into the ways of the people of the South, and kept a teacher in his home for the education of his children. William Blair, the eldest son, was born in 1827. In addition to the training he received at home, he attended a school at Atlanta, Georgia, where he further prepared himself for American citizenship. At the age of twenty-one years, he went to the gold fields of California. This trip was made across the plains and he reached his destination, Sacramento, when that now prosperous city was a canvas town. He engaged in mining successfully, but abandoned the mines at the end of two years, on receipt of a message from an uncle in Belfast, requesting his presence there to aid in the settlement of a family estate. Responding to the call of his Irish relative, he cashed his several thousand dollars worth of dust and sailed from San Francisco for the Emerald Isle. He made the journey without delay, found his share of the estate ready for him whenever he should decide to remain Irish and enjoy it under the laws to which the property was subject. He told his uncle that a gift of all Ireland to him wouldn't induce him to remain in the country. So he forsook his legacy, permitting it to be enjoyed by his kin under the British Crown, while he rejoined his family in the United States and resumed citizenship under the banner of liberty.

From 1850 to 1861, Doctor Blair's father was a planter in Panola county, Mississippi. The outbreak of the war in 1861 found him siding with his neighbors, and he was given a mail contract by the Confederate government, the execution of which constituted his share in the war. The "bullet department," as he termed the battlefield and the firing line, was not his department of the war, and at the end of the conflict he felt no regrets at having carried the mail rather than the gun for the "lost cause."

In 1878, he left Mississippi and came to Texas. He settled near Paris, where he farmed until 1882. That year he went to Tarrant county and engaged in the cattle business, with which he was identified until 1893, when he turned his attention to merchandising at Fort Worth. This last named business he abandoned after a few years, but he lived in Fort Worth up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1911. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and the Masonic order. He had married Miss Ellena Shankle, daughter of Jesse Shankle, of Irish blood and a resident of Alabama. Mrs. Blair died in 1885. She was the mother of the following family: Elizabeth, wife of T. J. Selby, of Roxton, Texas; Anna, widow of Mr. Johnson, of Fort Worth; William and John, twin brothers, of Fort Worth; Mary, who died unmarried; Doctor Charles, of Percilla, Texas; Jessie, wife of Jeff Davis, of Tarrant county, Texas; Samuel Franklin, whose name introduces this biographical review; Sallie, wife of William McCarty, of Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and James E., of Fort Worth.

Samuel F. Blair received his literary education in the

Samuel F. Blair M.D.

Fort Worth High School and the University at that place. After his school days were over, he was for several years employed in clerical work, and gained some experience in his father's store, in this way drifting around for some time before choosing a definite course for life. Having decided on a medical profession, he began the study of medicine in the office of Doctors Chambers and Whitehead of Fort Worth and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Fort Worth. After a year in college at Fort Worth, he went to the Louisville Medical College and spent one year in that institution. He began the practice of his profession, upon certificate, at Klondike, Texas, before he finished his senior year, and remained there from year to year, delaying his graduation for ten years, and thus it was not until 1909 that he received his diploma, which he did from the Fort Worth Medical School. In January, 1911, he took up his residence at Cooper, where he has since resided and successfully conducted the practice of medicine.

Doctor Blair belongs to the regular school of medicine and affiliates with its various societies, including the North Texas, State and American Medical Associations. He has been president of the county society and at this time is its vice president.

In a business way, Doctor Blair has shown himself interested in local affairs to the extent of being a subscriber to the stock of the bank organized in Klondike, Tex., and to the building of the residence which he and his family occupy.

January 6, 1901, at Sulphur Springs, Texas, Doctor Blair was married to Miss Conrad Hackleman, daughter of Conrad and Lou (Willis) Hackleman. Mr. Hackleman is a German farmer, and he and his wife are the parents of five children, the others being William, James, Charles and Herman. The Doctor and Mrs. Blair have one child, Madeline.

Fraternally, Doctor Blair is a Master Mason, and, religiously, he conforms to the Baptist faith.

JOHN J. RAMEY. On November 29, 1895, John James Ramey passed from the scenes of his labors in Brownwood, Texas, yet the memory of his pure life, his many benefactions and his kindly deeds still remains. A man of sterling character, he was honorable in business, stanch in his friendships, sincere in his religious professions and true to every trust, and probably no man has ever lived in Brownwood whose removal caused more general regret than did his.

Mr. Ramey was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, January 4, 1848, and was a son of James M. and Nancy (Reddick) Ramey, of Kentucky. His father, a planter, continued to reside in his native state up to the time of his death December 11, 1906, while the mother passed away January 15, 1899. There were two sons and one daughter in the family, all now deceased, John J. being the eldest. The Ramey family is of French descent. The father of James M. Ramey was William Ramey, a son of John Ramey, who came from Fauquier County, Virginia, to Kentucky. William was a soldier in the war of 1812, in Brassfield's Company of Militia, Kentucky. He was captured by the British at River Raisin and confined at Fort Malden until paroled. He enlisted at Georgetown, Kentucky, August 15, 1812. He was married to Jane Sanders in Fayette county, Kentucky, in February, 1812, by Ambrose Bowen, a Baptist minister, and died in Caldwell county, Kentucky, in September, 1823.

John J. Ramey received his education in the public schools of his native state, and as a youth adopted the vocation of educator. Subsequently he became a clerk in a drug store and for the following five or six years was identified with the dry goods business. Satisfied that he could better himself in the southwest he came to Texas in 1877, and settled first in Shackelford county, where for several years he was engaged extensively in raising stock. He closed out his interests in that county and on December 18, 1880, came to Brownwood, in which city the remainder of his life was passed. He almost immediately became an important factor in the commercial circles of the city, becoming a member of the firm of Ramey, Smith & Company, in partnership with F. R. Smith, a concern which conducted a successful dry goods and grocery business for upwards of fifteen years, when the firm of Ramey, Garnett, McCullough & Company was also organized. The latter firm was engaged in wholesaling groceries up to the time of Mr. Ramey's death.

As a business man Mr. Ramey was one whose career may be studied with profit. He mastered the many details of the dry goods and grocery business and continued therein until at length he attained a commanding position and was able to hold it amid the strong competition which increasing capital and trade brought to Brownwood. His success was due alone to his energetic character and business capacity. Just in all of his dealings, he never sought an unfair advantage, but through straightforward methods became a successful business man. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Brownwood National Bank, where his judgment was accepted as final by his associates.

Mr. Ramey was unostentatious in appearance and unassuming in character, without hypocrisy or cant, but with a kindly and generous heart which delighted in deeds of practical benevolence. His influence was altogether beneficent and his attitude at times heroic. His devotion to the cause of Christianity, education and good citizenship was marked. For many years he was known as a pillar of the First Baptist church of Brownwood, in which he served as a deacon, was ever a faithful friend to his pastor, and was beloved by every member of the church. He was of a cheerful, even temperament and patient in all things, invariably greeting his friends and acquaintances with a friendly smile. Mr. Ramey's name is inseparably connected with Howard Payne College, of Brownwood, and more than any one man, with the exception of Dr. John D. Robnett, the founder of the institution, supported the college at a time when it was in sore need of friends. For five years he served as treasurer, and as such accepted its obligations, donating liberally and cheerfully toward the liquidation of its debts, and even after his death for several years his estate stood responsible as security for more than $20,000, an indebtedness that was not cleared off until the correllation of the colleges and schools of the Baptist denomination. He was always a Democrat, but never sought political preferment, choosing rather to devote his entire energies to what he considered his legitimate field of action. In fraternal circles he was known as a popular member of the local lodge of Masons. His community profited materially by his life; in his death it lost one of its most earnst, conscientious and public spirited citizens. He was three times married and was twice bereft of a companion.

On April 4, 1882, Mr. Ramey was united in marriage at Brownwood, Texas, to Miss Alice Lewis Smith, who survives him. She was a daughter of John Snelson and Pauline (Doswell) Smith, the latter born and reared in Hanover county, Virginia. He was a son of John Snelson Smith, Sr., a son of Charles Smith, who emigrated from England to Louisa county, Virginia, at an early date. Charles Smith was a son of Christopher Smith, of England, and he and his sons, Charles and Ambrose, received large grants of land in Virginia from the English crown. The father of Mrs. Ramey was born and reared in Louisa county, Virginia, and in 1860 he sold his plantation and slaves there and went to Indiana, just prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. On December 28, 1870, he came to Texas, settling near Waco, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until December 24, 1880, when he sold his interests there and moved to Brownwood. The last years of his life were

spent in retirement and he passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ramey, May 27, 1901, his wife having died December 31, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Ramey became the parents of five children, of whom four survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Doswell Ramey Early, whose husband, Clarence Y. Early, is connected with the firm of Walker-Smith Company, wholesale grocers of Brownwood; Frank Bracken Ramey, who is also with the Walker-Smith Company; Brooke Smith Ramey, who is connected with Mr. Theo. W. Whiteley, in the merchandise brokerage business, Salt Lake City, Utah; and John Lewis Ramey, who is connected with the Brownwood Oil Mill.

G. B. R. Smith. Coming first to Howe, Texas, in 1886, G. B. R. Smith identified himself with farming activities for a few years, enjoying more or less success, but it was not until 1898 that he disposed of his farming properties and moved to Celina, Texas, here engaging in the milling business, and identifying himself with the same enterprise at Sherman. Since that time he has enjoyed a generous measure of prosperity, and he is regarded as one of the substantial citizens of the place, well established in business, and lending something to the industrial solidity of the community by reason of his activites in the milling business.

Mr. Smith was born on January 20, 1848, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and he is a son of David and Johanna (Rhea) Smith, both natives of North Carolina. David Smith was a farmer in North Carolina, and in 1850 he moved to North Georgia, there engaging in farming activities in which he continued up to the time of his death in 1870. The mother died in 1865. The senior Smith was a prominent slave holder in the ante bellum days, and he felt the heavy stroke of the war period as did many another of the planter class in the loss not only of slaves, but other properties. He was the father of eight sons and two daughters, but two of which family are living today. James A. Smith, of Ringo, Georgia, a retired merchant, is one, and the subject of this review is the other.

G. B. R. Smith had his early education in the private schools of North Georgia. The war and its attendant misfortunes resulted in cutting short what would probably have been rounded out into a careful education, and he reached man's estate with but little knowledge of book lore to his credit. He began farming early in life in North Georgia, and a few years later, in 1886, came to Texas, locating at Howe, in Greyson county, and he remained there up to 1898, when he sold the farm and identified himself with the milling business in Celina, Texas. He continued successfully there, and in a short time established a similar milling plant at Sherman, and still maintains the two branches. The Sherman mill has a daily capacity of six hundred barrels, while the Celina mill has a capacity of just half that amount. The business is conducted under the firm style of the G. B. R. Smith Milling Company, and it is one of the up-to-date and progressive industrial concerns of the city.

Mr. Smith has followed the traditions of the true southerner in the matter of politics, and has been devoted to the principles of Democracy from earliest manhood. He is a Mason, affiliating with several Masonic bodies, and has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being a steward of the church.

On September 18, 1870, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mrs. N. F. Marsh, at Trion, Georgia, and to them have been born ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of them living today. Benjamin F. Smith, aged forty-one years, is at Celina, Texas, where he is engaged in the banking business, and he also is interested in the milling business which his father established there some years ago; M. F. Smith, thirty-nine years old, is located at Georgetown, Texas, in the cotton oil mill business, as president of a large company there; May is the wife of J. S. Collins, at Celina, a farmer of that community; J. Fred Smith, aged thirty-five, is settled at Dallas, and is there engaged in the contract and investment business; he is a man of varied interests, and is prominent in the city; Mrs. Emma Riddle is a widow, and she makes her home with her parents, being engaged at present in teaching school at Holdenville, Oklahoma; Denie is the wife of C. H. Butts, at Farmer's Branch, Texas, where Mr. Butts is engaged in contracting; Alma is married to C. H. Jackson, of Sherman, who is engaged in the drug business at this place; J. Paul Smith is connected with his father's milling plant as assistant manager of the concern; Dorothy Smith is at home, and Brinkley Smith, aged eighteen, is a student at the South Western University at Georgetown, Texas.

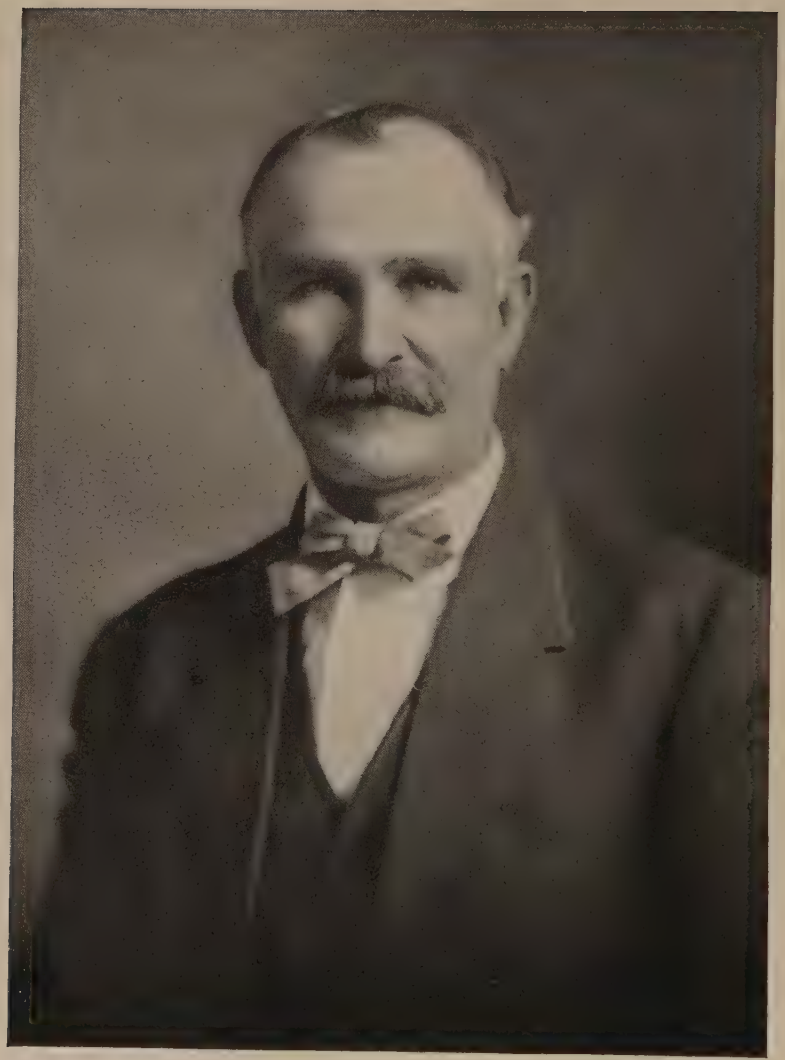
The home of the family is at 414 South Travis street, Sherman.

Richard H. Thorne. Few citizens of El Paso during the past quarter of a century have made a finer record of business builder than Richard H. Thorne, who is perhaps best known for his large and distinctive establishment in the hardware trade, but whose name is also prominently associated with the varied business life of this city.

Richard H. Thorne was born in Camden, New Jersey, March 31, 1859, and comes of a distinguished family. His father was the late Judge Norris Thorne, who was born in New York and settled in New Jersey during the fifties. He was a lawyer by profession and for many years was a judge, and was subsequently appointed to the Federal bench by President Grant. He was very prominent in Republican politics, and his name was often mentioned and considered for the office of United States Senator, although he always declined to become an active candidate. He was a soldier during the Civil war, and was engaged in guard duty about Washington. His death occurred in Washington, D. C., June 11, 1910, when eighty-four years of age. The maiden name of his wife was Hannah Porter Stone, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Hiram Stone, who was from Gloucester, England. Mrs. Stone died in 1880 at Washington, at the age of fifty-five and there were four children, three of whom are now living. One is a resident at Camden, New Jersey, and the other in Washington, D. C.

Richard H. Thorne, the youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Washington, finishing at the high school there. He attained his Bachelor's degree in 1874, and then entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in the class of 1880 in Civil engineering.

His career began in the employ of the Baltimore & Potomac Railway under S. T. Noyes, chief engineer. After seven and a half months in that work in April, 1881, he came west and in 1884 located in Texas at Denison, where he was a draughtsman for the M. C. White Hardware and Manufacturing Company. After eighteen months there he was offered a better place with the Huey & Philp Company, the largest wholesale hardware house of north Texas, at Dallas. Mr. Thorne remained at Dallas one year, and then went to El Paso, arriving on the twenty-sixth of March, 1886. He came to the town on Wednesday, and by Thursday night had bought the property at 114 Oregon Street. At that location he established his hardware business, and still owns the property. The development of his business shows a steady and prosperous growth. On his business letter head, Mr. Thorne carries four cuts which illustrate the progress of the buildings in which his business has been accommodated during the past quarter century. The one-story structure in 1886 had a floor space of nineteen hundred and fifty square feet; then in 1890 was completed the two story brick front building with thirty-nine hundred square feet; the next change was made by doubling the ground space of this building in 1899, and thus increasing the space to fifty-eight hundred and



Judge J. H. Knowles.
Midland Tex.

fifty feet. Finally in 1900 another addition at one side was erected, covering a varied and complete hardware stock now housed in a floor space of twenty-two thousand five hundred square feet. Besides this property Mr. Thorne is today one of the largest real estate owners in the city of El Paso, and has a large amount of acreage property.

Mr. Thorne in 1908 established and organized what is now the largest storage, forwarding and transferring company in El Paso, the business having first been known as the Thorne Storage & Distributing Company, and has since been succeeded by the Western Transfer & Storage Company. Since 1906 an important part of Mr. Thorne's enterprise has been in the installation and equipment and construction of safe and bank vault work, he being the only person engaged in this line of work in west Texas. In 1889 Mr. Thorne supervised the building of the entire plant and installed all the equipment of the El Paso smelters, and his ability has been called into service for similar work in constructing several of the large smelters in Mexico. He spent many months in Old Mexico doing this work. In politics Mr. Thorne is a follower of Theodore Roosevelt, and in the last campaign voted the Progressive ticket. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Freighters. He has membership in the El Paso Country Club and the Toltec Club, and was one of the organizers and is now one of the most influential members of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

At El Paso on February 19, 1894, he married Miss Frances Josephus Spencer, a daughter of Alden Waldo Spencer. Mrs. Thorne was born in Houston, Texas, and her father was a New Yorker and her mother a native of Switzerland. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thorne. Waldo, the older, born at Parsons, Kansas, October 3, 1895, is the wife of Hugo C. Meyer, her husband being connected with the inspection bureau of railroads at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are the parents of one child, Waldo born at Albuquerque in September, 1911. The second daughter Miretta Mary, was born in El Paso April 22, 1898. Mr. Thorne, whose generous prosperity is now assured has earned his own way since he was thirteen years of age, and is one of the group of citizens and business builders of whom El Paso reasonably feels proud.

WILLIAM LANG EVANS. The district clerk of Angelina county in the person of William Lang Evans is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of the county, and he was born within its borders in the year 1877. His life thus far has been spent here and he has given a most excellent account of himself in those enterprises that have claimed his attention since he came to man's estate.

William Lang Evans is the son of Elijah D. and Harriet (Lang) Evans. The father was born in Angelina county, six miles west of the town of Lufkin, his birth occurring in 1849, and he still resides in the neighborhood of his nativity. He has always been a farmer by occupation, and has enjoyed a pleasing degree of success in that industry. He is a son of the late Elisha Evans, who died in 1880, and who was, beyond any doubt, the earliest permanent white settler in what is now known as Angelina county. He was a native of Mississippi and came to Texas first in the year 1820, then visiting the location on the Neches river in what is now Angelina county, and there, when he returned to Texas in 1830 he permanently settled. He fought under General Sam Houston in the famed battle of San Jacinto, and took a prominent part in the stirring events that led to the independence of Texas in 1836. He was a large land owner, and in brief terms, a most successful man. The mother of the subject is a daughter of the late William Gordon Lang, who was also an early settler of Angelina county, where she was born. Mr. Lang was a surveyor, and he surveyed a vast amount of land in Texas, laying out county and other lines in the early days of which he was a part.

William Lang Evans was born on one of his father's farms, twelve miles west of Lufkin, and was reared to farm life. He received a good education, and when he was ready to take upon himself the responsibility for his own career, he turned his attention to teaching, and for ten years he was thus engaged in Angelina county. In 1910 he was elected clerk of the district court for Angelina county, and in 1912 he was re-elected. His service has been of a high order, and one that warranted in every respect his return to the office.

Mr. Evans married Miss Mamie Anderson, a native daughter of Angelina county, and she has borne her husband one son, James Woodrow Evans. The family have membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Evans is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Maccabee, with membership in certain other fraternal and social orders as well.

JUDGE JOSEPH H. KNOWLES. Few careers are more representative of the life and times of Texas during the last four decades than that of Judge Knowles, present judge of Midland county. Judge Knowles is best known to the citizenship of west Texas as a cattleman, and the following paragraphs, written more as reminiscences than as formal biography, will endeavor to set forth the environment and the activities which characterized the varied scenes of his career from the time he began riding the range until the present.

Judge Knowles, who was born in Gonzales county, Texas, December 20, 1858, is of one of the old Southern families, who located in Texas as early as 1827, only a half dozen years after the American colony was planted in this province of Mexico by the Austins. His parents were Ausmus E. Knowles and Ann G. Knowles. The mother is yet living in San Antonio with her daughter, at the age of ninety-six years, being well preserved and one of the venerable women of Texas, who has many delightful stories of the old days of this state. The father was a stock raiser and farmer of Gonzales county, where he settled about 1843. He was a native Georgian and a civil engineer and surveyor by profession. During the Civil war he was a recruiting officer and drilled a portion of the Texas volunteers composing Terry's Rangers in the Confederate army, holding the rank of captain. He was a veteran of the Indian wars in Florida, and soon after the close of those hostilities during the thirties he came west and located among the pioneers of Texas, while Texas was still an independent Republic. As a rancher and stock raiser, he prospered for more than sixty years. The location of his ranch now has a prominent name in Texas geography, being known as Rancho, in the extreme southwestern portion of Gonzales county, about a mile and a half north of the railway station of Nixon on the bank of the Clear Fork of Sandys, where the Gulf Shore Railroad crosses that county. The father died on the old homestead in that locality in the year 1900. There were ten children in his family, among whom Judge Knowles was fifth, and six of the children are yet living.

Judge Knowles obtained a common school education as a boy in Gonzales county. From his early boyhood until the present time he has been engaged in raising stock in southern and western Texas. When he began his career in the early seventies all of west Texas was a vast frontier without a fence or a railroad in all the expanse between the Rio Grande and the Red river, and west of the old sections of the state with the cities of Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio being the western border. In those days Judge Knowles frequently accompanied herds of cattle that were being driven up the great northern trains from south Texas into the northwestern territories. Across the famous cattle trails, there

was only one railroad line and that was in southern Kansas. The time consumed in making such a trip was from three to five months, and from fifteen to twenty-five cowboys composed the outfits, as they were called, that conveyed these great herds of cattle over the trails between the south and the northwest. The herds ranged from two thousand to four thousand head of cattle, the average being about three thousand. Some of these great droves of live stock were driven as far north as the international boundary lines on the border of the British possessions. From the Nueces and the San Antonio rivers, tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico, on the south, to the British line on the north, a distance of over 2,000 miles, there swept a vast country which was entirely on the frontier. Over all this region there was never a fence to obstruct the wanderings of cattle or the moving of herds, and only the one railroad which has just been mentioned, and the presence of these immense herds of cattle never damaged any crops since there were practically no grain crops grown over the ranges at that time.

In driving cattle to the northwest, Fort Worth was considered the "last chance" for supplies to the cowboys. Fort Worth was a little frontier village, with less than three thousand inhabitants and was altogether known as a cattle town and fort. In passing that village, the regular cattle trail followed a route just east of where the present Union depot now stands, and then veered a little to the northwest, crossing the Trinity River just north of where the court house stands. Then a little further to the north where the packing houses of North Fort Worth are situated, were the halting grounds where the cowboys collected and grazed their herds, until they themselves had satisfied their appetites for food and pleasure in Fort Worth. Half of the crews would go into town during the forenoon and if in condition to do so, would relieve the other half in the afternoon, so that all might have their good times in that wild and boisterous village. Whiskey in those days could be had in tin-cup draughts, from a barrel, and there was hardly a shop or store in the town where liquor could not be had in any quantity. In 1874 Judge Knowles and some of his cowboy companions were camped at the old Cotulla ranch, near where the present town of Cotulla is located in south Texas, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway. One evening while they were bathing in the Nueces River about one mile above the ranch headquarters, they were fired upon by a band of supposed Apache Indians from the Bluff on the south side of the river. The boys quickly retired from the water to a grove of pecan trees on the north side, and securing their guns energetically returned the fire. No personal injury was received by any member of the party and the incident is chiefly interesting from the fact that it was the last Indian raid ever made in that section of the state. These Indians came from old Mexico, having crossed the Rio Grande about eight miles above Laredo, and got as far north as the Nueces at that point, after which they returned by a circuitous route, crossing the river about fourteen miles below Laredo. They moved rapidly, it is said, about sixty miles a day, being closely followed on their retreat by a band of Texans. In this raid, as on a number of others which occurred during that decade in south Texas, a number of people were killed and about three hundred head of horses were stolen, succeeding in making their escape across the Rio Grande into Mexico, although they lost their chief early in the retreat, after an encounter with two determined ranchmen. During this period of his career, Judge Knowles had considerable experience in driving herds of horses to the eastern states to market. Most of these horses were secured in the eastern states of Old Mexico, and from there driven across Texas and Louisiana, to the Mississippi river.

Judge Knowles came to Midland, Texas, in 1886, at a time only five years after the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and when Midland still lay on the frontier, and in the midst of a vast cattle range. The Indians, however, had departed previous to that time. It is interesting to note that before they left the Midland country they set fire to the prairie grass all over this section, supposedly in revenge for their being compelled to leave the country. Over this section of Texas at the time were scattered a few ranch headquarters about the springs and lakes. Along about this time was established northwest of Midland twenty-five miles, the Nels Morris ranch, better known as the "C" Ranch. This ranch was distinguished as having been one of the first in all the southern plains of Texas to be completely fenced, and to have drilled wells. The vicinity about Midland had long been noted for its windmills, where practically every rancher, in the earlier days, before the introduction of gasoline power, used windpower to elevate the water from the subterranean forces. Outside of the Morris Ranch there were no fences anywhere probably within a hundred miles, and the cattle of the old time ranchers during the winter storms would drift south and west as far as the Rio Pecos and the Rio Grande, whence the cowboys would bring them back in the spring. With few exceptions all the country was open to the cattlemen, but the days of free range were rapidly drawing to a close. It was a splendid country for sheep rasing, since the sheep did not require the water which cattle did, and as the growing of wool was a very profitable industry at the time, there were thousands of sheep grazing over all this country. Of wild animals the judge recalls that as many as two thousand antelopes could be seen on west Texas prairies at the time, and herds of mustangs, there were a few buffaloes, although the great herds of that animal had been effectually scattered and almost exterminated. The wolves were a severe pest and were especially destructive to sheep and lambs. South of Midland were a great many panthers, which would attack and kill horses and young cattle.

All the things which have just been mentioned belong to the old time era of west Texas. The howling of the wolves or any other wild beast would startle even the old timers in this section of the state today. Instead, can be heard the almost hourly whistle of passing locomotives, the jumble of cotton gin machinery, and the honk of the hundreds of automobiles which now whisk through the roads of the state. And occasionaly within the last few years has been heard the hum of the aeroplane in its flight from ocean to ocean. These sounds, with the ringing of church and school bells tell better than long descriptions the wonderful story of the growth of civilization in this part of the state.

Judge Knowles has been an active business man throughout his career, and he has been especially successful in the raising of live stock, both in the days of free range and since most of the land came under private ownership. For some years he has been retired from such affairs, and has been serving the people as county judge. He is a staunch Democrat, seeking and contributing his means in various ways for the advancement of the party, and for the cause of good government. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and very prominent therein, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the "old school" Presbyterian. Judge Knowles is one of the leading Masons of Texas. He has been especially prominent in Cryptic Masonry, and has for a number of years served as a member of the Custodians of the work in this branch of the order. He also holds the position of District Deputy Grand Master in Texas, is High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Midland, and is Thrice Illustrious Master of the Council there.

In 1885 Judge Knowles married Miss Julia Turner, of Victoria, Texas. Her father, Robert Turner, was a stockman beginning in the forties, and a pioneer. He was in Texas before the Revolution and served under

General Milan during the siege and capture of San Antonio in the fall of 1845. He spent a number of his later years in San Antonio and was buried there under the auspices of the Odd Fellows lodge.

GEORGE A. KELLEY. The name of George A. Kelley is inseparably connected with the interests of Southeastern Texas, where he has until recent years been conspicuous and active as a sawmill man and industrial promoter and as a decided factor in financial activities. He is president of the Lufkin National Bank and of the Carter-Kelley Lumber Company of Angelina county and a leader in the organization of other important industries which contribute to the welfare of Lufkin.

Mr. Kelley came to Texas as a traveling salesman for the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He sold machinery of various kinds for them for a period of two years, and then received his introduction to the lumber and timber business as one of the organizers of the Lufkin Land and Lumber Company. In this he was associated with E. W. Frost, E. A. Frost, G. L. L. Temple and Crowell and Arthur, the company being capitalized for $200,000, and a modern two-band sawmill being built with all accessories and modern equipment available then and a plant that attracted wide attention among lumber men. This company built the Texas and Louisiana Railway from Lufkin to Monterey, Texas, for the accommodation of that plant, which road was a common carrier and was subsequently sold to the Cotton Belt Railroad. The sawmill was about the first of the kind in this section, and the efficient work and large capacity were the wonder of the lumber people here. It performed the feat of cutting 62,000,000 feet of lumber in a single year, which is claimed still as the record for a plant of the same capacity in that time. The mill and railroad opened up a large area of country in Angelina and San Augustine counties and led eventually to settlement and to the opening of farms on this section of "cut over" lands. Mr. Kelley was vice-president and general manager of the mill, and retired therefrom in 1905 when it went to the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which still controls it.

In 1906 Mr. Kelley organized the Carter-Kelley Lumber Company and built a second modern two-band sawmill. This is located at Manning, twenty-one miles southeast of Lufkin, and is served by a railroad built by this company between Prestridge, Texas, at the junction of the Cotton Belt and Texas & New Orleans Railways, and Manning, a distance of nine miles. Another new section was thus brought into communication with the rest of the world and the farmers and business men of that region are naturally benefitted, while an area of cheap farm land is brought on the market. This company has a capital of $200,000, and the railroad is capitalized at one-half of that sum. Mr. Kelley is president, Mr. E. A. Carter is vice-president, and G. C. Gribble of Manning is secretary, and the company does some exporting as well as having a considerable coastwise trade.

In 1901 Mr. Kelley helped organize the Lufkin National Bank, with a capital of $25,000, which has since been increased to $75,000, with a surplus of $25,000. E. A. Frost of Texarkana, Texas, was the first president, R. D. Collins the second, and Mr. Kelley succeeded the latter. He is a director of the Frost-Johnson Lumber Company, of Shreveport, is a stockholder of the Lufkin Foundry, Lufkin Ice Company, and Lufkin Sewerage System, and in a building line has contributed one of the splendid residences of the city of Lufkin. His many business duties have precluded the idea of his venturing into the political domain.

Mr. Kelley was born at Huntington, Quebec, July 26, 1861. His father, James Kelley, was born in County Down, Ireland, of Protestant parents of the Methodist faith. He married Nancy Whiteside, and both died in Canada. Of their eleven children, George A. was a twin and the only one of the survivors to leave Canada. George A. Kelley was educated fairly and learned millwrighting in his youth, early proving himself an industrious and ambitious lad, determined to make his mark in the world. Before attaining the age of twenty-one years he left his Canadian home and came to the United States, making his way over the state of Minnesota and engaging extensively in building and designing grist and sawmills, his home during the greater part of this time being located in the city of Minneapolis. Becoming thus thoroughly familiar with all kinds of mill machinery, he was induced to accept a position with the Allis-Chalmers Company, and in 1899, in its employ, came to Texas, which has since been the scene of his labors and great successes as already noted.

On December 21, 1887, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Davy, of Minneapolis, a daughter of Wesley N. Davy, an early settler there from New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have two children: Ward, who is a student in Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri; and Gladys, who is now Mrs. C. L. DuPuy, of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Kelley is a Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner of the Galveston Consistory.

PROF. PERCY B. BITTLE. An enumeration of those Texans of the present generation who have won honor and public recognition for themselves, and have at the same time honored the state to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make reference to the one whose name initiates this paragraph. A man of high intellectuality, broad in his sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles, he has been identified with public education as a teacher since 1896, and at this time is serving capably in the capacity of superintendent of public schools of Henderson. Professor Bittle was born in Travis county, Texas, and his preparation for life and his achievement in making worthy citizens reflect somewhat the training of his state. He comes from a family abounding in scholars and educators, and from ancestry among the honored families of Virginia. His father was the Rev. T. C. Bittle, late Chaplain of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and one of the two men to teach the first private school in the capital of Texas.

Dr. T. C. Bittle was born at Roanoke, Virginia, and graduated from Roanoke College, a noted institution which was founded by his illustrious father, David Frederick Bittle. The latter was a Virginian, a man of learning and accomplishments, and gave to his state an institution of learning which has accomplished much in the field of education. He was still serving faithfully in the capacity of president at the time of his death about the beginning of the war between the South and the North, and was immediately succeeded by his son, Dr. T. C. Bittle, who had graduated from the institution in 1861.

Dr. T. C. Bittle came to Texas in 1863, and here began his career as an educator in the capacity of associate of Judge Town in a private school at Austin. He subsequently became the head of the Manor-Parsons Seminary, at Manor, and served it for twenty years, and next prepared himself for the ministry. He preached at Manor, Bastrop and Rockdale for the Episcopal church until 1890, in which year he was elected chaplain of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. After serving as such two years the chair of languages was added to his work, and he continued to act in this dual capacity throughout a period of twelve years, dying in the service in November, 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. Probably few men have held in greater degree the esteem and affection of their fellows. His was a life useful and helpful and char-

acterized ever by high ideals of the responsibilities resting upon him. His memory will long remain green in the hearts of those who knew him. He was well known in Masonry, and many of his warmest friends were found in the local body of that order.

Doctor Bittle married Miss Octavia Polk Atwood, a daughter of William Atwood, a farmer who came to the Lone Star state at an early day from Tennessee. Mrs. Bittle was born in the state of Tennessee, and she and the Doctor became the parents of the following children: Guy, who is successfully prosecuting agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Bryan, Texas; Atwood, an active worker in the educational field at Washington, Louisiana; Percy B., the subject of this notice; Mary, who became the wife of C. C. Todd, a resident of San Antonio; Dr. Frank D., a leading dental practitioner of Texarkana, Texas; Thomas, who is engaged in civil engineering in that city; Helen, who is the wife of Professor Bagley, of Bryan, Texas; and George Frederick, who died while a student of the senior class at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. All of these children were given excellent educational advantages.

Percy B. Little was born April 10, 1873, and after completing his primary education in the schools of Bryan, became a student at the Agricultural and Mechanical College and in 1896 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Subsequently, he accepted the chair of mathematics at the Texas Military Institute at Llano, became commandant of that school, and remained there for two years. Following this experience he accepted the position of assistant steward of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he remained until 1900, and in that year was made principal of the schools of Henderson, an office which he held until 1908, when the position of superintendent of schools was created and he was advanced to this position.

The gradual and steady growth in the schools of Henderson has necessitated a change in the course of study, and the addition of departments to enable the high school to do the work required to affiliate with the several educational institutions of the state. Better equipment and qualifications have been gradually demanded until today no teacher is employed who does not hold a first grade state certificate. The science department is presided over by a graduate of several of the colleges of the East and the work of the whole faculty produces the greatest efficiency possible. Professor Bittle assumes his responsibilities as a member of the Texas State Teachers' Association, and is an ex-president of the East Texas Teachers' Association.

In December, 1903, Mr. Bittle was united in marriage with Miss Emma May Hancock, a daughter of J. G. Hancock, state manager for the Goodlander Milling Company, of Fort Scott, for the state of Kansas. Mr. Hancock married Miss Fannie Lassater, and they became the parents of seven children. To Professor and Mrs. Bittle there have been born two children, namely: Gwendolyn and George. The family is affiliated with the Methodist church.

Samuel W. Porter. During more than forty years' residence in Sherman, Mr. Porter has accomplished those things which are considered most worth while by ambitious men—years of honorable activity in business, with satisfying material rewards, the esteem of his fellow men, and a public spirited share in the social and civic life of his community.

Samuel W. Porter, senior member of the firm of Porter & Porter, real estate, loans and insurance, with offices in the Murphy Building, and also president of the North Texas Telephone Company, was born at Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama, November 2, 1848. His parents were S. T. and Mary Ann (Carroll) Porter.

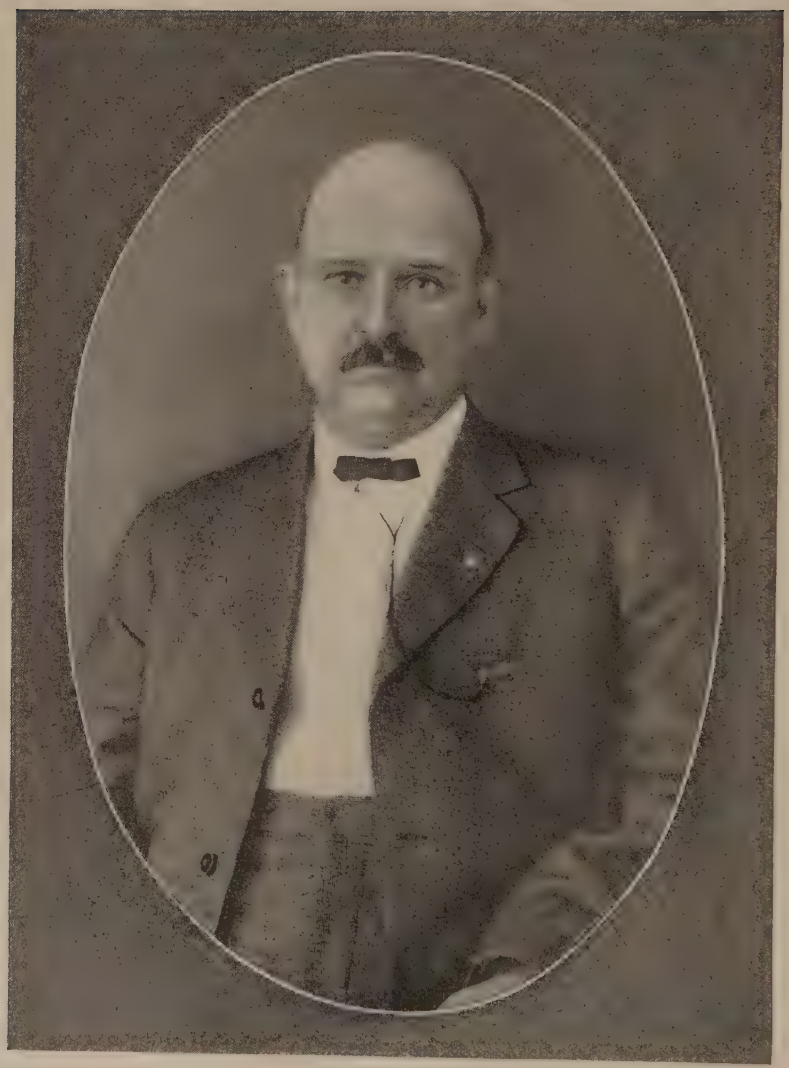
He attained his early education in the Bigbee Valley School, Noxubee county, Mississippi. His first work after leaving school was in the employ of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company at Columbus, Mississippi, as ticket and freight agent. He was in that occupation for three years, and at the age of twenty-two came to Sherman, Texas, with Charles W. Brown of the firm of Fenet and Brown, in the livery business. He was bookkeeper for one month and then became a clerk in the McDonald & Robinson general merchandise store, continuing with that firm for two years. His next appointment and promotion was as money order clerk in the post office at Sherman, under Postmaster John Dorchester, a position he held for two years. He resigned to become a clerk in the Merchants & Planters Bank, and thus began a career of a quarter of a century with that old and substantial financial institution. During ten years of this time he held the post of assistant cashier and was one of the most popular and efficient bank officers who have ever been in Sherman. Ill health finally compelled him to resign his place in the bank and he then sought an occupation which would take him more into the open. Joining forces with P. W. Perry under the firm name of Porter & Perry, he was engaged in that association for two years in the real estate and loan business. He then started for himself, under the name of Porter & Porter, and has conducted a successful business to the present time.

Mr. Porter is especially well known in Sherman as a prominent Elk, being highly esteemed by his fellow members of the order, and has done much to extend the influence of the society, and to promote the welfare of the local club in Sherman. His affiliation is with Sherman Lodge No. 667, B. P. O. E. and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1889 he was elected grand treasurer of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Texas and still retains that honorable position. He is also past chancellor of mystic lodge No. 12, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Porter married Miss Mollie A. Dorchester, daughter of Postmaster Dorchester of Sherman. Mrs. Porter died March 2, 1911, leaving one son and two daughters, namely: Zed R. Porter, Etta Porter and Carroll Porter.

James Madison Weems, Jr., D. D. S. The dental practitioner of today is a man thoroughly trained, whose experience has been gained under the supervision of experts. Not only has he taken the exacting course of study demanded, but it is necessary that he keep abreast of the many changes and improvements that are constantly being made, and were it not for the fact that the teeth of the human race are deteriorating, the science of dental surgery as known to the practitioners of today would preserve them indefinitely. Among the leading exponents of this profession in the Lone Star State, Dr. James Madison Weems, Jr., occupies an enviable place. For more than fifteen years he has been engaged in practice at Sherman, and by reason of his recognized ability he is now in the enjoyment of a large and representative professional business. Dr. Weems was born June 4, 1871, at Durant, Holmes county, Mississippi, and is a son of James Madison and Katherine (Red) Weems, natives of the same place. The family came to Texas in 1874, locating near Sherman, where the father, a prosperous farmer, is still living, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-two years. During the Civil War he served as a sergeant in a Mississippi regiment in the Confederate Army.

James Madison Weems, Jr., received his early education in a private school, following which he attended Austin College, at Sherman, and took a course at the Baltimore Dental College, his dental education being completed at Northwestern University. He graduated from the latter institution in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and since the fall of that year has been engaged in practice in Sherman. As a



Dr. J. A. Thompson

youth, Dr. Weems was of an independent nature, and early decided to pay for his own education, although his father was a man of considerable means and would have gladly paid for his tuition. Accordingly, as a lad, he worked industriously at whatever employment presented itself, and carefully saved his earnings, which proved enough to send him comfortably through university and dental college. The profession of dentistry is characterized in these times with more discoveries and inventions, probably, than are embraced in any one trade or profession. The dental student or practitioner must "run fast to keep up with the profession." Dr. Weems, aware of this from the start, has been a laborious student, furnishing himself with all the necessary books and periodicals and availing himself of the aid of his fellow practitioners throughout the county and State. He has always been connected with legitimate undertakings, and his close application, perseverance and unabating energy have enabled him to work his way steadily to the forefront among the members of his profession. He is generally popular, and has a wide circle of friends both in and outside of the Ranks of his calling.

Dr. Weems was married to Miss Reba E. Smith, daughter of Col. R. E. Smith of Sherman, "The Alfalfa King," so named because he was the first man to raise alfalfa successfully in any quantities. To Mr. and Mrs. Weems there have come three children: Marguerite Weems, born March 28, 1901; James Madison Weems III, born August 6, 1902; and Emily Small Weems, born December 11, 1905.

Joseph Alfred Thompson, M. D. Among the distinguished members of the medical fraternity who have achieved distinction in Texas through their talents and abilities, Joseph Alfred Thompson, M. D., of Trenton, holds prominent place. During his practice covering a period of nearly twenty years, diseases of a same general character have continued to afflict the people, but the methods of treatment have changed materially. The discovery of the microbe as the cause of many troubles and the development of serums for its eradication, have simplified medical practice to a large degree and have made diseases which were formerly dangerous and often deadly a matter of easy and certain cure. Progress in surgery has been as marked and advanced as that in medicine and relief by the surgeon's science in recent time has been the constant wonder of the world. Dr. Thompson has kept fully abreast of these great advances and changes and continues to prosecute his studies with the same zeal that marked his entrance into the profession. Joseph Alfred Thompson was born December 10, 1866, and is a Tennesseean. He is a son of Samuel Houston Thompson, who brought his family to Texas in 1870 and settled near VanAlstyne, Grayson county. His community was four miles northeast of that well known country place and there the father built his future home from the prairies as Nature had left them and his operations finally placed him among the successful farmers there.

Samuel Houston Thompson was born in the vicinity of Coghill, Tennessee, in 1830, obtained a fair education in his association with pupils and teachers of the country schools, and passed his life in the domain of agriculture and stock. He was interrupted in his peaceful operations by the outbreak of the war between the North and South in 1861, at which time he united his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, and was commissioned lieutenant of a company raised about Coghill and attached to Gen. Johnston's command. After the fall of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner, he respected his parole and returned to his home, where he took up civic pursuits again. He affiliated with the Confederate Veterans Association, attending their reunions and throwing his influence in favor of gladdening the hearts of his old comrades. He was a Democrat in politics and his church work was done as a steward of the Methodist denomination.

Samuel Houston Thompson was a son of Samuel Thompson, who was born in Tennessee and passed his life in that state, his death occurring in McMinn county. He married Caroline Lattimore, and they became the parents of these children: Dr. John, who died in Tennessee, was a Confederate soldier; Alfred, who passed his life as a farmer and stockman in Adams county, Illinois; Samuel Houston; James, who passed his life near Gainesville, Texas, as a farmer; Andrew J., who is a stockman and farmer near Howe, Texas; Caroline, who married J. B. Cobb and died near Denison, Kentucky; and Jemima, who died in Adams county, Illinois, as Mrs. Hursey. Samuel Houston Thompson married Fannie Pitts, a daughter of Mack Pitts, originally Alabama people and planters of the old time. Mr. Thompson passed away in 1911, and his wife followed him to the grave in January, 1913, at the age of eighty years. Their children were: Joseph Alfred, whose name introduces this review; Thomas H., a stockman of Memphis, Texas; William Pratt, a merchant of Howe, Texas; and Texia, who married E. R. Ardinger, of Dallas, Texas.

Joseph Alfred Thompson attended the public schools of his native county, in the meantime assisting in the work of the home farm. Subsequently his literary training was completed in the high school and college at Whitewright. He was twenty-three years of age when he put to practical use his knowledge of the common branches as a teacher in the Grayson county schools, but after two years entered upon his preparation for medicine as a student of the University of Louisville. He graduated from that institution in 1894, and on April 10th of that year established himself in Trenton, Texas, for practice, and has since been identified with this community. He maintains membership in the State and County Medical Societies and co-operates with his professional brethren in promoting both the science and the ethics of medicine by verbal and written communications. Aside from his prominence in his profession, he is known as a substantial, thorough-going citizen who takes a keen interest in the affairs of his community, but whose political activities are limited to voting the Democratic ticket. He fraternizes with the Odd Fellows, the Blue Lodge of Masons and the Knights of Pythias. In his childhood and youth, Dr. Thompson attended the Methodist church at Cannon, while Mrs. Thompson's spiritual nature has been nurtured in the Christian church, of which she is a member.

On April 29, 1897, Dr. Thompson was married in Grayson county, Texas, to Miss May Blassingame, daughter of Samuel Blassingame, a settler of Texas of ante-bellum days who married Miss Cannon, after whose family the post office of Cannon was named. Mr. Blassingame was a farmer and a Confederate soldier and died in 1881, while his wife passed away in 1908. Their children were: Minnie, wife of R. W. Dick, warden of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary; Mrs. Thompson; Nora, who married A. F. Walker, of Van Alstyne, Texas; and William Winn of that community. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: Maurine, Frances and Tany.

Judge Benj. L. Jones. The professional career of Judge Benjamin L. Jones began in 1895, and in the years that have passed he has added something of value to his professional reputation as well as to the uplift of his community in his professional and private capacities. He has enjoyed a prosperous season of activity and has served his city and county in various offices, all of which have, in the manner in which he discharged his duties, reflected credit upon himself and his community.

Judge Jones was born in Grayson county, on March 18, 1862, and is a son of Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Lonette

Holcombe Jones. The father was a native of Arkansas, and he was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. From 1850 to 1860 he was active in the field as a missionary in the Indian Territory, and there he had charge of the school for the Indians, as well as doing some work among the white people of the district. In 1860 he came to Grayson county. In that early day land was cheap, and it was possible for a poor minister to acquire a nice piece of land for a comparatively small sum. He purchased a five hundred acre tract in the county for which he paid five hundred dollars, and thereafter he devoted himself to farming, giving some time to work as a local preacher in his community. He traveled about when the work of his farm permitted it, in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he was a devout member, and in that early day one who had a mind to labor unselfishly among the people for the moral and spiritual uplift did so at great inconvenience to himself, enduring many hardships that would be scantily considered in the present day and age. He died on November 12, 1895, after a long and busy career in which he labored faithfully for the good of his fellow men. His influence in his community and wherever he went was always a high and wholesome one, and the good that he did will long be felt. The mother died on January 3, 1884. They were the parents of six children—two sons and four daughters, and of that number four are yet living. The eldest is Mrs. J. Q. Addamson, the wife of Judge Addamson, judge of Grayson county; Mrs. Laura Pool, is a widow and lives in Sherman; Dr. J. F. Jones is a practicing physician and surgeon of Sherman; and the second in birth is Judge Jones, of this review.

Judge Benjamin L. Jones had his early education in the country schools of Grayson county, and later he entered the Sam Houston Normal at Huntsville, Texas, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then took up teaching work and for several years he was engaged in the pedagogic art in Grayson county, during which time he devoted his spare hours to the business of reading law. He was admitted to the bar at Sherman in 1895, and straightway engaged in the practice of his profession, making Sherman the center of his activities.

For a number of years in the fore part of his career, Judge Jones served as police judge of Sherman, and in January, 1904, he was appointed District Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, on the unanimous recommendation of the Grayson County Bar. He was afterwards twice elected to the post, without opposition on either occasion. In January, 1912, Judge Jones resigned from the office, in order that he might resume private practice, and he is now engaged in his profession in Sherman.

A Democrat all his days, Judge Jones has been active in the best interests of the party, and has done good work for Democracy in many ways. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been a member of the Board of Stewards for several years. He is a member of the Educational Board of the North Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has done excellent work in the interests of that institution.

On February 27, 1889, Judge Jones was married to Miss Mattie E. Edwards, a daughter of Rev. W. A. Edwards, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who came to Texas about 1875 from the state of Alabama. He was a Captain in the Confederate army, in the command of General "Stonewall" Jackson, and passed through the entire war. He is still living, though retired from the ministry, and is to be found at his home in Oak Chip, Texas, at the age of seventy-nine years, active and hale for a man of those years.

Seven children were born to Judge and Mrs. Jones, and five of the seven are now living. Winnifred Jones is twenty-three years of age; James W. is in his nineteenth year, and is a student in Washington and Lee University; B. L. Jones, Jr., thirteen years old, is attending public schools of Sherman; Miss Ruth, nine years old, is also in school, as is also Robert W., the baby of the family, now seven years old.

The Jones family derives much of its stability, no doubt, from its Welsh and German ancestry on the paternal side and Scotch-Irish on the maternal side. However that may be, it is an indisputable fact that the family is one that has added something of value to the citizenship of the state from the earliest days of the family advent down to the present time. The father of Judge Jones, it is said, was one of the very first white children born in the state of Arkansas.

Judge Jones has his residence at No. 704 South Travis street, and his office at No. 516 Merchants' and Planters' Bank Building.

WILLIAM B. LOVING, D. O. At Sherman one of the physicians who can claim a patronage of exceptional numerical strength and value is Dr. William B. Loving, who came here some dozen years ago as graduate in osteopathy, but has subsequently been granted a license by the board of examiners for general and surgical practice in this state. Within twenty years the practice of osteopathy, starting in restricted localities and hampered by prejudice, has spread from coast to coast and has won its place with older schools. Dr. Loving is one of the ablest exponents of this science in north Texas.

William B. Loving was born December 20, 1864, at Sherman, Texas, represents a very early family, and has himself seen the city grow from a village to a flourishing center of arts and industry. His parents were J. P. and Lida (Bomer) Loving. His father was born in Missouri and the mother in Tennessee, and came to Texas about 1849. His father was a merchant at Sherman for a number of years, later worked as a bookkeeper, for about fifteen years held the responsible office of county treasurer, and also represented his district for two terms in the state legislture. He is now living at the venerable age of seventy-nine, and is quite active for his years. The mother is seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, and as all these are living it is quite evident that the family is one of sound physical constitution and long lived.

Dr. Loving who was third among the children, received his education in private schools at Sherman, and later was a student in that splendid old educational center the Ad-Ran College at Thorp Springs, Texas. Following his college work he spent about eighteen years as a bookkeeper, and then took up the study of osteopathy in the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri. Graduating in June, 1901, with the degree D. O., he returned to Sherman and has since been in active practice. On November 11, 1907, the medical board of the state licensed him for general practice in medicine and surgery.

Dr. Loving is a Democrat in politics, has affiliations with the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the State and National Association of Osteopaths. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church at Sherman. Dr. Loving on January 13, 1888, at Sherman, married Zilpha Freeman, daughter of G. C. Freeman, who came from New York State to Sherman about 1875, and followed farming for many years, passing away about 1907, and his wife some years previously. Dr. Loving and wife have two living children: Frank A. Loving, born December 12, 1888, and now a member of the class of 1915, in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri; and Miss Fay, born in 1890, a graduate of the Sherman high school, and a graduate in vocal music. Dr. Loving has well appointed offices in the Commercial Bank

Thos. Lawson. Bryant.
+ Wife

Building, while he and his little family reside at 302 W. Jones Street.

JUDGE HENRY O. HEAD. One of the most eminent representatives of the bench and bar in North Texas, Judge Head has been actively connected with his profession at Sherman for more than thirty years, has filled the office of district judge, and when the court of Civil Appeals was first created about twenty years ago was elected to the court in this district after being nominated by all three political parties and served until he resigned when his term was about half finished. Judge Head has given all the energy of his nature to his profession, which represents to him all the dignity associated with the science of law, and whether as a lawyer or as a judge has set some high standards of service in this state.

Henry O. Head was born March 17, 1851, in Sumner County, Tennessee, and is of pure English stock on both sides of the house. Outside of his immediate family, he has a limited relationship in Texas, though the family has been prominent and somewhat widely dispersed over the more eastern states.

His father, Dr. James M. Head, was for many years a prominent physician in Sumner county, Tennessee, and also held rank as surgeon in the Thirtieth Tennessee Regiment during the war. His brother John W. Head was colonel of that regiment. Dr. Head at the siege of Fort Donelson was captured, was taken to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained about a year, and was then exchanged. He continued to serve until near the close of the war. His death occurred in February, 1892. There were six children in the family, all of whom are still living, and Judge Head is next to the youngest.

As a boy he grew up in Sumner county, Tennessee, attending country schools and private schools, and pursued his law studies in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he was graduated in June, 1871, with the degree LL. B. Admitted to the Tennessee bar, he did not remain in his native state, but settled in Sherman soon after graduating, and with that city as his home has practiced with uniform success and achievements ever since.

Judge Head, while not a politician has taken a pride and often an effective part in political movements in this state. His first important honor came in 1886 when elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, and in 1888 he was elected to a full term, without opposition. However, he resigned the office in 1889, in order to resume his private practice, which had assumed large and important proportions. In 1892, when the constitution of Texas had been amended, so as to provide for a court of civil appeals, Judge Head was the choice of not only the Democrats, but the Republicans and Populists, for the position of associate justice, and consenting to become a candidate, he was elected practically by acclamation. After serving in that position the duties of which were specially important and onerous during the first two years, he resigned at the end of three years, and has never again sought nor consented to serve in any public office, devoting all his time to his private practice. Judge Head has been a director of the Merchants and Planters National Bank of Sherman for a number of years.

On January 23, 1878, he was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, to Miss Sally C. Willson, a daughter of E. H. Willson, who was a commission merchant at New Orleans, and died in 1880. Judge Head and wife have three children, two sons and one daughter: Henry O., Jr., now thirty-three years of age, is a prosperous Tennessee farmer: Hayden W., is junior member in the law firm with his father; and Mrs. Orlena Eader, wife of George D. Eader, a Tennessee druggist and farmer. Judge Head has his office in the Merchants & Planters Bank Building, occupying the fourth floor and his home is at 918 South Crockett Street.

JUDGE G. P. WEBB. For a quarter of a century, Mr. Webb has been an active member of the Texas bar, and is one of the ablest and oldest lawyers and advocates in Sherman. The qualities of a fine mind, the endowments of a natural orator and leader among men, and a steady and preserving industry have landed Mr. Webb well to the top of his profession, and he is well known both as a lawyer and man of affairs.

G. P. Webb was born March 7, 1861, at Mantua, Texas, and is of English stock, many relatives of the name being found in Texas. His parents are W. H. and Jemima Webb. His father came from Missouri, and his mother from Tennessee, the former in 1857, and the latter in 1852. W. H. Webb went from Texas to serve in the Confederate army with Captain Baker's Company, and Col. Fitzhugh's regiments, and though in many of the prominent campaigns, and a participant in many battles, he escaped without injury, although on one occasion a part of his beard was shorn by a passing musket ball. After the war he followed farming in Coleman county, and died in September, 1913. His wife passed away in 1874. They had four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are living.

G. P. Webb, who was next to the oldest of the children, was educated in the public and private schools of this state, and was graduated from Savoy College in 1883. He studied law under Judge J. D. Woods of Sherman, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1889, beginning practice at once, and soon gaining recognition as an able young attorney. In 1890 he moved to Coleman, and returned to Sherman in 1894.

Mr. Webb has been one of the party workers, among Texas Democrats, and in a public way has served two terms as city attorney of Sherman, and for a similar time was judge of Grayson county. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in Coleman county, and during his residence there from 1890 to 1894 took a very prominent part in connection with the movement of party politics. The most important thing and what Judge Webb considered his greatest work was the reform and establishment of juvenile schools and courts. He drew up the bills which were introduced into the legislature and finally adopted establishing a system of juvenile courts, and also framed the bill which changed and reorganized the old Gatesville Institution from what was practically a prison in character to a real reformatory school.

Judge Webb has taken the Knight Templar degrees in Masonry, and for three years was eminent commander, Indivisable Friends Commandery, No. 13. He is a member of the Christian church, and a director in the Y. M. C. A. of Sherman. He is too busy for vacations, is absorbed in his profession and its related activities, and has the promise of much larger accomplishments and extended honors before him. His offices are in the Murphy Building at Sherman, and his home at Fairview, a suburb of that city.

His first marriage occurred in 1885 in Grayson county, when Miss Eugenia Brook, a daughter of W. J. Brook, became his wife. Her father was a farmer, and lived in Georgia at the time of the war, going out for service in the Confederate army, and rising to the rank of lieutenant of his company. He died in 1904. By this marriage Mr. Webb had two children: Mrs. Veda Cantrell, wife of Rev. Robert J. Cantrell, a minister of the Christian church at Fort Worth; and Spearman Webb, who is now practicing law at Sherman. The mother of these children died in 1896, and Mr. Webb then married her sister Miss Ida Brooks.

THOMAS LAWSON BRYANT. Prominent among the influential men of Mount Vernon and one whose name may not properly be omitted from the roster of the lead-

ers of the financial activities of the district, is Thomas Lawson Bryant, a farmer and banker of this place, and a resident of the state of Texas since 1870. Mr. Bryant began life here as a farmer, and he gained a deal of prosperity and prominence in that industry before he identified himself with banks and banking. He was at one time engaged in the general merchandise business also in Mount Vernon, and at other points, but has since withdrawn himself from those pursuits, and today he is making his home on a small farm adjacent to the city, which he tills in accordance with his inclinations.

Thomas Lawson Bryant was born Dec. 15, 1845, in Barbour county, Alabama, and is a son of Job Goodman Bryant, whose birth took place on the state lines of North and South Carolina, opposite the District of Edgefield, South Carolina, on November 10, 1823, himself the son of a planter of modest means, Thomas Bryant, by name. In early life Thomas Bryant moved to Georgia and there, among the Indians, Job Goodman Bryant came to maturity, unlettered, untrained, and fit only for a life of toil. The great-grandfather of Mr. Bryant, of this review, was born in Ireland and on arrival in the United States made settlement in North Carolina. His son, Thomas, married Miss Ruthie West, and they became the parents of Job Goodman Bryant.

Job Goodman Bryant was a resident of Barbour county, Alabama, when he married Annie Taylor in 1844. She was born in Edgefield, South Carolina, on November 20, 1826, and was a daughter of George Taylor and a step-daughter of Silas Cannon. Her mother moved to Barbour county, Alabama, in 1834, and there the Cannon household henceforth made its home on the farm. Mrs. Bryant was widowed in 1870, and is now a resident of Winfield, Texas. The issue of her marriage are Thomas Lawson, of this review; Mary did not reach years of maturity; Celia died near Mount Vernon as Mrs. Z. T. Rutland; Georgie married C. S. Fuqua and resides at Winfield, Texas; Hinton and Molza A. died in youth; Alitha died in Franklin county, the wife of J. T. Barrett, and George W. resides at Winfield, Texas. Job Goodman Bryant, as has been previously noted, was reared in a profound lack of learning, and he was in no manner fitted for aught but manual labor. But he was able to enter into the spirit of civil life and during the war between the states he enlisted in Capt. John McNabb's company, in the Twenty-ninth Alabama Regiment, with Col. Ben Morris, and while doing guard duty he was wounded in the right hand. He served throughout the war without meeting other personal injury, and at the close of the war he took up farm labor once more and remained in Alabama until 1866, when he came west to the Indian country of Oklahoma, dying in that state in 1870.

As a schoolboy before the war Thomas Lawson Bryant attended the schools provided for the children of the overseers and other white men of their station, and only a fair education was granted to him in this manner. In the fall of 1863 he entered the machine shop of the Confederacy at Columbus, Georgia, and spent several months there busily grinding bayonets, sabres, and polishing knives, forks and spoons, and making shoe pegs. In June, 1864, he joined Company D, Second Alabama State Troops, which became, after its transfer into the Confederate service, the Sixty-third Alabama Infantry. The transfer occurred at Mobile, and there Mr. Bryant took part in the battle of Spanish Fort and also Fort Blakely, and was taken prisoner on April 9, 1865. He was wounded in action and sent to St. Louis Hospital, New Orleans, where he remained till May, when he was sufficiently recovered to return to his home at Clayton, Alabama.

The close of the war brought on a different responsibility to Mr. Bryant. He was only twenty years of age, it is true, but he had an experience born of hard military service, and he felt some preparation for the business life, in whatever sphere it might prove to be. He settled down for a time to farm life, while he decided what he should do with his young strength and energy, and four years later he felt sufficiently advanced to establish a home of his own. He was married February 16, 1869, and two years later he brought his wife, a few trunks with family possessions and $220 in gold to Texas, and settled five miles south of Mount Vernon in what was known as the Lone Star community.

Mr. Bryant began life in Texas as a renter and spent his gold for a horse, and its feed for a year, and he continued as a renter until 1875, depending upon cotton, corn, peas, sugar cane and potatoes for his prosperity. He was rewarded in excess of his anticipation, and he bought his first land six miles south of Mount Vernon. It was a tract of 196 acres and was secured for $400, with a cash payment of $100, and the remainder at 12 per cent interest, payable in gold or its equivalent. Mr. Bryant bravely carried on the improvement work, meeting his obligations as they fell due and disposed of the farm in 1878, purchasing another in the same settlement, where he continued for nine years. It was in 1882 that he bought land in the Glade Springs locality, three miles south of Mount Vernon, and spent his labor in bringing some of the land in that region into a state of cultivation.

In 1891 Mr. Bryant moved to Mount Vernon and engaged in merchandising as the head of the firm of Bryant & Company, a business that was subsequently sold to Langston Brothers & Fuqua, when Mr. Bryant moved to Whiteright, Texas, and there engaged in the dry goods business as a member of the firm of E. W. Major & Company. One season terminated his connection there, and he sold his interest in the business and purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres northwest of Mount Vernon, which he operated until 1899. He sold the place in that year and returned to the county seat to enter once more into a merchandise business, the firm being known as Bryant & Son. This was not a permanent enterprise, however, and soon Mr. Bryant found himself the owner of a small farm adjacent to the town, and he has since given a good share of his time to the cultivation of the place which represents his home.

In 1906 Mr. Bryant assisted in the organization of the Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Mount Vernon, and he is today one of its principal stockholders, and a member of its board of directors. Mr. Bryant is a Democrat in his political convictions, and was a delegate to the State convention that first named James S. Hogg for Governor of Texas. From 1898 to 1900 he served as County Commissioner of Franklin county. His influence in political affairs in his community is a potent one, and he may be found active in the party ranks at all times. Reared in the Missionary Baptist church, Mr. Bryant is a consistent member of the church in Mount Vernon, and he is a Blue Lodge Mason.

Mr. Bryant married Miss Alitha McCrary, a daughter of James and Rebecca (Baker) McCrary, farming people of North Carolina. Mrs. Bryant was born in Barbour county, Alabama, on February 19, 1845. To them have been born four children: Derrell J., a mail carrier of Mount Vernon, married Louie Oliver, and they have four children; Foy is the wife of Dr. M. L. Wilbanks, of Greenville, and they have children Theron and Kyle Laverne; John died in childhood and Kyle passed away unmarried.

The family is one that is well known and highly esteemed in Mount Vernon, and enjoys the friendship of a host of the best people of the community wherein they have so long resided.

DICK O'BANNON. The vast volume of the business included in the wholesale handling of seeds can only be definitely proved through statistics, but even the everyday man can understand that it must be one of great importance. Particularly is this the case in these

modern days of scientific agriculture and improved methods of experimenting and testing. Among the progressive dealers in seeds and grain in Texas, with trade facilities established in the leading countries of the world, is the old firm of Pittman & Harrison Company of Sherman, of which Dick O'Bannon is president, having been identified with this house since 1893.

Mr. O'Bannon was born January 24, 1875, at Fredericktown, Missouri, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Spencer) O'Bannon, natives and farming people of Missouri, where the father died in 1882, the mother died in Sherman in the year 1904. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter, of whom our subject is the eldest. Mr. O'Bannon received his early education in the public schools of his native state, which he attended until fourteen years of age, and at that time he began to secure his training for his career in the business world. In 1893 he became associated with the firm of Pittman & Harrison, as stenographer. Later he was advanced to the capacity of bookkeeper, and as his abilities became recognized, to the office of assistant manager, from whence he was promoted to the vice-presidency of the concern. In 1908 he was elected president of this great enterprise, and in this capacity has continued to direct its affairs to the present time. The company deals in seeds in wholesale quantities, and handles considerable quantities of grain in both lines doing an extensive business not alone in the United States, but in Europe and Australia. Their products are shipped to Mexico, Brazil, Honduras, and the different countries of Europe, and the different states of the Union. The seeds are carefully selected and are especially chosen for their value in general farming and truck gardening, and come to the company from various parts of the world, and their grain from all portions of the West and from Argentine Republic. The company is incorporated, and its resources are from $75,000 to $100,000. As president of this industry Mr. O'Bannon has shown himself an astute and far-seeing man of affairs, amply capable of furthering its interests in the face of the active competition which late years have brought. His associates have had every reason to trust implicitly in him, a confidence that has had its birth in the great growth of the company under his management. His business offices are at No. 500 Jones street. He has every confidence in the future of his adopted city, and at all times is ready to contribute to movements which promise to advance its growth, development and prosperity. In political matters he is a Democrat although he has neither sought nor desired personal preferment in public life. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and with his family attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is a steward and an official member of the Sabbath school. For many years he has been a member of the choir of the Travis street church.

On June 8, 1898, Mr. O'Bannon was united in marriage in Grayson county, Texas, with Miss Annie Huls, a daughter of J. T. Huls, a member of a prominent family of Kentucky who came from that state to Texas about 1895 and for years was a progressive farmer of Grayson county. Three bright and interesting children have been born to this union, namely: Richard Allen, Jr., aged ten years, and now attending school in Sherman; Frank Y., who is six years old; and Mary Grace, the baby, aged two and one-half years. The O'Bannon home is located at No. 613 North Walnut street.

DIXIE S. THOMPSON. A banker of successful experience and a progressive business man, Dixie S. Thompson has for more than twenty years been closely identified with commercial affairs in Grayson county, and while gaining the substantial rewards of enterprise for himself has also been an incessant factor in the improvement and development of his community. Mr. Thompson is now vice-president and active manager of the American Bank and Trust Company of Sherman, and has occupied that position since the founding of the bank.

Dixie S. Thompson was born September 18, 1860, in McMinn county, Tennessee, and comes of the pure American stock which is found in its closest approximation of purity in Eastern Tennessee. His parents were Samuel H. and Nannie Thompson. His mother, a native of Tennessee and his father of Alabama. His father for many years was a farmer in Tennessee, and in the war between the states volunteered for service in the Confederate army. He was a lieutenant in a company of cavalry attached to Gen. Longstreet's command, and was twice wounded during the war. He saw active service from beginning to end, and in 1870, some years after the termination of hostilities, came to Texas, locating in Grayson county. There he continued his life as a farmer until his death in his 80th year in 1908. The mother died during the war. There were five children, four sons and one daughter, four of whom are still living, and the Sherman banker is the youngest.

He was ten years of age when the family came to Texas, and the public schools of Grayson county supplied him with his early advantages, and for two years of his early manhood taught school in Hunt. In 1880, on coming to Sherman, he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store for several months. That experience was followed by his appointment as deputy district clerk, and in 1884 he found a clerkship in the Merchants and Planters bank of Sherman. Four years in different capacities of service with that bank gave him a very thorough experience in banking affairs, and in 1890 he took the leading part in the organization of the First National bank at Van Alstyne, Grayson county. He became cashier of the newly organized bank, and was practically at the head of that successful institution for twenty-one years. In 1911, on the organization of the American Bank and Trust Company of Sherman, Mr. Thompson was made active vice-president, and has since occupied the chief responsibility of management of this large and prosperous institution. The American Bank Trust Company have a capital stock of $200,000.00, and occupies one of the fine bank homes of Sherman, located on the east side of the square.

In politics Mr. Thompson has always regularly supported the Democratic party. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a steward in the Travis street church Methodist Episcopal, South. He is also an active member of the Sherman Chamber of Commerce.

On February 22, 1888, at Clarksville, Tennessee, Mr. Thompson married Miss Cora Lee Yates. Her father, J. L. Yates, was a merchant of Clarksville, has since retired, and with his wife now lives with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson in Sherman. Mr. Thompson and wife have eight children, five sons and three daughters, named as follows: High B., 24 years of age, a traveling salesman; Robert W., aged 21, employed by the South Western Surety Company of Denison; Pauline, aged 18, a graduate of the Sherman high school; Miss Dixie Lee, aged 16, a student in the high school; D. S. Thompson, Jr., aged 14, and a schoolboy; Jerome L., aged 12 years; Lyman, aged 9; and Ethel, who is 3 years old. Outside of his immediate family Mr. Thompson has no other relatives in the state of Texas. The Thompson home is at 1104 South Travis street.

JESSE A. PALMER. Now warden of the State Penitentiary at Rusk, one of the closest students of prison management and the general method of prison reform in Texas, and a newspaper man of broad and successful experience, Jesse A. Palmer has an interesting personal career, most of which has been spent in Texas.

Jesse A. Palmer was born at Athens, Texas, August 31, 1875, was educated in the elementary schools, and then carried out the prophecy of his teacher and started to learn the printer's trade. His apprenticeship was followed by several years of work as a journeyman in printing shops throughout the east and south, and during

that time he worked on several of the large metropolitan daily papers. This was a valuable experience, giving him a knowledge of men and affairs, and also a practical equipment for conducting the business and mechanical departments of a newspaper plant after the manner followed by the most successful officers in the country. After several years as a journeyman worker, Mr. Palmer came to a decision to locate in one place, and make his name and influence more distinctive than was possible as long as he went about the country. Bryan, Texas, was the chosen point, and when he reached there he was absolutely without resources, as the majority of journeymen printers usually are. However, his possession of a thorough ability as a printer gave him confidence and courage, and together with W. P. Connelly and Malcolm Carnes, made a contract to buy the plant of the Bryan *Eagle* without a dollar to pay upon it. His apparent knowledge of conditions, his enthusiasm and his prepossessing manners gained for him the trust and friendship of plenty of people, and he was able to get advances for his first supplies, and also for his first month's rent. Every obligation was met promptly on the day, and by the time his last note became due, he was the owner of an excellent plant, and in the meantime he had made his paper one of the most influential in that part of the state. His work in revising what was a decadent newspaper enterprise must be regarded as one of the important successes of his life. He made it the organ of the community of Bryan and its institutions, exploited the products of the county, and it was through his efforts and those of his paper that the high-water mark was set at Bryan in the matter of cotton receipts, when more than forty thousand bales were sold in Bryan during one season. At the same time his paper exerted its best efforts to the development of the great institution at College Station, cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of Governor Ross, who was then president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and that friendship was strengthened by the virtue of the Governor's connections with the Cynthia Ann Parker incident, and Mr. Palmer's relationship to that historic Texas family. Mr. Palmer kept the columns of the paper always open to any news and matters of interest in connection with the College, and it was an effective coadjutator of Governor Ross until his death.

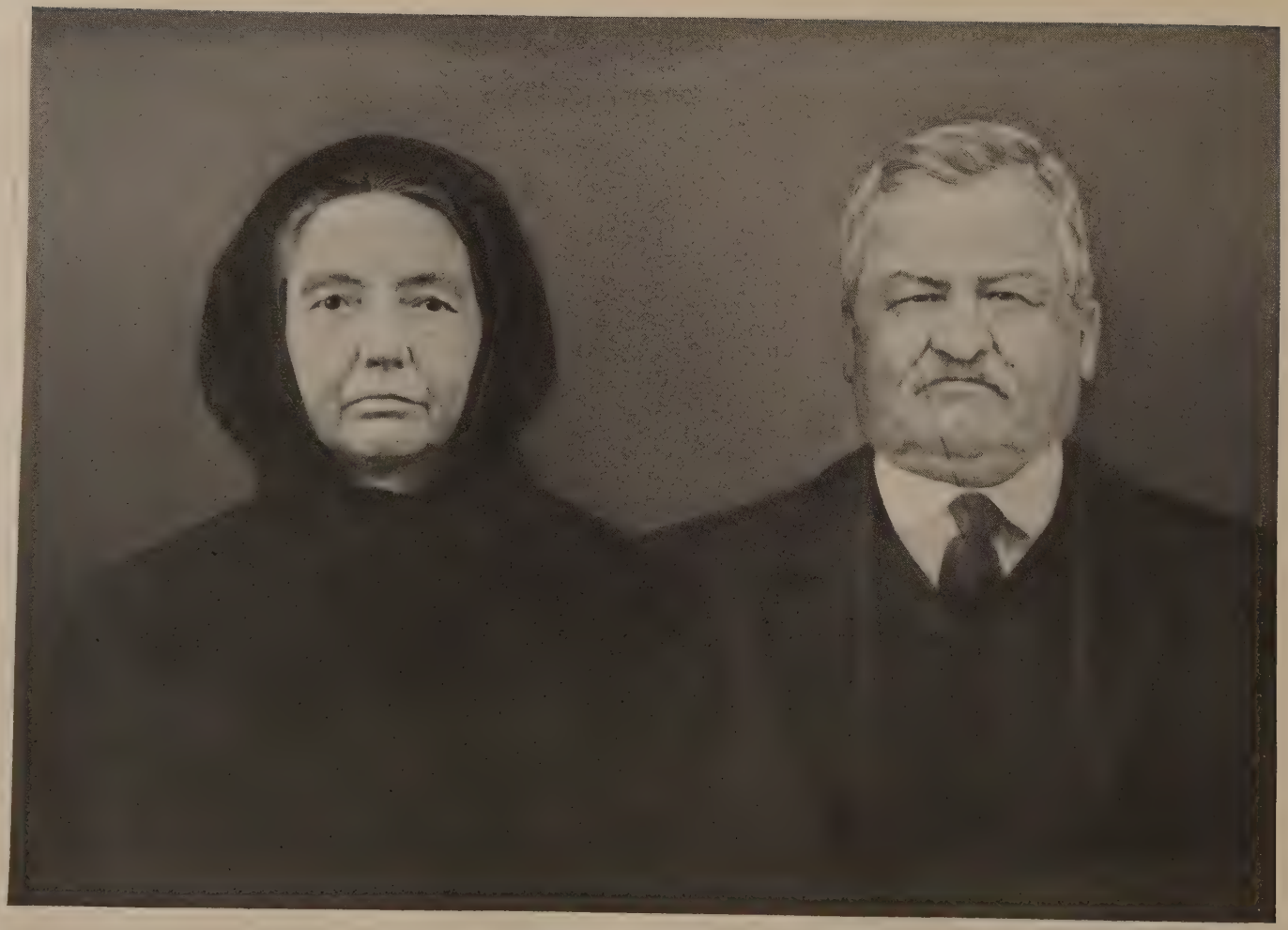
After five years of effective work in Bryan, Mr. Palmer sold his paper and moved to Huntsville, where he established the *Post* and subsequently acquired the *Item*, combining the two papers into the *Post-Item*. The Huntsville *Item* was the second oldest weekly paper in Texas, and was founded by the Robinson family many years before the Civil war, and was still published by that family until Mr. Palmer secured control. His removal to Huntsville gave Mr. Palmer an opportunity to follow out his long standing inclination to make a thorough study of the management of state prisons, not only as to its technical details, but the relations and interrelations between the prison officials and the convicts and also between the institution and the community life in general. Several years were thus spent by Mr. Palmer, in his private study of conditions in Huntsville penitentiary. At the end of that time the State Prison Commission lent its aid to his ambition by appointing him secretary of their body, beginning January, 1911, he pursued his studies from the inside instead of the outside of the management, and he has been able to effect many wholesome changes in prison discipline, and in the introduction of methods which will work for real reformation and the conversion of a penitentiary into a reformatory rather than a place of punishment. Mr. Palmer has visited many prison meetings at the behest of the Texas commission, and a number of the leading penitentiaries of the east and north have furnished suggestions for improvements in the handling of the unfortunates of the Texas institutions, while Mr. Palmer has visited these outside places. He came to the Rusk prison in August, 1912, in deferenec to the wishes of the board to apply his own methods to the mutinous crowd of illiterates impounded within its walls, and at the end of his course as student, the editor's forum awaits him.

Mr. Palmer comes from a family of Tennesseeans. His father, J. H. Palmer, came to Texas from the mountains of East Tennessee, locating in Henderson county, where he married. He was for many years a traveling salesman. His wife was Miss Georgia O'Quinn. Georgia E. O'Quinn's mother was Margaret Anglin, a daughter of Adrian Anglin. Adrian Anglin came to Texas early in the thirties, and after a brief stay at Nacogdoches moved to Lanstone county, and established his home at Fort Parker. In that Fort most of the members of the Anglin family were slaughtered by the Indians, along with the Parkers whose relatives they were. Margaret Anglin was then a young woman and witnessed the event of the kidnapping of Cynthia Ann Parker, and her brother, an account of which darkens the pages of Texas history. Having been almost wiped out by this massacre the Anglin family returned east to Henderson county, and there located a league and labor of land, and spent the remainder of their years in that locality. Margaret Anglin made her final home near Brownsboro, where her daughter Georgia Palmer resides in Athens at the present time. J. H. Palmer and wife became the parents of the following children: Jesse A.; Sula, wife of Mr. Wilson, of Bay City; Willis, a newspaper man at Kilgore, Texas; Miss Nellie, a teacher at Athens; and Harvey, also a resident of Athens.

Jesse A. Palmer was married at Bryan, Texas, in 1896 to Miss Lula Black. Her father, J. H. Black, a native Texan, and one of the old families of the state, was one of Judge Reagan's mail carriers while Reagan was Postmaster General of the Confederacy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are named as follows: Jesse, Yetta, Fred, and Douglas. Mr. Palmer is a Knight Templar Mason and affiliated with the Woodmen of the World.

Hon. James Irvine Perkins, of Rusk, Texas, ex-judge of the district-court, ex-senator and legislature, one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of the Lone Star state and a member of a pioneer family of Texas, was born at San Augustine, Texas, August 30, 1847. His father, James Perkins, settled at that place in 1830, having come from Bedford county, Tennessee, although born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, September 15, 1800. The father grew up in his native place and was educated in the manner customary with Virginia planters' sons of his day. His father moved to Northern Missouri many years prior to the Civil war, and there died in advanced years. The paternal great-grandfather of Judge Perkins was an Englishman and married a Miss Rutherford, a lady of Welsh descent. He was a soldier during the Revolutionary war and fought in the battle of Cowpens. Six sons and two daughters comprised his children, but James was the only one to go to the South.

James Perkins was married in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1824 and two years later removed to Mississippi, where he conducted a plantation on the Pearl river for a number of years, also being the proprietor of a store which was really a trading post for Choctaw Indians, old Chief La Flore being a near neighbor of the family. In 1830 Mr. Perkins started to Texas, bringing with him his black servants, and being accompanied by his father-in-law, Col. Josephus Irvine, but the latter was stricken with yellow-fever when the family reached Alexandria, Louisiana, and there died. His widow and sons subsequently continued on their journey to San Augustine, Texas. Col. Josephus Irvine was of Scotch blood, while his wife, Jane Patton, was of Irish descent. They were married in Buncombe county, North Carolina, and moved to Middle Tennessee, subsequently be-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. CRAWFORD

coming the parents of a large family, as follows: Mary South Irvine, mother of Judge Perkins; Robert Boyd, who became a major in the army of the Texas Republic and died in 1837; Josephus, who became a major in the Confederate army and died in Newton county, Texas; Rev. James T. P., who was a prominent Methodist minister and died at Terrell, Texas; Judge William D., who was a farmer in Kaufman county, Texas, where he served as county judge, and died in 1906; and Peter, who died a young man in Kaufman county. All of the sons fought at the battle of San Jacinto. The mother of these children died in Kaufman county, Texas, in 1866, when seventy-eight years of age.

James Perkins was married to Miss Mary South Irvine, who was born in 1808, and died at the home of Judge Perkins in Rusk, Cherokee county, Texas, in 1891, Mr. Perkins passing away December 15, 1860, in San Augustine. They settled first in Texas about ten miles distant from San Augustine, where they had a trading post, but after a few years Mr. Perkins established himself near the townsite, opened a farm with his slave labor and traded and dealt in lands. He was regarded as one of the successful men of his community and made ample provision for his family for the crisis then pending, which his foresight had revealed to him. He selected a trusty man to take charge of his affairs in anticipation of the Civil war. In the short struggle for Texas independence he was with Ben Milam at the storming and capture of San Antonio. He was a very intimate friend of General Houston, both living at San Augustine, and supported the great Texas liberator in his many campaigns for office. He opposed the dismemberment of the Union, already threatened by his state, but his interests in politics were confined to local affairs. He was a Democrat in his views and in religious matters a Methodist. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were the parents of fourteen children, of whom but two grew to maturity: Jane E., who married first M. H. Shyrock, and later J. R. Jones, both long since dead and she is now a widow and resides in Nacogdoches county, at the age of eighty-seven years; and James Irvine, the subject of this review. James Perkins (the father) was a Royal Arch Mason and he and Donald McDonald built the first Masonic lodge room in San Augustine and presented it to the order.

James Irvine Perkins spent his boyhood on the family plantation. On April 1, 1864, he enlisted in Captain Edwards' company of Colonel Walter P. Lane's regiment, General Green's division of cavalry, acting with Gen. Dick Taylor's Confederate army, and took part in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and other battles of Banks Red River campaign, following which he transferred to Ross' Brigade, east of the Mississippi river, and was making his way through Louisiana to his new command when word reached his command of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Upon his return home Judge Perkins farmed for a few years and then, realizing his need of further educational advantages, entered the University of Virginia. Having prepared at home, he was able to finish the law course in a year, and he was graduated in 1871, in August of which year he was licensed to practice by Judge M. W. Wheeler. He was examined by O. M. Roberts, later governor of Texas and Col. F. B. Sexton. Although he at once commenced practice, his first case of real importance was two years in reaching him. In that particular case he was appointed by the court to defend five negroes charged with the assassination of a prominent citizen of San Augustine, and accepted the assignment in the face of the protests of his friends, and the warning that to do so were to prove a stumbling block in the way of further advancement. He defended them against the entire bar and the sentiment of an outraged community, and secured the acquittal of four of them, the other one having confessed his guilt, was convicted and hanged. This success gave him a standing at once as a criminal lawyer, and brought him an excellent professional business, which he continued to retain until elected to the District Bench.

In 1879 Judge Perkins was appointed district attorney of his district, a position which he held for one term, and in 1884 was appointed judge of the district by Judge Ireland, as the successor of Judge Peyton F. Edwards. He was elected to the office later in 1884 and again in 1888, and continued to act in that capacity with dignity and conscientious impartiality until his retirement in 1902, when he reentered practice as the successor of Judge Sam A. Wilson in the firm of Wilson & Wilson, at Rusk, to which place he had moved with his family in 1882. In 1900 he was elected flotarial representative to the state legislature, and in 1902 was elected to the state senate. While a member of the House he was Chairman of the committee on penitentiaries, and was an active member of the same committee in the senate, introducing and securing the passage of a number of important bills. In the senate he was selected by Judge A. W. Terrill of the House to introduce and manage in the Upper House his bill on the subject of elections, which was passed and which is now known as the Terrill Election Law. In 1887 he made the race for Congress in competition with Colonel Nunn, Scott Field, and "Howly" Martin, but notwithstanding, he had almost a majority over all in the convention, he was defeated under the two-thirds rule. In 1894 he went into the congressional convention with almost two-thirds of the delegates behind him, but after a long contest withdrew in favor of his competitor. In 1904 Judge Perkins was again elected to the Bench of his same old district and reelected again in 1908, and has thus served a total of sixteen years in that position and has now returned again to the active practice of the law while devoting some of his time and attention to the management of his farms and live stock interests. Judge Perkins is a Methodist. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

Judge Perkins was married first on March 21, 1876, to Miss Myrta Blake, daughter of Judge Bennett Blake of Nacogdoches. She died in January, 1905, leaving Bennett B., a lawyer of Rusk; Mary, the wife of T. H. Summers, of Nacogdoches; Ella, who died as Mrs. William M. Stevens, of Rusk; James Irvine, Jr., a well known attorney of Alto, Texas; and Misses Julia and Myrta, who reside with their father. On May 13, 1906, Judge Perkins was married to Mrs. Mary Bonner Pickens, a daughter of the late Col. F. W. Bonner, of Rusk, Texas.

JOHN WARREN CRAWFORD, a retired farmer of Gilmer, has been a citizen of Texas since 1873. He began his career in this State as a laborer in the track department of the Cotton Belt Company. His first location was near Mt. Vernon and his first position was that of foreman of a section between Texarkana and Tyler. Subsequently he secured an extra gang and managed the labor and the commissary affairs of it during the remainder of his nearly twenty years of railroad life. His work lay along the main line of road from Texarkana to Tyler and down the branch to Lufkin, and the earnings from his services and from the boarding cars appropriated to his use gave him the capital with which to make a permanent beginning in life as a successful farmer and fruit man.

Mr. Crawford's first experience as a Texas farmer began with his advent to the State. He raised a crop of cotton that year and sold it for six cents a pound, a price which eliminated him at once from the rank of cotton growers and caused him to seek a different channel in which to exploit his energy and develop his plans. He identified himself with Gilmer in 1888, half a dozen years before he abandoned railroad work, and has

come into possession of a large area of the productive land adjacent to the county seat. His farming and fruit growing have been conducted along lines which brought him moderate wealth and also put value into holdings lying near his and gave a material impetus to the general upward tendency of agricultural matters of this section.

His experience with peach growing has been extensive and has demonstrated clearly that the best results to a grower and the orchard-man come through the medium of the cannery located upon his own farm. The reliability of this section of Texas as a peach belt has been thoroughly proved, but its reliability as a profit-bearing industry has only been established with the recent introduction of the individual canning factories, through which the surplus of the bountiful peach crop is saved and marketed whenever the canned product proves right. Just now Mr. Crawford and his son are growing a young pecan orchard, this industry having developed into a paying one from the volunteer orchards of Central and West Texas within the last dozen years.

John W. Crawford was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, August 26, 1841. His father, John J. Crawford, was born in the same county where his father, William Crawford, settled as an emigrant from the State of Virginia. The family is of Scotch origin and identified itself with the United States at about the beginning of our national existence. William Crawford came out of Virginia during the first quarter of a century of our national life and gave his energies to farming in Lincoln county, Tennessee. John J. was born there in 1814, and followed the vocation of his father. His connection with slave labor identified him with the Southern cause when the Rebellion broke out, and he was an officer on the staff of General Forrest, and was taken prisoner by Col. Ike Hawkins' men and sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he died in the military prison at that point.

John J. Crawford's wife, Nancy Crawford, was a daughter of a large slave-holder of Alabama. She died in early life. She was the mother of the following named children: William, who died during the Civil war; Isabella, who married John McDonald; Ebenezer, an ex-Confederate soldier, resides at Petersburg, Tennessee, where he is engaged in merchandising; John Warren, the direct subject of this review; Martha J., wife of Thomas Swearington of Carroll county, Tennessee.

John W. Crawford received his education in the country schools and became an overseer of slave labor at the early age of fourteen years. He entered the Confederate army in 1862, and was in Col. Thomas Freeman's regiment and General Pillow's brigade. He was in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, and was subsequently in Cheatam's Division and Hardee's corps, his regiment being the 22nd Tennessee. This regiment was consolidated with the 12th Tennessee, and it took part in the engagements at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro; on the Atlanta campaign and back with Hood to the destruction of his army at Franklin and Nashville. After the last named battle, Mr. Crawford was furloughed home. Later he returned to the army and remained in the ranks, although he saw little hard fighting until the end of the war, when he was paroled at Paducah, Kentucky, in June, 1865.

Mr. Crawford found himself in financial straights when the Confederacy collapsed, and his efforts at farming while he remained in Tennessee were feeble and insignificant. While the price of the farmer's staple maintained a living scale, he followed the plow; but six-cent cotton in Texas drove him away from the fiber permanently and into a field of opportunity freighted with possibilities for an ambitious man.

December 20, 1866, in Obion county, Tennessee, Mr. Crawford married Miss Mary Barnett, a daughter of Dr. Barnett and wife, nee Wiley, both the Barnetts and the Wileys being prominent families in that locality. The children of this union are as follows: John J., who is an extra-gang foreman for the Cotton Belt Railroad, is also interested with his father in the fruit-growing industry. He is married and has three children, Harvey, Wailen and Norman. Daisy is the wife of Thomas Hurd, of Morris county, Texas, and is the mother of Christine and Bernice. Mr. Crawford is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Lee Davis Guinn is presiding judge of the Second Judicial District of Texas, and is a son of the Pioneer Robert H. Guinn who spent his life in Rusk and attained to eminence in the law and as a citizen, and whose career is referred to more fully in another part of this work. Judge Guinn of this review was born at Rusk, Texas, January 22, 1863, and was a boy and youth about his father's farm. The public schools educated him liberally.

Early in life Judge Guinn decided to spend his career as a medical practitioner, and accordingly entered the Louisville Hospital College, from which he was graduated in 1887. After securing his degree he returned to Rusk, Texas, and engaged in practice for three years, and while thus occupied has his attention called to the law, which soon had such a fascinating hold upon him that he started the study of the calling under the direction of R. H. Morris of Rusk. In 1890, before Judge Perkins, he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of this vocation. Several years later he formed a partnership with Hon. W. M. Imboden, as Imboden & Guinn; subsequently joined his brother, Judge F. B., and his relative, John B. Guinn, under the style of Guinn & Guinn, which firm changed to Guinn, Norman & Guinn before he separated from it, and lastly he joined W. E. Donley, and concluded his several partnership relations as his associate in law.

In 1896 Judge Guinn was elected county attorney of Cherokee county, an office in which he served two terms. In 1901 he was chosen mayor of Rusk, but resigned the office after a second reelection to avoid the embarrassment incident to the employment as local attorney for the I. & G. N. Railway. In 1912 he became a candidate for the judgeship of the Second Judicial District, embracing the counties of Cherokee, Angelina and Nacogdoches and won the nomination by sixteen votes in an election casting over 7,000 ballots. He was contested through the courts presided over by Judge Simpson and was declared the rightful owner of the nomination and was elected in November of that year, taking his seat in December as the successor of Judge Perkins. In his politics Judge Guinn is a Democrat and during 1904 and 1906 he was a member of the state Democratic executive committee. He was a delegate to the conventions nominating Governor Culbertson, and was a Campbell delegate when Thomas W. Campbell was named for Governor and entered the campaign in his behalf that year. In his fraternal relations, Judge Guinn is past master and past high priest of Masonry, an Odd Fellow and a Pythian Knight. For a quarter of a century he has been a steward of the Methodist church.

On August 11, 1891, Judge Guinn was married at Alto, Texas to Miss Florence Crittenden, daughter of J. H. Crittenden, of near Hampden Roads, Crittenden, Virginia. This family belongs to the old Crittendens of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, and members of the name have been prominent for years in public and civic life. Seven children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Guinn, Guy Crittenden, Gaynelle, Leland Lee, Malcolm M., Florry, Edwin D., and Dorothy Jane.

Daniel Benjamin Singletary. The events which have combined to form the career of Daniel Benjamin Singletary have been in no sense spectacular, but they have culminated in a well-deserved success, and "the

talent of success'' says Longfellow ''is nothing more than what you can do well and doing well everything that you do, without any thought of fame.'' Mr. Singletary is now devoting his attentions to the duties of the office of tax collector of Cherokee county, but for years has been identified with agricultural pursuits, in which the family has been chiefly engaged since being founded in 1848 in Cherokee county. His father was George H. Singletary, who passed his life chiefly about Alto, Texas, and who was reared from a boy of ten years in this state.

George H. Singletary was born in Rankin county, Mississippi, in 1838, a son of Thomas Singletary, born in Bladen county, North Carolina, August 10, 1810. The latter, through no fault of his own, was almost an illiterate, was brought up a planter's son, and was connected with farming during the greater part of a long and useful life. He was descended from one of the Dunham brothers, his grandfather, who were put aboard a vessel by relatives as mere children and sent to America to enable these relatives to heir their property. They were Scotch lads and were put shore somewhere in North Carolina, it is believed, and friends who picked them up named them Singletary, when the boys could not give their family name. Thomas Singletary left North Carolina about the year 1833 and went to Mississippi, where he married Peggy Ann Harrison, a daughter of George Harrison, one of General Jackson's soldiers in the battle of New Orleans, and he settled in Rankin county. Mr. Harrison brought his family to Texas in 1845 and settled in Cherokee county, and this led to the coming of the Singletary family three years later. Ultimately, Mr. Harrison moved to Freestone county, and there died. Thomas Singletary devoted his life to farming, and died in 1896, a year before the grandmother passed away. Their children were as follows: George H., father of Daniel Benjamin; Thomas Henry, who was a soldier of the Seventh Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, in the Confederate service, subsequently became a farmer and tax collector in Cherokee county, and is now a resident of Rusk; Susan, who married Alexander Blank and died in Cherokee county; Elizabeth, who married first James Tullin and later Thomas McClure and resides in Cherokee county; and Amanda became Mrs. A. J. Holmes and died in this county.

George H. Singletary took up his father's vocation with a limited education when the war was over, he having demonstrated his valor as a soldier, showed his adaptability for agriculture by his various successes, accumulated a good estate in lands, gins and personal property, and died when still in the prime of life. He remained out of politics, except to cast his vote for his party, the Democratic, with his Confederate comrades. He belonged to Company I, Seventh Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, one of his comrades being John A. Boyd, of Rusk. He participated in a great deal of the fighting of the Army of Tennessee, and concluded his services with the surrender in Southern Mississippi, without wounds or capture. His battles included Oak Hills, or Springfield, and Elkhorn, or Pea Ridge, west of the Mississippi river, and there the regiment dismounted and finished the war as infantry. The command reached Corinth in time to take part in that engagement and was also at Iuka, Richmond, Kentucky, Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, in some of the fighting with General Johnston's army for the relief of Vicksburg, Jackson, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the one hundred days of fighting on the Atlanta campaign, including the battles of Resacca, Dalton, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain and the engagements around Atlanta. After that southern stronghold fell, his regiment came back north under General Hood and fought the awful battles of Franklin and Nashville, the former one of the bloodiest of the entire war, and then went to the relief of Mobile and was in the defense of that place when it surrendered, and finished service not far away in Mississippi, where the standards and arms were stacked and the long siege of four years of real war ended.

Mr. Singletary was married in Cherokee county, Texas, to Miss Jane McCarty. She was born in 1843 and still survives, her home being at Alto, Texas. George H. and Jane Singletary became the parents of the following children: George and John, who are residents of Alto; Mollie, who is the wife of W. P. Hills, of Wells, Texas; Peggie, the wife of James King, of Alto; Daniel Benjamin, of this notice; and Thomas Early, a resident of Alto.

Daniel Benjamin Singletary was born September 30, 1877, grew up a country boy, and received his education at Jacksonville and in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, where he spent three years. He then returned to farming, which he prosecuted for ten years, and his substantial interests are still those of the farm. Mr. Singletary entered Democratic politics in 1908, when he sought the nomination at the primary for the office of tax collector of Cherokee county. He was elected as the successor of W. J. Summers in the November elections, and in 1910 and 1912 secured the election without opposition. He has served his community faithfully and well, and it is doubtful if there is a more popular or highly regarded official in the county.

Mr. Singletary was married December 3, 1899, to Miss Viola Watters, daughter of William and Patia (Spain) Watters, old settlers of Cherokee county from Alabama. Mrs. Watters was a daughter of J. J. Spain, who is still a resident of Alto at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Singletary is the oldest of four children, the others being Samuel, Jewell and Ella. Two children were born to this union; Watters and Eileen. Mrs. Singletary died in May, 1910, and Mr. Singletary then married her sister Ella. Mr Singletary is a Methodist steward at Rusk, and was recording steward of the church while a resident of Alto Circuit.

Hon. Wiley Mangum Imboden, a member of the law firm of Guinn, Imboden & Guinn, of Rusk, was born in the State of Louisiana April 6, 1861. His father, John D. Imboden, prominent for years in political life in both Louisiana and Texas, was a member of the well known Virginia family of that name, and his mother was an immediate member of the Mangum family of North Carolina, a niece, indeed, of Wiley P. Mangum, who was for many years a member of the United States Senate from the old North State.

In law, journalism and politics this typical East Texan, for he is to the manner born, having come in his mother's arms to the very county in Texas in which he now resides in the early '60s, has played a somewhat conspicuous role. As newspaper reporter, Journal clerk of the Senate, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, member of the Senate and Editor of the Austin *Statesman* Wiley Mangum Imboden has long enjoyed an intimate knowledge of legislative history in Texas, and an equally intimate acquaintance with Texas law makers. He served in the Senate during the second administration of the late lamented Governor James Stephen Hogg, by whom he was, before the expiration of his senatorial term, appointed district attorney. In the legislature Senator Imboden was one of Governor Hogg's trusted lieutenants, and took an active part in the passage of the Hogg stock and bond law, and other administration measures. He particularly ''shone,'' however, as a parliamentarian; his long legislative experience stood him in hand for his Senatorial Colleagues without exception accorded him the unique distinction of entering more timely points of order than all the others put together.

From 1893 to 1896 Mr. Imboden was district attorney of the counties of Cherokee, Angelina, Nacogdoches, Shelby, San Augustine and Sabine. In 1896 he was elected presidential elector on the Bryan and Sewall

ticket. In 1902 he was again elected district attorney unopposed; in fact, he never had opposition in his party for that office so long as he would hold it. His constituents seemed to think the office fit him and that he fit the office. Hence, they kept him in it as long as he would serve them. He enjoys the distinction of having never lost a perjury case that it was his privilege to prosecute before a jury, and he prosecuted many such cases. He also boasts the distinction of being the first prosecuting officer in Texas to convict a man to the penitentiary for a term of 1,000 years. He retired from the district attorney's office in December, 1906.

His wife (to whom he was married in December, 1884), was Miss Maude Carrington, a daughter of W. H. D. Carrington, of Austin, for a number of years a leading member of the bar of that city, and a prominent minister of the Christian church for years before his death. Mr. Imboden is a member and officer of the Methodist church at Rusk, and is a Knight of Pythias. He and Mrs. Imboden have two sons, the elder, a former student of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (which school the subject of this sketch also attended) is now secretary of the Commercial Club of Yoakum. Their youngest is a student of the West Texas Military Academy, of San Antonio, and is the Editor-in-chief of the school paper published by the students of that institution.

Public education in all its branches in Texas has a sworn friend in Mr. Imboden. Neither as citizen nor as legislator has he ever withheld his support from any proposed appropriation or tax for educational purposes. He believes in the State University, the A. & M. College, the Normal schools, the School of Industrial Arts, the public free school system, and believes too much money can not be used in building them up.

He is a Democrat, he says, without prefix or suffix—just a Democrat of the old school, as the fathers of the party and the founders of the Republic expounded it and vouchsafed its principles to their sons.

THOMAS H. COBBLE, M. D. It is difficult for the contemporary biographer to differentiate between men of a chosen calling located in any part of the country; when their activities have been conducted in the same more or less confined community his task is doubly severe. Added to this is the employment attendant upon studied reference to a world-old profession to which neither writers of the past nor present have been able to do full justice. Therefore, in placing before the people of Texas, in a work of this nature, the name of one of the state's promising young physicians—promising because of the steady advancement which he has shown and the achievements which are already his—it is incumbent upon the writer to confine himself to mere generalities and to facts and figures.

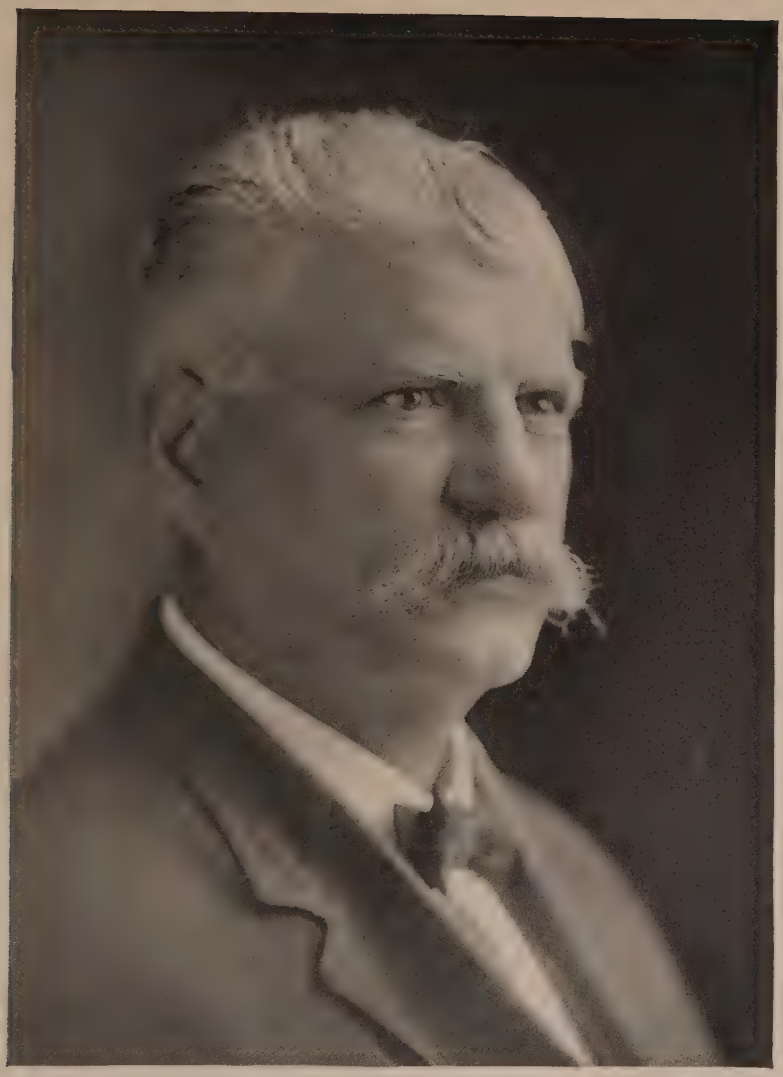
Thomas H. Cobble belongs to one of Texas' pioneer families. He is named after his grandfather, who was born in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Tennessee, and came to Texas with his parents as a lad of twelve years. He secured scanty educational advantages and early learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed during the period of the Civil War as a soldier of the Confederacy, making guns and other weapons as a soldier in Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department. During this struggle he was captured by the Federal troops and was confined in Camp Douglas, but when hostilities ceased he secured his release and returned to his Texas home. Not long thereafter he embarked in the mercantile business at Rusk, and proved himself an able and thrifty business man, building the first brick store in this city, becoming a large landholder and finally securing large blocks of stock in the light plants at Cleburne and Brownwood. He took but little part in politics, preferring business to other pursuits, but in his private affairs demonstrated the possession of sagacity and foresight, as shown by his tactful investments. Having been reared an orphan and deprived of an education of practical value, he was forced to rely upon native intuition largely, and this he cultivated and utilized to the extent of a science. A Christian gentleman, he proved himself devoted to the Methodist church, in the faith of which he died in 1907. Mr. Cobble had a sister, Cassie, who died unmarried near Lynchburg, Tennessee, and a brother, Peter, who moved to McLennan county, Texas, prior to the founding of Waco and later became a man of wealth there. Thomas H. Cobble was married to Miss Cassie Walker, deceased, and their children were: Daniel T.; Martha, who married J. D. Olliger, of Dallas; Thomas, who died unmarried in 1882, and Mrs. W. B. Neeley of Rusk.

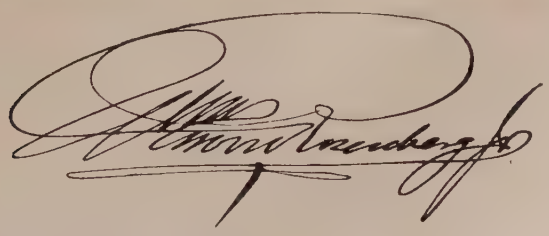
Daniel T. Cobble was born at Rusk, Texas, in 1859 and spent the years of his active life in association in business with his father, passing away in 1908. He was married in 1880 to Miss Mollie Bruton, daughter of Captain and Angeline (Wallace) Bruton. Doctor Cobble is the only child of his parents, and his mother still survives and makes her home at Rusk.

Thomas H. Cobble was born in 1882 and received his literary training in the schools of Rusk. He was employed in his grandfather's store until 1900, at which time he took up the study of medicine in St. Louis University, and completed his education in the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1904. In that year he opened his offices in Rusk and he is now in the merited enjoyment of a lucrative professional business. Doctor Cobble has continued to be a student, spending his spare time in reading and research and holding membership in the Cherokee County and Texas State Medical Societies. He was city health officer of Rusk until resigning that position to accept service with the T. and N. O. Railway, the Cotton Belt Railroad and the Texas State Railway, as local surgeon. At this time he is medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen Circle, and is a valued and popular member of the Odd Fellows. He is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church. It may be said that Doctor Cobble made a wise selection in his choice of professions. He has shown his devotion to it on various occasions and his high ideals as to its ethics have given him undoubted standing. Also, he has been aided by his personality, his large, well-formed body, his pleasant and cheerful manner, his sympathetic and kindly nature, all have added to his success. Politics have not bothered him—therefore he has had the more time to devote to his calling. In spite of his arduous professional duties, however, he has been ready and willing at all times to support public-spirited movements.

On December 27, 1911, Doctor Cobble was married to Miss Addie Copeland, daughter of Benjamin Copeland, and they have one child: Mary Gertrude, born December 1, 1912.

HON. WILLIAM VON ROSENBERG, JR. In contemplating the careers of those who have forcibly impressed themselves upon their communities, who have taken an active part in shaping public sentiment where the public welfare has been at stake, who have been identified with earnest and hard-working bodies of men whose efforts have helped toward better things, the record of the Hon. William von Rosenberg, Jr., county judge of Travis county, stands prominently forth. In 1890, when Judge von Rosenberg was first elected to office, the people of this locality had not yet learned to combine for the betterment of conditions and the management of public utilities. Believing that good roads and good bridges were vital to economic life, Judge von Rosenberg applied himself assiduously to the education of the people of this community, and during his two terms of office Travis county rapidly became noted for its public improvements. When again elected, in 1912, he resumed his work where he had left it, and it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that no single individual is





contributing in greater degree to the progress and development of this great section of country.

Judge von Rosenberg was born in the city of Austin, Texas, in 1859, and is a son of William and Augusta (Anders) von Rosenberg. His father was born in 1820, in Prussia, and was there thoroughly educated, and entered upon a military career as lieutenant in the Prussian army. He was married in his native land, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States, settling in Fayette county, Texas, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. A civil engineer by profession and training, he was appointed chief draughtsman in the General Land Office of Texas under Commissioner Crosby. During the war between the states, he served in the engineering department of Hood's Brigade, and was engaged largely in surveying the coast of Texas, and after peace was declared established a land business at Austin, which he continued to conduct successfully until his death in 1901. Mrs. von Rosenberg died several years previously. In 1894 Mr. von Rosenberg was the author of a pamphlet published in the German language which was a criticism of the history of The German Immigration Company, an association for the protection of German emigrants to Texas, in which he refuted the statements which had been made in the history that the association had been formed in the interests of the English Government. This pamphlet has since been widely quoted by numerous historians in the United States.

William von Rosenberg, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Austin, and at Nashville, Tennessee, where he attended Vanderbilt University. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and at once began practice at Austin, where in 1882 he was elected justice of the peace, a capacity in which he served for two terms, or until 1886. In 1890 he was elected county judge of Travis county, and continued to serve in this capacity for two terms, following which he served two terms as city recorder of Austin, and in 1912 was again elected county judge for a term of two years. Up to the time of his first election to the bench, no public improvements had been made to the country roads, and during his first term he began an agitation that has been far-reaching and greatly beneficial in its results. At first he was considered twenty-five years ahead of his time, but he eventually induced not only the county to contribute, but also secured liberal contributions from the farmers for the building of roads and rock and iron bridges. During his first four years about sixty-five miles of good roads were built and one hundred miles of dirt roads were graded, and seven iron bridges, two stone bridges and one brick bridge were erected. The stone and iron fencing was erected around the courthouse and jailor's residence yards; the jailor's residence, jail and courthouse were provided with all modern conveniences for the public, such as steam heating, electric lights, water closets, etc.; the boiler-house was erected in the courthouse yard, storeroom, coalhouse, etc., and the holding capacity of the jail was doubled by the addition of steel cages. The Congress avenue bridge across the Colorado river was refloored at an expense of $2,000 to the county; the additional cost of running the Fifty-third Judicial District of Travis county was imposed upon Judge von Rosenberg's administration and met. Through the co-operation of the Austin Bar Association the county was furnished with an excellent library situated in the district clerk's office, and this has proven of great assistance to the county officials and the courts of the county in the prompt and speedy transaction of their various public duties, as well as to the members of the bar association. Two new stone piers were erected under the iron bridge over Big Walnut creek on the lower Austin and Georgetown road, and the massive stone retaining wall at the south approach of Montopolis bridge was also built. For the benefit of the public, the new index to all recorded documents, deeds, etc., in the county clerk's office from the first document recorded up to and including the year 1892, was compiled and paid for. The road laws were compiled by Judge von Rosenberg, and ordered printed by the commissioners' court for the use and guidance of road overseers, which since are being published by various printing establishments and sold to the counties throughout the state for similar purposes. The county was divided into election precincts, the boundaries of all of which were gotten up by the Judge and submitted to the commissioners' court, and were adopted and so established by said court. Up to this time Travis county had not been divided into election precincts. The field notes of the election precincts were ordered printed by the court and mailed to the election officers for their guidance. To comply with the Australian ballot election law, applicable to state and county elections held in the city of Austin, which went into effect during Judge von Rosenberg's administration, iron booths and ballot-boxes were purchased. One road grader, one heavy road roller, one substantial rock crusher and steam engine for crushing rock for road building were also bought. Five spans of mules for the county road force were secured. During the first two years of the Judge's administration there were also imposed upon him the duties of ex officio county school superintendent, and the sick, poor and needy were not overlooked, but received such assistance and relief as provided by law. Not one dollar of indebtedness was imposed upon the people of Travis county; not a single county bond bears Judge von Rosenberg's signature as county judge, nor was there, during his administration, a county warrant of any description ever worth less than its par value. He has continued to persevere in his great work of development and progress, and has drawn plans for the reinforced concrete bridges and culverts build throughout the county. He has the remarkable record as county judge of having no appeals in either civil, criminal or probate cases tried and disposed of by him in the county court during the four terms of the county court of eight weeks each during the present term commencing 1912. In his political belief he has always been a strong advocate of Democracy, and helped to bring about the change in Travis county from Republicanism. Four years previous to being elected county judge, he was defeated for this office by two votes; but at this time the entire corps of county officials are Democrats. Judge von Rosenberg has had a long and distinguished military career. In 1878 he was second lieutenant of the Austin Greys, in 1880 and 1881 served as captain of the Manning Rifles of this city, in 1888 became captain of the Capitol City Cavalry, in 1890 was promoted to major of the First Squadron of Cavalry, and in 1892 became colonel of the First Texas Cavalry Regiment of the Texas State Militia. He has also served for two terms as assistant chief of the Austin Fire Department.

In 1884 Judge von Rosenberg was married to Miss Louisa Rohde, daughter of Henry Rohde, of La Grange, Fayette county, who came to Texas during the early forties, was a prominent and successful merchant, and died during the progress of the Civil War. Seven children have been born to Judge and Mrs. von Rosenberg, namely: Henrietta, August, William, Louisa, Rohda, Clara and Inez. The charming family home is located at No. 123 East Thirty-first street.

JUDGE JAMES P. GIBSON. Long identified with the public life of the state and with the affairs of Cherokee county, Judge Gibson has practiced law at Rusk for the past forty years, and is one of the best known citizens of the state.

The Gibson family has been identified with Texas since the Mexican period, and Jesse Gibson, the father of Judge Gibson, was a participant in the struggle which made the Lone Star Republic possible, and was thereafter closely identified with and witnessed the improvements and developments which went on up to the time of the Mexican war and the war among the states.

Jesse Gibson was born in Georgia, near the South Carolina line, in 1796, and was a son of James Gibson, a planter and slave holder, who was of Scotch ancestry, and is believed to have participated in some of the events during the Revolutionary war. James Gibson's children were Sarah, who married John Meek, and died in Cherokee county, before the Civil war; James, who spent his life in Alabama; George, who died unmarried; one who moved out to Missouri; Patsy Blackwell, who died in west Texas; Jesse, and Absolom, who came to Texas wtih Jesse and lived and died in Lufkin, where he left two sons and many daughters.

There was nothing uncommon in the rearing of Jesse Gibson and he married in Spartansburg District of South Carolina, some time in the twenties, Miss Elizabeth Cook, a daughter of Joseph T. Cook, who brought out colonists to Cherokee county near Rusk, and spent the remainder of his life there. He located the J. T. Cook League of Land, and some of his posterity still occupy the tract.

Jesse Gibson was a member of the Cook Colony league that came to Texas in 1833 and settled on the Cook League. His settlement was soon disturbed by the war for independence, and he joined General Houston's army, before the battle of San Jacinto. His first service was as a member of Captain Collins' company, which took part in the siege of San Antonio. At San Jacinto he fought on the Texas side and was one of the men who fought back and routed five times their number of Mexicans under Santa Ana. Jesse Gibson continued the quiet vocation of farming until 1845, and when Cherokee county was organized in that year he was elected assessor and collector and served in that dual capacity until his death in 1864. In early life his politics was Whig and he was a great admirer and strong partisan of General Houston, and was opposed to secession on the part of the southern states. On the proclamation of President Lincoln he lost his slaves, and notwithstanding his own Union sentiments, four of his sons served in the Confederate army. In 1892 the widow of Jesse Gibson died at Rusk. Their children were Joseph T., who died at Rusk in 1898; Absolom C., who died in Anderson county in 1869; George W., who died at Rusk in 1904; Judge James P.; Amelia, who was the oldest child and who married Benjamin Cannon and died in 1849; Martha, who married Jefferson Holcomb, and died in Cherokee county; Miss Mahala, who lives with Judge Gibson; and Mary J., who died unmarried.

Judge Gibson spent his life as a boy on the farm in Cherokee county, and acquired his education in the local schools. For a short time following the war he was a teacher. His military service began in the early part of 1863 when he accompanied Tom Hogg, a brother of the late Governor Hogg to the front, and was with the troops of Baylor's regiment in Major's brigade, then moving about along the Mississippi. While at Vidalia, across from Natchez, an assault was made upon the Federal arms and a large amount of ammunition and equipment captured, and this youthful lad who was not regularly enlisted showed none the less the mettle of a real soldier and did a valuable service. Then returning home he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-first Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Scott Anderson, in General Bee's Brigade. All his service was confined to Texas and along the coast and was without important incident. His command was at Richmond, Texas, when the war closed, and he was discharged at Navasota.

Following his work as a teacher, Judge Gibson studied law with Judge S. A. Wilson, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, before Judge Richard S. Walker, having his examination before a noted trio of lawyers. They were M. H. Bonner, who subsequently sat upon the supreme bench of Texas; Judge Sam A. Wilson, who occupied a place upon the bench of the Court of Appeals; and Judge Robert H. Guinn, a distinguished member of the Texas bar and state senator for many years. Judge Gibson, after his admission, was in practice but a short time when chosen chief justice of the county and succeeded himself in office when the legislature created the second office to succeed the first. His service as county judge continued until 1880, which year marked his resumption of private practice and he continued one of the successful lawyers of Rusk until 1901. In that year he was elected to fill the same office of county judge, and served four years more. His work as county judge was made especially notable by his organization of the free school system of Cherokee county. James Hogg, while governor of Texas appointed Judge Gibson as assistant superintendent of the Rusk penitentiary, and Governor Culberson, the succeeding governor, continued his services in the same capacity. During that time, it should be noted the Rusk penitentiary was in a flourishing condition, and its administration was without hint of scandal. The building of the state railroad was started at that time, in order to serve the penitentiary and that line has since been extended to Palestine. Judge Gibson never shirked a political duty, has attended many state conventions, as a strong partisan of Governor Hogg and Governor Culberson, and supported Cone Johnson and Judge Ramsey for the governorship in 1910 and 1912, respectively.

Judge Gibson has served as an alderman of Rusk, as one of its school trustees, and is a director of the Farmers' and Merchants Bank of the City.

On December 22, 1872, Judge Gibson was married in Cherokee county to Miss Jennie B. Martin, a daughter of Captain R. B. Martin. Her father came to Texas from Gallatin, Tennessee, and was captain of Company I of the Tenth Texas Regiment of Infantry. The children of Judge Gibson are as follows, the oldest being Judge Frank Gibson, county judge of Cherokee county; George W., a member of the law firm of Shook, Norman & Gibson of Rusk; Misses Ruth and May Gibson, both teachers in the public schools.

Judge Gibson has been a member of the Presbyterian church since early manhood, and one of its elders for more than forty years. In 1913 he was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Atlanta, representing his local presbytery. Judge Gibson is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, past high priest of the Chapter, and served for a number of years as District Deputy Grand Master of his district. He has been adjutant of the Ross-Ector Camp of Confederate Veterans for some years, and attended the Reunions at New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga.

EUREKA D. SPINKS. The present county clerk of Cherokee county, Eureka D. Spinks, has engaged in political affairs but a comparatively few years, yet so forceful have been his activities and so earnest his endeavors that he is already accounted one of the influential Democrats of his section of the state. His public services have placed him prominently in the light of public favor and it is safe to assume that his office has had no more popular incumbent. Mr. Spinks was born in Neshoba county, Mississippi, December 28, 1865, and is a son of Enoch H. and Ann (Shamburger) Spinks.

Enoch H. Spinks was born a North Carolinian in 1820, and spent his early years at Raleigh, where he received a limited education in the public schools. In young manhood he removed to Mississippi, and there learned the trade of blacksmith which he followed until the outbreak of the war between the North and South, at that time leaving the anvil and forge to shoulder a musket in the ranks of the Confederate army. Upon the fall of the Lost Cause he returned to Mississippi, but in 1869 came out to Texas, and in the following year located at Forest, Cherokee county, there spending a short time at his trade. Subsequently, however, he concentrated his energies upon farming, and the tilling of the soil occupied his time and attention throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Spinks died near Forest, Cherokee county, in 1892, when

he was seventy-two years of age, respected for his industry and integrity. In political matters Mr. Spinks was a Democrat, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, in which he reared his children. While a resident of Mississippi he married Miss Ann Shamburger, whose parents were of German birth. Mrs. Spinks still survives the father and is now a resident of Rusk, Texas, still active and alert at the age of eighty years. To Enoch H. and Ann (Shamburger) Spinks there were born the following children: William H., who is a resident of Houston county, Texas; Mollie, who is the wife of E. W. Bowman, of Alto, Texas; Mrs. Jennie Latham, who died at Forest, Texas, in 1892; Eureka D. of this review; and Albert O., a resident of Rusk.

Eureka D. Spinks spent his boyhood in the vicinity of Forest, where the family had settled, and secured his education in the country schools. As a youth he was enterprising and industrious, made the most of his opportunities, and early secured employment as a logger, an occupation which he followed in Cherokee, Houston and adjoining counties. Commencing as a wageworker, he advanced to contractor, and for some twelve years spent the greater part of his time in the woods. Mr. Spinks' clerical experience was secured as a clerk for the Cotton Belt Railway, at Wells, and with the Bodan Lumber Company, at Pollok, and he thus equipped himself for office work. His official service commenced in 1905. when he was appointed deputy in the county clerk's office by Clerk Tittle, and in 1910 became the latter's successor when he was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket. In 1912 the citizens of his community showed their appreciation of his conscientious and efficient services by reelecting him to the office without an opponent. His active work in politics has consisted of his services as a delegate to the state convention which nominated Governor Culberson for the second time, and to the state convention of 1912, when he voted with the Colquit delegation from Cherokee county.

Mr. Spinks was married in November, 1892, to Miss Florence Jordan, daughter of Henry Jordan, a farmer and old settler of Angelina county, who came from Louisiana. He married Elizabeth Pate, and they became the parents of eight children: Walter, Peyton, James, Florence, Columbus, Robert, Ida, who died as Mrs. A. O. Spinks, and Della, who married Brit Trevehtan, ex-district clerk of Angelina county. Mr. and Mrs. Spinks have seven children: Myrtle, Jessie, Nettie, Lizzie, Carl, Mollie and Douglas.

JOHN A. BOYD. Now living retired at Rusk after a long career as a soldier, merchant, farmer and stock raiser, John A. Boyd has had a long and useful life, one of varied experience, full of vicissitudes, successes and adverses spicing the periods of his career, and war and peace have also followed one after another in his time.

John A. Boyd came to Texas in 1849 from Rutherford county, Tennessee, where, near the town of Milton, he was born April 18, 1838. His father, William B. Boyd, was born near Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1812, and was one of two sons of John Boyd, who was of Irish blood and who married a Miss Witherspoon. Both John and his wife died in early life, and their children were William B. and Robert, who were reared as orphans under the care of strangers. Robert went out into the western wilds of Missouri, when it was a frontier country, and his descendants may still be found in Jasper county of that state.

William B. Boyd learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed it for many years, leaving it at Rusk only after he had reached a good old age. His keen mind led him to extended readings and the acquisition of a varied mass of information upon the current events of his time. He opposed the south in the matter of secession, but when his state left the Union he fell into line and became a Confederate. After the war his political sentiments were those of the Whig party, and later he was in harmony with the Democrats. He voted for Bell and Everett in 1860, while his son supported Breckinridge. William B. Boyd was not a participant in the events of the Civil war except as in an episode, when during a visit to his son in the Confederate army at Pea Ridge, that battle having been precipitated, he seized a gun and took part in it without injury, and returned to Texas as soon as it was over. Mr. Boyd belonged to the Presbyterian church, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred in 1894.

The first wife of William B. Boyd was Rheuana McKnight, a daughter of Alexander McKnight, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. Her death occurred in 1851, and the children were: John A.; Dollie, who died at McKinney, Texas, as Mrs. Daniel Hughes; James M., who died in young manhood; Lizzie, who died in Smith county, Texas, the wife of Joe L. Long; Annie who became the wife of William Spencer and died at Waxahachie in 1888. After the death of his first wife, William Boyd married Narcissa Dill, who died in 1909. Her children are: Dr. W. D. Boyd of Waxahachie; Tennie, the wife of J. W. Francis, of Jacksonville, Texas; and Joseph R., who died at Jacksonville in 1913.

When John A. Boyd was eleven years old, in 1849, the family migrated from Tennessee by wagon to Texas locating in Rusk and thereafter his youth was spent in that place, where he had the advantages of the primitive schools and grew up in the social environment of this inland community. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy when the war came on, and entered the Confederate army June 10, 1861, as a member of Company C of the Third Texas Cavalry under Colonel Greer. He went out as an ensign of the company and was subsequently assigned to duty on the staff of General Hogg as assistant commissary of the regiment and filled that office doing the actual work of the commissary of the regiment throughout the remainder of the war. From his enlistment to his discharge, covering a period of four years, few soldiers participated in more skirmishes and engagements during the war than he. He began at the battle of Springfield, fought at Pea Ridge, crossed the Mississippi, and was at Corinth, Iuka, Richmond, Kentucky, Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, in the campaigning and fighting with Johnston's army in front of Vicksburg, was at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and the various engagements in the hundred days' fighting during the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta he became attached to Hood's army, which fought in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Then the regiment went down to Mobile and aided in the defense of Spanish forts. There Mr. Boyd got aboard a Confederate gunboat by wading through the water and escaped capture, again joining his brigade that surrendered in Southern Mississippi a few months later. During all that career he had never been wounded and had never spent a day in the hospital as a result of sickness.

On returning home, Mr. Boyd opened a general store in Rusk, and during the next fourteen years acquired a very satisfactory prosperity. He then bought the "Mound Farm" near Alto, and after farming on an extended scale for several years sold the land for a convict farm.

After another year of merchandising in Rusk, he represented a New Orleans house on the road for one year. In 1885 occurred his removal to Western Texas, and in the vicinity of Pecos City he was engaged in the stock business until the interminable drought that brought that venture to a disastrous close.

Once more he was in the position of a beginner in life. He returned to East Texas and spent two years in merchandising at New Birmingham. During the following six years he was in the vicinity of San Antonio, and there prospered in the general stock business and in trading and shipping live stock. The following two years were spent in Fort Worth without definite employment, and he then engaged in merchandising in Arling-

ton, and later bought a truck farm and did business in that line for several years. His truck farm he traded for a long distance telephone line between Jacksboro and Archer City. That enterprise he operated until 1910, when it was sold, and since then he has lived in Rusk. His attention is now given to the operation of a hay farm which he bought on coming to Rusk.

On July 12, 1866, Mr. Boyd was married at Alto, Texas, to Miss Amy Harrison, a daughter of Samuel T. Harrison, who was an early pioneer of Texas. He came from Perry county, Alabama, where Mrs. Boyd was born February 26, 1844. Samuel T. Harrison was born in Virginia in 1810, was married in Alabama to Miss Ann White, and died in Cherokee county, Texas. He was a member of the Secession Convention of Texas, and voted for the removal of Governor Houston from office, although he and Houston were personal friends. During the war which followed, Colonel Harrison was entrusted with the important duties of caring for the "war widows" and also supervising other community matters while the majority of citizens were away fighting the battles in the main field of conflict. After the reconstruction era he served in the legislature. Of his nine children the following grew up: Amanda, who died in Alabama, as the wife of John Edwards; Manurah P., who married John W. Crane, and died in Montague county, Texas; Malone, who lives in Montague county; A. C. of Alto, Texas; Mrs. Boyd; Margaret, married H. W. Berryman and died at Alto in 1899; and Almena, wife of M. W. Armstrong of Alto.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd's only child is Dr. Frank D. Boyd, of Fort Worth. Educated in the Rusk public schools and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Bryan, Frank Boyd prepared for his profession in Louisville and New York, and was equipped for special work in the great medical centers of Vienna and London. He is an able specialist in the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has built up splendid professional connections at Fort Worth. Dr. Boyd married Miss Mattie Calahan, of Louisville, and they have one daughter, Amy Margaret. Dr. Boyd's church affiliations are with the Baptists, in which he follows his mother, who was also a Baptist, while his father is an adherent to the Presbyterian faith.

ABSALOM HARRISON. A resident of Texas for more than sixty years and of Cherokee county since 1854, Absalom C. Harrison is now living a retired life at Alto after a long period spent in general merchandising. His life has been one of signal usefulness to his community and its people and his record as business man and public-spirited citizen has been such as to merit him a place among his county's representative men. He was born in Perry county, Alabama, December 10, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Ann (White) Harrison.

Col. Sam Harrison, as everyone among the ante-bellum settlers know him, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1810, the children in the family of his parents being: James, who was murdered in Harrison county, Texas, and left a family; Clinton, who died at Huntsville, Texas, and left a family; Manura, who married Doctor Evans and died at Huntsville; Samuel, the father of Absalom; and Elmina, who married first Judge William Henry and second Judge Dillard and passed away at Rusk. Col. Sam Harris was reared in Georgia and Alabama, where he received a fair education, and spent some years as a school teacher in the latter state. In 1853 he headed a caravan of settlers from Perry county, Alabama, comprising besides himself, William Watters and his son-in-law, J. W. Richardson, and they all traveled by private conveyance through Mississippi and Louisiana, crossing the Father of Waters at Rodney and plodding their weary way through the swamps of Louisiana and reaching their destination after several weeks. The company included a few slaves and all went pleasantly except for two incidents which might have saddened the hearts of all but for the favorable interference of Providence. At the crossing of the Mississippi, and while in camp, Miss Amy Harrison, who is now the wife of Captain Boyd, of Rusk, was bitten by a spider and her symptoms gave some alarm for a time, although the party pushed on its way and had another scare in the wandering off of a son, Malone Harrison, into the woods after an owl. He lost his way, causing much uneasiness and worry to the family and a delay of the train until he made his appearance a few hours after, he then relating that he had become confused as to the direction, disputed it with his horse, and found himself a dozen miles out of the way when he struck the first house. On this journey a company of Texas-bound emigrants camped near the Harrisons the night before Rodney was reached. The young people of each company spent the evening together and met again the next day around the sick bed of the spider-poisoned child, but soon continued on their journey, and twelve years later Absalom Harrison made the acquaintance of his future wife down in Angelina county and her father proved to be the head of that same emigrant train. Col. Sam Harrison devoted his attention to agriculture while a resident of Texas, making his settlement near Alto, where he died in 1884. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature just before the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North and was a member of that body when Governor Houston was deposed and cast his vote for the resolution, although General Houston was his personal friend. He had previously been a member of the Secession Convention and had warmly urged his colleagues to vote for separation from the United States. For his wife Col. Sam Harrison married Ann White, who died in 1857. Of their nine children six survive and are named and located in the sketch of Capt. John A. Boyd and wife elsewhere in this work.

Absalom C. Harrison was given only the advantages to be secured in the rural schools. He entered the Confederate army in 1862, joining Company A, Eighteenth Texas Infantry, under Colonel Ochiltree and Lieut.-Col. David B. Henderson. Enroute with his command through Arkansas, Mr. Harrison became ill, and was finally sent to the general hospital in Little Rock with others. He convalesced in three months and was furloughed home and while here the term of his enlistment expired and he was discharged. Upon his recovery, he rejoined the army and was assigned to post duty, first as wagonmaster and then as assistant quartermaster at Rusk where Camp Martin was located, and there continued to be stationed until the close of the war and was the last man to leave camp.

After the war Mr. Harrison resumed his place with his parents and was identified with farming until 1876, when he moved to Alto and engaged in merchandise, drifting into the drug business and making that his work while able for active business. Although still alert and active, he has lived retired for some eight years, and now has no other business concern than the responsibilities devolving upon him as vice president of the Continental State Bank, of Alto, of which he is also a member of the directing board.

Mr. Harrison has ever manifested a good citizen's interest in politics. The first vote he ever cast at a general election was during the Davis regime in Texas, when he passed through lines of negro soldiers to the ballot box and helped elect Richard Coke governor. Everybody in the county had to go to the county seat to vote and stand in line "like going to the mill." The only official service ever rendered by Mr. Harrison was as a notary public, an office which he held during a period of a quarter of a century. He united with the Baptist church at the age of eighteen years and is today the only living member of that same congregation who worshiped at the old Palestine church east of Alto then. In stature Mr. Harrison is above six feet tall, weighs more than 200 pounds, and, having lived a life of clean habits and probity is active despite his seventy-three years.

Yours very truly
Walt. Evans

In October, 1876, Mr. Harrison was married to Miss Jennie Victoria Fisher, daughter of Green A. and Nancy (Christian) Fisher. Mrs. Harrison passed away in March, 1912, the mother of two children: Fannie, who married J. R. Tysinger and died April 23, 1896, about three months after her marriage; and Sam Fisher, born in 1872, reared and educated in Alto and now a druggist here, married Miss Annie Watters and has two children: Absalom C. and Sam Fisher, Jr.

IRA H. EVANS. The limits assigned for this sketch of the life of one of the most distinguished citizens of Texas are wholly inadequate to give even a cursory review of the many achievements which have been his, of the brilliant works which he has planned and executed, or of the part which he played in the making of one of the country's greatest commonwealths. His business life has been intimately associated with the growth and development of the Southwest. His executive ability and practical sagacity have been most important elements in the advancement of this section of the country, and through it in the marvelous growth of its commercial interests. But he has been much more than a business man. His life has been dominated by a high sense of responsibility and devoted to the service of religion, philanthropy and the upbuilding of institutions of education. The following sketch must be confined to those incidents of a long life and active and diversified career, which will afford the best clue to the character of the man and to his many and brilliant achievements.

Major Ira H. Evans was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, April 11, 1844, and is a son of Doctor Ira and Emeline (Hobart) Evans. His father, a physician who died when the son was eight years old, belonged to a family which settled originally at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1635. On the mother's side, Major Evans is descended from the Rev. Peter Hobart, the first pastor of the first church of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was a graduate of the University of Cambridge and was preceded to this country by his father some time before 1635. Soon after the death of her husband, the mother of Major Evans removed to Barre, Vermont, where the lad was educated in the public schools and the academy of that town. There he was residing when he enlisted, in July, 1862, as a private of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, being later promoted first lieutenant, then captain, and finally brevet major United States Volunteers. He received a medal of honor from Congress "for distinguished bravery at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, April 22, 1865." His military services were mainly in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James, and for two years he filled important staff positions. After the cessation of hostilities, his command, with others, was sent to the lower Rio Grande border of Texas to back up the diplomatic efforts of Secretary of State Seward to remove the French from Mexico, where they had placed Maximilian on the throne during the Civil War. He served there about one and one-half years, and was discharged from military service January 31, 1867. He afterwards settled in a wild region about one hundred miles northwest of Corpus Christi, Texas, and engaged in stock raising, but this venture proved unsuccessful owing to the dishonesty of a partner, through whom he lost his entire investment in this business. Later he entered the United States Revenue Service, and was appointed assistant assessor of United States Internal Revenue for several counties in Western Texas, including the towns of Eagle Pass and Laredo, on the Rio Grande river. Subsequently he became deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Texas and had charge of the headquarters office at Corpus Christi.

In the fall of 1869 Major Evans was tendered the Republican nomination for one of the three representatives to be elected from the Western District of Texas, which included all the territory extending from El Paso to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and as far east as Refugio, Goliad, Atacosa and Medina counties. At first he declined the nomination, as he did not desire to engage in politics, but finally yielded to the urgent solicitation of Gen. E. J. Davis, the Republican candidate for the office of governor, and other friends, that he should accept. He was elected in November, 1869, polling the largest vote cast for any candidate for representative of that district. Upon the assembling of the legislature in provisional session, at Austin, Texas, in February, 1870, Major Evans was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and after Congress had accepted the new constitution of the state and seated the newly-elected senators and representatives, the legislature was convened in special session by the Governor, and Major Evans was re-elected speaker of the house without opposition. He took quite an active part in legislative proceedings and supported Governor Davis in all his vetoes of the legislation passed which was calculated to rob the school fund of the state and grant huge subsidies to railroads, which would have bankrupted the state's finances.

Article 3, Section 4, of the Constitution of 1869, provided that "the members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by qualified elections, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of general election." The election law enacted in August, 1870, provided that the first election thereunder should take place the first Tuesday in November, 1872, which would make the terms of the legislators three years instead of two years from the date of their election. Major Evans and several Republican senators and representatives, together with all the Democratic members of both houses, sought to have this law changed so that the next legislature should be elected in November, 1871. For this he and his Republican associates were called before a caucus of his party. These gentlemen denied the right or power of the caucus to pass upon a question of this kind, claiming that they were bound by their oaths of office to support the Constitution of the state and could not conscientiously yield to the mandate of a party caucus upon such a question. The majority of the caucus decided against them on this point, and Major Evans and his associates declared they would not be bound by this decision and left the caucus. It, however, continued in session and resolved to remove Major Evans from the speakership the following morning, because he would not abide by its decision on this question. The next morning a resolution was introduced to declare the office of the speaker vacant, and it was passed under the operation of the previous question, without any reason being alleged, either in the resolution or by its supporters on the floor, for such action. This action by the Republican majority of the house aroused great indignation throughout the state and was generally condemned by the press and public, regardless of party lines. When the Twelfth Legislature finally adjourned, December 2, 1871, Major Evans left political life, as he had no liking for it under the conditions then existing in the Republican party.

On January 16, 1872, Major Evans was elected general manager of the Texas Land Company, a corporation formed by Texas and New York capitalists, who were interested in the development of the state for the purpose of investing in real estate, and continued in charge of this company until it ceased business. On September 2, 1873, he was elected secretary of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad Company, and on July 21, 1874, was elected secretary of the Consolidated International & Great Northern Railroad Company, and also had charge of the land interests of that corporation until April 5, 1880. During this time he also served as a director in several other railroad and land corporations. The International & Great Northern Railroad Company having gone into bankruptcy, all its lands passed into the ownership of a corporation styled "The New York & Texas

Land Company, Limited,'' and Major Evans was elected president of this company April 13, 1880, and held that position for twenty-six years, when the corporation sold all its property in Texas to other parties and went out of business. Since that time Major Evans has continued to represent the owners of the unsold portion of the property, maintaining offices at 356-357 Austin National Bank Building, Austin. He came to this city March 1, 1885, from Palestine, where he had resided from August, 1875, having formerly lived at Corpus Christi from the spring of 1869 until 1872, and at Houston from April of the latter year until his removal to Palestine.

On April 5, 1875, Major Evans was elected a director of the International & Great Northern Railroad Company, and held that office for thirty-two years. He was one of the organizers of the Austin National Bank, in 1890, and has been a director thereof to the present time. He was appointed receiver of the Austin Rapid Transit Railway Company by the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Texas, February 20, 1897, and continued in that position for five years. Upon its discharge from the receivership he became president of the company, and held this position until failing health compelled him to resign a year or two later. In October, 1891, Major Evans was appointed one of the receivers of the International & Great Northern Railroad by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Texas, and qualified as such, but never discharged the duties of the office for the reason that the State Court, which had secured possession of the railroad property, refused to surrender control of it to the receivers appointed by the United States Court.

Major Evans' connection with religious, educational and charitable movements has been extensive. He was president of the State Sunday School Association from 1883 until 1885; first assistant moderator of the National Congregational Council at Worcester, Massachusetts, in October, 1889; member, for Texas, of the International Sunday School Executive Committee from 1884 until 1890; member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, Austin, Texas, for twenty-two years; president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, Austin, Texas, for five years; president of the board of directors of Tillotson College, an institution for the education of colored youths, in Austin, since its incorporation as a college; president of the Texas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, for six years, and was first vice president general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Major Evans is a member of the following societies: Texas Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars, in the state of Vermont; Military Order of the Loyal Legion, state of New York; Military Order of the Medal of Honor; University Club, Austin, Texas; Army and Navy Club, New York City; Texas Academy of Science; Texas Society of Social Hygiene; Texas State Historical Society; American Historical Association; National Geographic Society; American Political Science Association; American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; National Economic League, and American Sociological Society.

On July 13, 1871, Major Evans was married to Miss Frances A. Hurlbut, of Upper Alton, Illinois, who was born at Edwardsville, Illinois, daughter of the Rev. T. B. Hurlbut, a Congregational minister. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was one time president of the Texas society of that order. Three sons have been born to Major and Mrs. Evans, all of whom are now grown men and engaged in business: Wilbur Leslie Evans was born November 27, 1872, graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, in 1893, and at Yale University, in 1894; Hobart Yale Evans was born December 21, 1876, and studied at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and the University of Texas, but did not graduate; Francis Hurlbut Evans was born February 21, 1880, and graduated at Knox College.

Major Evans is now residing at No. 708 San Antonio street, Austin. The passing years have dealt kindly with him, and although he has reached his seventieth milestone, his ''eye is not yet dimmed, nor his natural force abated.'' At a time when most men withdraw themselves from society to nurse the infirmities which age usually brings, Major Evans, so equable and temperate has been his life, so infused with the elevating power of a cultivated mind, enjoys the ease and dignity of life with the bounding pulse of middle age.

Samuel Gracy Kerr. One of the ablest abstractors in Texas is Samuel Gracy Kerr of Rusk, who owns the only complete set of abstracts in Cherokee county. A few years ago he bought out the books and business of the East Texas Investment and Abstract Company at Rusk, and has since actively managed the business thus acquired.

Samuel Gracy Kerr was born in Giles county, Tennessee, March 28, 1857, and his home has been in Texas since 1870. His grandfather, Samuel Kerr, who was born in 1790 and married Annie Paisley, whose people were from Paisley, Scotland, migrated from North Carolina, about 1820, and was a slave holding farmer and planter in Giles county, Tennessee. His death occurred when he was past ninety years of age. His age made him a noncombatant during the war between the states, but his location along the dividing line between the two enemies, made him a target for both sides and he was repeatedly ambushed and was scarred by both Confederate and Federal bullets. He and his wife had the following children: Caroline, wife of Rev. William Walker, who now resides in Clay county, Texas; Ellen, who married Rev. James Walker and died in Tennessee; Nancy Hancock, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Maria, who married J. M. Nichols and now resides in Clay county, Texas; Rev. A. M. Kerr, who died in Tennessee; James P. Kerr, who died in Weatherford; and W. A. who died at Bellevue, Texas.

James P. Kerr, father of Samuel G. Kerr, was born in Giles county, Tennessee, and received a more than ordinarily liberal education there. He came from that county to Parker county, Texas, in 1876, where he became employed as a country school master, and after teaching school for a few terms he was elected treasurer of Parker county and served two terms. His home remained in Weatherford until 1909, when he died there at the age of seventy-two years. James P. Kerr married Bertha Gracy, a daughter of Rev. W. N. R. Gracy, a Presbyterian minister who spent his life in Giles county, Tennessee, having located there from county Down, Ireland. Rev. Gracy married Nancy Sharp. Mrs. J. P. Kerr died at Weatherford, Texas, in 1896. Her children were Samuel G., of Rusk; William A. of Weatherford; John W., who died in Parker county; Miss Anna J. of Weatherford; Maria F., wife of J. T. Pickard, of Weatherford.

Samuel G. Kerr obtained his education from the schools of Parker county, and then directed his mind toward the profession of surveying and was in early life elected county surveyor of Parker county. Subsequently going out to Potter county, he was elected surveyor of that vicinity and gave several years of capable service in that capacity. That line of work naturally brought him into close familiarity with real estate, and with titles, and his introduction to the abstract business was a direct result of his work in surveying. He was first in the abstract business at Weatherford, then at Georgetown, and from there he came to Rusk and bought the set of books and records of Cherokee county. Mr. Kerr is a member of the Texas Abstractors Association, and has pursued this calling industriously and without interference by political or other outside influences.

On January 8, 1888, Mr. Kerr was married in Weatherford to Miss Alice Levinson, a daughter of Herman Levin-

son. Mrs. Kerr died in 1895, leaving two sons, James H. Kerr, who was born in 1892, and is now cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants State Bank of Rusk, and William Guy, who was drowned near Rusk in his seventeenth year. In October, 1897, Mr. Kerr married Miss Annie LaSeuer, a daughter of Charles M. LaSeuer in Georgetown, Texas. This family is of French origin. By his second marriage Mr. Kerr has two children,—Grace Anna and Charles LeSeuer. The fraternal associations of Mr. Kerr are with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Presbyterian.

JOHN WILLIAM ABELS. Cashier of the First State Bank of Blossom until January 1, 1914, and now in the mercantile business, Mr. Abels is one of the active leaders of the business enterprise of this section of Texas and through his own career continues the civic influence and the business activities of a family which has been identified with the Red River Valley since the pioneer times.

William M. Abels, father of the Blossom banker was born in Attalla county, Mississippi in 1841, a son of London and Margarat Caroline (McFatter) Abels, both of whom were natives of Mississippi and spent their last years in Texas. William M. Abels had two sisters, Mrs. Mattie Finley and Mrs. Mary McCuiston, both of Paris, Texas. The Abel family came to Texas among the ante-bellum setlers of Lamar county, and William M. spent his youth and early manhood in that vicinity. He attained his education from local schools, and had just about arrived at maturity when the war of the Rebellion came on. He enlisted early in the war in Captain Milton Wood's Company I of the First Texas Cavalry, and saw his first fighting on the prairies of the frontier driving back the hostile Indians and freeing the country from the ravages of the border. His company was part of the army under General Henry E. McCullough in the state service, but soon after the war between the states had been formally inaugurated the company was mustered into the Confederate forces and went to the Texas coast. The Texas coast, as is well known, was practically immune from attacks from the Federal forces, and these troops therefore had little to occupy them while in that region. In the spring of 1864 the command was ordered into Louisiana, and joined the forces which were fighting General Banks' Army along the Red River. Mr. Abels therefore participated in the noted engagements at Mansfield, at Pleasant Hill, Grandicore and at McNutt's Hill near Alexander. At Mansfield he was slightly wounded but continued on duty and finished the short but strenuous campaign at Yellow Bayou, at the head of the Atchasalay River. This was a decisive and one of the notable battles of the war. Following this engagement the army to which he belonged did little but skirmish duty in Louisiana until the spring of 1865, when the regiment was sent back to Texas and on May 23, 1865, was disbanded at Corsicana while under the command of Captain S. C. Gerron.

Soon after the war William M. Abels married Mrs. Louise Smith, whose maiden name was Gallmon, the Gallmon family having come originally from South Carolina. After the marriage Mr. Abels and wife moved across the Red River into the lowlands of Arkansas, near Dardanell. About 1870, however, he again crossed the river into Texas and located in the vicinity of the present town of Blossom, where for a time he was engaged in agriculture in Lamar county, and subsequently embarked in merchandising and sold goods both at Checota and in Paris, being a merchant of the county seat when his death occurred in 1883. Mrs. Wm. M. Abels still resides at Noble, Texas. She brought up her children in the influence and atmosphere of the Southern Methodist church, in which denomination, her husband was an official and active worker. Their children were John William; Dr. J. D., who died in Paris, leaving a family by his wife Henrietta Oaks; Arra, wife of Dr. Hammond of Honey Grove, Texas; Harry H., a farmer near Blossom; Sena, the wife of Lee McCrum of Noble; Thomas A., who died unmarried; and Berda, who married Dorris Cunningham and is a resident at Noble.

During the residence of the family near Dardanell, John William Abels was born on August 25, 1867. After such education as he could obtain in district schools, he continued in Professor Gowdy's school at Paris, and finished at the business college in Bowling Green, Kentucky. His experience in practical affairs was introduced by three years of farming, and he then became connected with a mercantile enterprise at Pattonville, Lamar county. He was connected with the firm of Abels and Patton there for eight years and from there came to his present home town of Blossom. Here he entered the employ of the firm of Womack & Company, with whom he remained nine years. His career as a merchant terminated in 1910, when he entered the First State Bank of Blossom as cashier. This was the beginning of that now well known and solid financial enterprise of Lamar county. The first president of the First State Bank was Dr. F. M. Lenoir, with Dr. W. J. Patton as vice president. The latter is now president and J. G. Barnett is vice president. Mr. Abels had the practical management of the bank's affairs from the beginning, and the large patronage of the institution has been in no small degree the result of his personality and well known integrity. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Abels became associated with Conway & Duncan & Co., in the mercantile business. He also has some interest in agricultural activities, and the only notable public honor that has come to him has been as treasurer of the town of Blossom, the community having entrusted its funds to his care for several years. In politics he is a Democrat, as was his father, and is also a member and steward of the Methodist church.

On March 3, 1893, Mr. Abels married Miss Fannie Hammond a daughter of Nimrod J. Hammond and Sallie (Lewis) Hammond, her parents having come to Texas from Kentucky. Mr. Hammond lived at Pattonville, Texas, and was a farmer and gin operator. His children were Mrs. Dr. Patton of Blossom; Mrs. Anna Richardson of Blossom; Mrs. Abels; Mrs. Henry Smith; Nimrod D., of Pattonville and Mrs. Maggie King. The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Abels consists of the children Hammond, Edith, Sallie, Lou, and J. W., Jr.

BENJAMIN M. WORSHAM, M. D. Among the citizens of El Paso whose reputation has gone beyond the borders of his home city is Dr. Benjamin M. Worsham, one of the best known physicians in the whole state. He is also well known as a business man but it is in his profession that he has made his greatest reputation. For years he was connected with various state institutions, and rendered to the state perhaps the most satisfactory service that she has ever received. A finely educated man, Dr. Worsham has many friends among the prominent men and women in the state, being a valued guest in many cities in the state where he is welcomed not only as a man of science and a scholar but also for his own personal charm.

Dr. Benjamin M. Worsham was born near Elysian Fields, Texas, on the 24th of July, 1862, the son of James and Maria (Grimes) Worsham. His father, who was born in Virginia served during the Civil war, in the Confederate army, being in the command of General Magruder. The mother was a native of the state of Alabama and she lived to be eighty-nine years of age, dying in El Paso in 1912. They came to Texas in 1853 with a company consisting of over a hundred families from Alabama and Virginia. Ox-wagons supplied their travelling accommodations, and they endured all kinds of hardships and privations during the journey and later during the first years in the new country. After a time life became easier and in time they became prosperous and prominent citizens. Mrs. Worsham was a near rela-

tion of Jessie Grimes, a prominent Texan, Grimes county being named in his honor. Seven children were born to James and Maria Worsham, five of whom are now living. Albert Worsham, the eldest son is a prominent farmer of Cunby, Texas. Jeremiah is also a farmer and stockman, living in Sulphur Springs, Texas, and William A. also lives in this same city. Mary, the only daughter and the eldest in the family, is Mrs. William Gafford of Sulphur Springs, Texas.

Benjamin Worsham was the youngest in the family and had the advantage of receiving a good education. He first attended the public schools of Sulphur Springs and later entered private schools in his home town. He next went to the University of Kentucky at Louisville, and was graduated from this institution in 1886. Later he took a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery in the hospitals of New York City.

Upon the completion of his professional studies he returned to Texas and located in Hopkins county, where he began the practice of his profession. After four years he settled in Waxahachie and remained there, engaged in active practice until 1891, during which year he came to Austin to accept the position of assistant physician in the state insane asylum, and held the position for four years. He was so successful and accomplished so much in behalf of the insane patients under his care that he was offered the appointment of superintendent of the Southwestern Insane Asylum at San Antonio, whither he went from Austin. He was later transferred back to the state asylum at Austin and served there as superintendent until January 15, 1909. This completed eighteen years of continuous service in the state institutions under five different governors, which is a most remarkable exploit, for politics enter into even the care of the insane and helpless, and in many states a change of executive means a change in the staffs of the various state institutions. This would have very likely have been the case in this instance had not Dr. Worsham demonstrated so unmistakably his unusual ability in handling the insane that even the most depraved politician had not the courage to cause his removal. He resigned in 1909 and removed to El Paso.

In this city he immediately began a private practice in his specialty and within a short time had built up a large clientele. He is medical director for the Two Republics Life Insurance Company and is an active member of the El Paso County Medical Society, also holding membership in the American Medical Association and in the Texas Medical Association.

The doctor has taken a prominent part in business affairs in the city of El Paso since coming to reside here. He is a member of the directorate of the Rio Grande Valley Banking and Trust Company. He was formerly vice-president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Austin, Texas and was at one time president of the Ardmore Bank and Trust Company, of Ardmore, Oklahoma. Dr. Worsham is deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of one of the largest alfalfa farms in El Paso county. This farm contains four hundred and forty-six acres, all of which are under a high state of cultivation. The doctor is also the owner of his handsome residence in the city of El Paso. The doctor is a typical southern gentleman of that school which has given the south the reputation of breeding the most courteous and chivalrous men in the world. He is also one of the men who serve as proof that southern men are as progressive and alive as their northern brothers and that they are capable of working out the future of the south and developing her resources without aid from the outside world.

In politics the doctor is a member of the Democratic party, and although he has never cared to hold office he has done much quiet work for his party. He is a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Pythias. As a member of the Country Club he is enabled to gratify his taste for out-of-doors sports, and in particular his fondness for golf. He is also a member of the Toltec Club.

Dr. Worsham was married in May, 1892, to Miss Maggie Boone, a native of Tennessee and one son, Joseph Boone Worsham, has been born of this union.

GEORGE PAUL. The life of George Paul, of El Paso, Texas, is a fine example of what attention to business, hard work, and practical business knowledge may accomplish for a man. Mr. Paul made his start in life with practically no capital and he is today one of the successful business men of the city of El Paso, being the owner and manager of one of the largest brick making concerns in the western part of Texas. Mr. Paul has devoted himself exclusively to developing his business and has used such honorable, upright methods in all of his business dealings that he has won the respect of the whole community, and the admiration of the business world of El Paso.

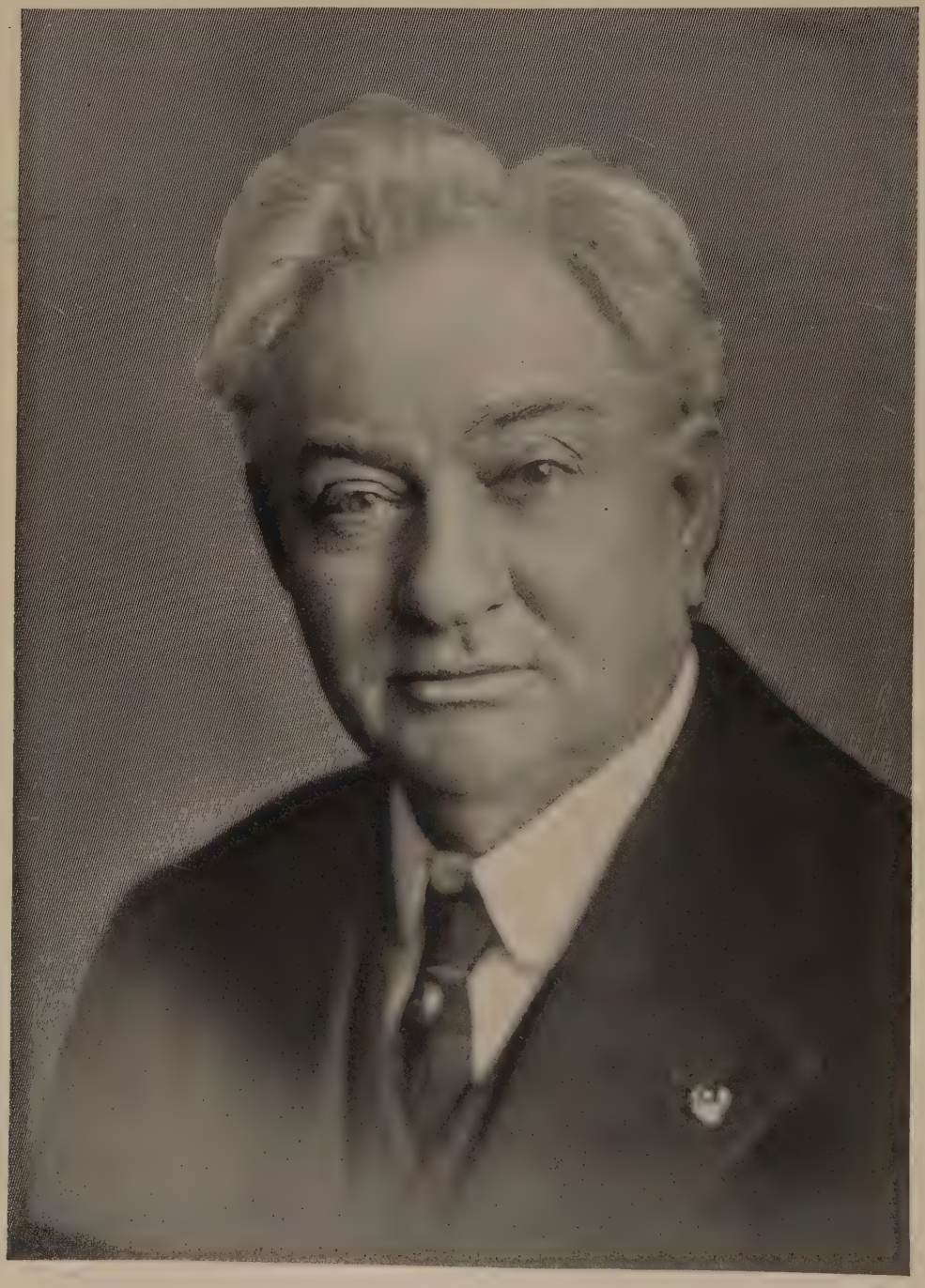
George Paul was born in Durham county, England, at Shields, on the 11th of January, 1848. His father was George Paul and his mother was Sarah Bruce before her marriage. Both of his parents were born in Durham county, and there they died, the father in 1907, at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother in 1854. His father was a blacksmith and highly respected in the community. Both are interred in their native county.

The common schools supplied George Paul with an education, and although he had to stop school at the age of ten to help his father earn a living, he was so ambitious and eager for an education that he continued to attend night school. Until he was nineteen he was a regular attendant at night school and in this way he managed to secure a fairly good education, which he has supplemented by reading and study. He learned the trade of a brick mason and worked for six years as a journeyman mason in England. He came to the United States in 1868, locating first at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade for three years. He then broadened his field of work and began taking contracts for construction work in masonry, most of his contracts calling for the erection of furnaces for manufactories. As a contractor he made a success and also succeeded in saving quite a bit of money. He followed contracting there for eight years, at the end of which time he set out for Colorado, feeling that in that rapidly growing state there would be greater opportunities for him. He settled at Leadville, during the gold excitement, and there became a manufacturer of brick, being one of the two men engaged in the business. He was thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time he sold out and came to El Paso.

It was in 1885 that he located in the city which is now his home and he immediately established himself as a contractor and builder. He did conscientious, thorough work and built many of the best buildings of that period, becoming known as one of the best men in the profession in the city. He built the Phillips Block, the Schultz Block, the Grand Central, which has since been torn down to make way for the Mills Building, and many other buildings famous in their day. He was also one of the constructors who built the El Paso Smelting Works.

During the fourth year of his residence in El Paso he went to Old Mexico and there filled a number of important contracts, among them being the erection of the opera house at Zacatecas and of the public market house at Quadalajara. At the latter place he started a brick manufactory and manufactured four million bricks in one season. He later sold out his interests in Mexico and returned to his family in El Paso.

It was in 1901 that he began brick manufacturing in El Paso, starting in a modest way. The business has grown until now it is one of the largest concerns for



Ed. R. Kone

the manufacture of mud bricks in this section of the country. This growth is entirely due to the careful management of the owner, and his progressive business methods. The plant is equipped with the most modern and practical machinery, having a fan drying, tunnel system, and five immense kilns, employing more than a score of men. The business is incorporated under the name of the Paul Brick Works, and the company is behind in its orders several millions of bricks, thus showing what a flourishing business Mr. Paul has succeeded in building up. The daily output, in a day of nine hours is about thirty thousand bricks.

Mr. Paul has never in his life enjoyed a vacation, never feeling that his business was at such a point that it was not best for him to be on the ground. In addition to the land upon which the plant is built Mr. Paul is the owner of forty acres of ground surrounding the place. He is also the owner of a fine home in El Paso and of other valuable pieces of realty in the city. In his religious affiliations Mr. Paul is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1865 Mr. Paul was married to Miss Hannah Batey, in South Shields, England, his wife being a native of Durham county, England. Seven children have been born of this marriage, all of whom have received a good education and have won positions of honor in their several spheres of life. George H. Paul, the eldest, is associated with his father in business, being a partner in the brick works. He is an expert machinist and is a prominent member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, taking a keen interest in the affairs of the organization, and always attending their yearly conventions. Sarah married James A. Marshall, of El Paso. Mary Ellen is the wife of Tom C. Beck, of Stockton, California. Annie E. is Mrs. Harry L. Westlake, of Monterey, Mexico. James M. Paul lives in El Paso, as does also his sister Bessie. Robina is Mrs. E. A. Spriggs, of Metcalf, Arizona.

EDWARD REEVES KONE. Practically the full extent of his forty years of active life, Mr. Kone has devoted to the service of the people of Texas. A lawyer by profession, he is also a farmer by early training and practice, and with a knowledge of agricultural and economic conditions excelled by no other individual, he has always united an enthusiasm, a loyalty, and an energy which have made it possible for one man to achieve work in behalf of the state such as would ordinarily be performed only as a result of organization and long-continued effort. His work in behalf of the development and conservation of Texas resources, particularly in the agricultural field, is of such conspicuous importance as to justify a somewhat extended sketch of his personal career and his service as commissioner of the Texas department of agriculture.

Ed R. Kone, farmer and lawyer, commissioner of the Texas department of agriculture, a son of Samuel R. and Rebecca Sylvira (Pitts) Kone, was born on his father's farm in Montgomery county, Texas, March 15, 1848, and was reared on the farm in Hays county where his parents located when he was an infant, and that county has since claimed his residence and citizenship. The Kone family came originally from Germany, settling first in Virginia, then in North Carolina, and then in South Carolina, and from South Carolina Samuel R. Kone, the father, came to Texas in 1837 and located in Montgomery county. The mother came to Texas in 1843 with her father, General John D. Pitts, who settled in Grimes county, was one of the prominent men of pioneer times, a member of the legislature of the state and later adjutant-general of Texas, with residence in Austin. Mrs. Kone, the mother, died in May, 1910, in her eighty-second year. Samuel R. Kone and wife were married in 1847. He was farmer and stock raiser, fought throughout the war between the states, and died soon after its close as a result of ill health brought on by exposure and efforts as a soldier.

Edward Reeves Kone was educated in the schools of San Marcos and Bastrop, attending the military institution of the latter town. Besides his father, some uncles and relatives (some of whom gave their lives for the cause) fought in the Confederate army during the war. Not to be outdone in patriotism, when fifteen years of age Edward R. Kone reported to a Confederate camp of instruction for enlistment for service in the field, was drilled for a time, but much to his disappointment was, with other boys, sent home, while older, but not more ardent volunteers, were sent to the front.

Mr. Kone was admitted to the bar at San Marcos in March, 1870, and began the practice of his chosen profession there. When the news was flashed to San Marcos in 1874 that Governor E. J. Davis proposed to override by fraud and force the will of the people and prevent the inauguration of Coke and Hubbard, Mr. Kone drove to Austin in three hours (killing a fine horse), and enrolling himself, marched to the capitol and did his full part as a member of the body of armed citizens that ousted Davis, procured the installation of Coke and Hubbard, brought to an end the alien and corrupt regime that had crushed the state, and restored to Texas the rule of the people, and, with it, honesty, accountability and efficiency in office. As a lifelong Democrat, he has been an active worker for this government and for party success in every contest local, state and national, believing that the practical application of its principles would bring the highest prosperity, advancement and happiness to all, and as such he has been a delegate to county, district, state and national conventions from early manhood, and twice a member of the state Democratic executive committee.

Mr. Kone continued the practice of law at San Marcos in co-partnership with W. O. Hutchison three years; with H. B. Coffield, two years; and with L. H. Browne, two years. Subsequently, between two terms of service as county judge, he practiced alone two years. As a lawyer he was counsel in a number of the most important cases tried in Texas and some in Kansas. His first election as county judge of Hays county came in 1878, with twelve years of continuous service in the office, at the end of which time he voluntarily retired for four years; was again elected county judge in November, 1894, and filled the office by successive re-elections for fourteen years, until appointed and later elected by the people commissioner of the newly created Texas department of agriculture.

This department was created by statute in 1897, and Colonel R. T. Milner was appointed commissioner to serve until the next general election in 1908, when Colonel Milner was formally nominated for the position by the state Democratic convention during the summer of 1908, but subsequent to that action was tendered and accepted the position of president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. The state Democratic executive committee then nominated Judge Kone for the position to fill the vacancy, placing his name on the ticket, and thereupon Governor T. M. Campbell appointed him commissioner pending his election. He qualified as commissioner September 12, 1908, and in November following was elected at the polls, and was re-nominated and re-elected in 1910 and 1912.

When Commissioner Kone took charge of the Texas department of agriculture, it was in its infancy, and not only the prospects for its efficiency and usefulness, but even for its life, were doubtful. Some said that the difficulties in the way of its success were insuperable, and it was freely predicted that unless the department met expectations it would be abolished at the next session of the legislature's declining to make an appropriation for its support. Instead of being depressed by these circumstances, Commissioner Kone was inspired to a vigorous, courageous and determined exertion of all

his intellect and energy for solving and working out the difficult problems confronting him, and has since built up a Texas state department of agriculture that is already in a flourishing condition and daily increasing in power and effectiveness. It has saved millions of dollars to the people, has published and distributed a great quantity of literature of practical value to farmers, and otherwise has proved serviceable at home and won a reputation throughout the United States as one of the best state departments of agriculture in the country.

At the same time the legislature, representing the taxpayers, has not been insensible to these facts. The first appropriations made for the department in 1907 by the thirtieth legislature were as follows: $17,038 for the year ending August 31, 1908, and $16,858 for the year ending August 31, 1909. The thirty-first legislature, which assembled in January, 1909, was the first that met after Kone became commissioner. He had not had time to more than get under partial headway the policy and program which have since borne such excellent fruit. However, what had been done was an earnest of what would follow, and on the showage the legislature appropriated for the department $30,178 for the year ending August 31, 1910, and $25,178 for the year ending August 31, 1911. The thirty-second legislature was equally liberal, and the thirty-third legislature proved still more appreciative. However, exigencies of the state's financial condition caused the governor to veto items that crippled the work of the department during the year 1913. However, it made a good showing during that year, and in 1914 more than resumed its efficiency as a state department as soon as the financial pressure was removed.

An act of the thirty-first legislature, approved April 21, 1909, provided for the location and establishment of additional state agricultural experiment stations by a board consisting of the governor, lieutenant-governor and commissioner of agriculture, who were allowed wide discretionary latitude. Largely as a result of Commissioner Kone's painstaking care and labor, admirable selections of new stations were made at Denton, Temple, Beaumont, Angleton, Spur, Lubbock and Pecos, so that with the three older stations—College Station, Troupe and Beeville—Texas now has ten experiment stations. Under the law, the board could have established only four stations if it saw fit; but the funds were so wisely handled that the people were given twice the number, resulting in a great benefit to every part of the state.

Believing that farmers' institutes are capable of being made one of the most potent factors for agricultural uplift that it is possible to devise, Commissioner Kone from the time he became head of the department has endeavored to cover the state with such institutes, and, although not more than two or three existed in all Texas when he started, and no funds were provided for their organization, his efforts have been rewarded with such a measure of success as to constitute a bright augury for the future, and in the meantime he has perfected a statewide organization, known as the Texas State Farmers' Institute, which undoubtedly has ahead of it a career of expanding practical usefulness. Copies of all bulletins printed by the department are sent to the Institute, as well as to other persons who ask for them, and wherever possible the department has put itself at the service of individual farmers and citizens, offering its experience and facilities to every Texas farmer who needs them.

Among many other important features of the work of the department has been the organization of Baby Beef Clubs as auxiliaries of the Farmers' Institute, and Commissioner Kone is rapidly extending this useful organization. The work of the entomological and nursery and orchard inspection division, as conducted under his supervision, has saved the agriculturists of the state millions of dollars. The cotton bureau has also rendered good service. Especially promising, both as to present results and future benefits, have been his labors in the interest of better marketing of farm, orchard and garden crops, and the plans in this direction are being worked out as rapidly as possible and will be of vital and far-reaching benefit to all growers of fruit, garden and general farm produce in the state.

Commissioner Kone has never neglected any opportunity to improve his own knowledge and experience and increase his efficiency in his present relation with the state. He has attended national gatherings of agricultural commissioners and workers and studied every printed work and inquired into every fact that could broaden his knowledge and better equip him as commissioner of agriculture. His department has answered thousands of letters from all parts of the United States and the world asking about Texas, and has developed into an efficient bureau of information. Through this department a multitude of false impressions about Texas have been corrected, the advantages of the state have been known fairly and fully, and an incalculable amount has been added to the economic wealth and industry of the state. The department has received thousands of letters from farmers all over Texas inquiring for information or advice, and all such inquiries have invariably been answered fully and satisfactorily, and this service alone for its practical results would more than justify the existence of the department. The Texas department of agriculture has already found its mission, has proved its value beyond all question, and under Commissioner Kone its progress will be continued along the same liberal and efficient lines that it set out.

Mr. Kone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has many fraternal relations. When twenty-one years of age he became a Mason, and during the following six months went through the Blue Lodge and became a Royal Arch Mason, passing all the chairs; is a member of the Blue Lodge, Council and Chapter of the A. F. & A. M., and has represented his lodges in the Grand Lodge of the state. For the past thirty-seven years he has been a member of the Knights of Honor, a member of the Grand Lodge of the order for the past thirty-seven years, and one of the present representatives to the Supreme Lodge, and also ex-Grand Dictator of the order. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for the past twenty-one years, has filled all the chairs in his lodge, and frequently represented it in the Grand Lodge. His membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows covers thirty-one years, in which time he has filled all the chairs in his lodge and been representative in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Kone is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and for seven years has been identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Kone is a member of the Texas Farmers' Congress; a member of the Southern Commercial Congress; president of the Texas Conservation Congress; president of the Texas State Farmers' Institute; and ex-president of the Texas Volunteer Firemen's Association.

In 1872 he married Miss Lula H. Martin, daughter of Captain Archie Martin of Fayette county, Texas. Her father was killed during the Civil war. Mrs. Kone is also a sister of Judge W. W. Martin, of Odessa, Ector county. Judge Kone and wife have four daughters, all married, as follows: Julia, married C. L. Hopkins, of San Marcos, now deceased, and has two sons; Caroline, who married Louis Davis, of the McKeans-Eilers Company of Austin, has a son and a daughter; Eula Lee is the wife of W. B. Colbert of San Marcos; and Edna married V. M. Lewis, and they live in Nashville, Tennessee, and have three daughters.

CHARLES R. MOREHEAD. Of El Paso American pioneers who were in at the beginning of the real era of civic and commercial progress, at the coming of the railroads, few now survive. Of those who were on the ground in

advance of the railroad, including such notable characters as Judge Magoffin and a group of other well known citizens, few still remain. Among those coming in 1881, the first railroad year, the venerable banker, Charles R. Morehead, now in his seventy-eighth year, by reason of his splendid services and attainments is regarded as foremost citizen of El Paso. His thirty odd years of El Paso residence meant much for the community—his friends say no man has done more, not only in a business way, but as a force for the building of the real city on broad foundations on municipal efficiency and educational and moral attainments and civic wholesomeness.

Charles R. Morehead is a big man, has lived a life of varied eventfulness in the west, and has much to his credit that might be written at greater length than is possible in the compass of this short article.

Mr. Morehead, who is a native of Missouri and of an old and prominent American family, concerning which some mention will be made in following paragraphs, came to El Paso to take up his permanent residence in the early part of 1881, before the first railroad train came into the city, and at once took steps to give El Paso its first banking institution—the State National Bank. He organized the bank and opened it for business in April, 1881, and has ever since been at the head of that solid institution. For twenty years of his residence and active career he was the dominating influence both in business and public affairs. He has always been a stanch advocate of honest government and civic improvement. No citizen has stood more firmly as an advocate for education in this city. One of his first tasks after getting his bank well established was to build up a public school system and he is given credit for having laid a substantial basis for the present public school system. Very often his incessant labor in behalf of education was mingled with the practical charity which has been an equal characteristic of the man. He has interested himself not only in the broader forms of benevolence and public spirit, but has extended his means and personal assistance to hundreds, especially of the dependent and orphan children of the city. A few years after the close of the Civil war Mr. Morehead was elected mayor of the city of Leavenworth, Kansas, and thus had considerable practical experience in the administration of a municipality before he came to El Paso. Here also he consented to serve one term in the office of mayor, not for the political honor, but in order to have the facilities for carrying out some much needed public improvement of which he was an advocate. His most conspicuous achievement while in the office was to prevent the proposed taking of water for public purposes from the river instead of from the purer source of the Mesa, and he thus insured practically for all times an undefiled supply of fine water for this city.

Charles R. Morehead was born at Richmond, Missouri, February 28, 1836, a son of Charles R. Morehead, Sr., and his wife, Fanny Warder. The Morehead family has a wide distribution in the United States and was planted in the colony of Virginia in the early colonial era. It has produced a number of distinguished sons, and many brilliant men have been among the family relationship. There are governors of states, soldiers in all the wars of the nation, successful business men and workers in the profession.

Charles Morehead, the founder of the family, came from Scotland, and in 1630 located in the northern neck of Virginia. Next in line of descent was John Morehead, and a son of John was Charles Morehead, who married Miss Mary Turner. Of this last union was born Turner Morehead on January 7, 1757, in Fauquier county, Virginia. In 1811, he followed his mother and other members of the family to Kentucky, and died in Barron county of that state, February 23, 1820. He was a soldier of the Revolution during a greater part of the war, and held the rank of captain. He bore several scars received in battle during the war. He was a farmer most of his life, and at the same time was engaged in milling, being a prosperous and substantial business man. He was remarkable for his morality and conscientious course in life, was hospitable and kind to all with whom he came in contact, and though a man of decided convictions was exceedingly popular in the communities where he lived. Turner Morehead was first married June 7, 1779, to Ann Ransdale, and they had a large family of children. On January 14, 1798, Turner Morehead married Mary Ann Hewitt Hooe, who was born in Virginia, in 1779, was a woman of good English education, had been delicately nurtured, was noted for her domestic habits, and was much beloved by children and friends. She died in Nashville, Tennessee, May 20, 1838.

Of the children of Turner Morehead by his wife Mary Ann Hewitt Hooe, the second was Charles Robert Morehead, Sr., who was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, January 1, 1800. In 1824, he was married in Barron county, Kentucky, to Fanny Warder, who was born in the same county of Virginia March 26, 1804, a daughter of John and Ann (Elliott) Warder. In 1826, Charles R. Morehead, Sr., and family moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, and died on November 5, 1880. The children of his first wife were: John Turner, Louisa Warder, William, Harriet E., Ann Maria, Charles R., Jr., Frances Ann, James A., Benjamin W. Charles R. Morehead, Sr., in 1884 married Catherine A. Sheldon and had six children by her.

Charles R. Morehead, the El Paso citizen, was married January 25, 1859, to Lemira Morris, who was born October 14, 1837, at Maystick, Kentucky, and belonged to a prominent family in that state. She died at El Paso, June 25, 1910, and had been a devoted wife and companion for half a century and had lived in El Paso since early in 1881. She was a very charitable woman, and though devoted to her own home circle had a prominent place in the best social activities and was a worker both for church and practical benevolence. Her children were as follows: Ida, born November 5, 1859; Fanny, born March 23, 1863; William Morris, born February 4, 1865, and died at birth. The daughter Fanny died September 2, 1864, and the first child Ida, died November 26, 1898.

Mr. Morehead was for many years actively identified with Masonry and his record in that order is briefly stated as follows: A Master Mason, February 3, 1868; Royal Arch, January 6, 1884; Royal and Select, October 13, 1884; Knight Templar, August 15, 1884; first step in Scottish Rite, October 13, 1883; Rose Croix degrees, October 13, 1883; Knight of Kadosh, October 13, 1883; Thirty-second degree, October 13, 1883. Mr. Morehead was elected Knight Commander of Court of Honor, October 23, 1895; was elected Grand Cross of Court of Honor, inspector general, thirty-third degree, October 20, 1897, by the Supreme Council at Washington, D. C.; was coronetted honorable inspector general March 3, 1898, by the inspector general of Texas at Galveston. Mr. Morehead is a life member of the Texas State Historical Association, and has many other relations with social and other organizations.

During his earlier years Mr. Morehead saw much of the stirring life and dangers of the great west, and several years were spent on the great plains, during the years following the cession of the Mexican territory, including California and several other large and flourishing states. In a volume which is known to all students of western American history, "Doniphan's Expedition," by William E. Connelley, Mr. Morehead's personal recollections of his life on the plains, during the last half of the decade of the fifties comprise one of the most interesting and valuable features of that work. He was an associate of William H. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, who instituted and for a number of years carried on a large business in the transportation of freight and passengers across the plains from Fort Leavenworth to the coast and also over the Santa Fe trail. It was this firm which first put into operation the

famous "Pony Express," and Mr. Morehead was at the meeting in Washington where the express was planned and organized. Mr. Morehead made a number of trips from Fort Leavenworth west through Utah and Wyoming, and had many adventures and saw much of the activities which characterized the great plains in those early years. This feature of his narrative is of course too long for quotation, but towards the close of his recollections he writes in some detail of his coming to El Paso, and as that description has special historical interest in this publication it will be quoted in part, as follows:

"February 5, 1880, the late O. T. Bassett and myself took passage on the Southern Overland Stage coach at Fort Worth for El Paso. We arrived at Comanche on the sixth, left on the seventh, and arrived at Brownwood that day. We arrived at Walthal on the eighth and Fort Concho on the ninth, where we spent the day with Lieutenant L. P. Hunt, and left there at 9:00 P. M. for Fort Stockton. Among the passengers was Mr. Corbett, sutler at Fort Stockton, a fine talker, who told many Indian stories calculated to disturb a tenderfoot. Every passenger in those days carried a Winchester rifle as well as pistols. We arrived at Fort Stockton on the seventh, and left Mr. Corbett and one other passenger, thus leaving Mr. Bassett and myself alone in the stage, arrived at Fort Davis on the twelfth, where we found that nothing was talked of but Victoria, the great leader of the Mescaliro Apache Indians. The drivers pointed out many graves along the road, the occupants having been victims of the Indian raids. We arrived at Old Fort Quitman the night of the thirteenth. At the stage station we found two Mexican herders, who had been robbed of their sheep that day by a band of Indians, which they supposed was Victoria's band. We partook of some black coffee, bacon and hard bread for supper. By this time the driver called out 'All aboard' and advised us to get our guns in order and keep them on our laps. The curtains were rolled up so that we could be ready to jump out in case of an attack and take to the tornillo bushes. It was understood that we would stick together and make the best fight we could in case of an attack. The driver was also provided with a Winchester rifle. We had been on the road about an hour when the driver stopped and pointed to a camp fire almost out, among some bushes near the road. He got down and went to the place, lighted a match and looked around the camp, then came back, bounded into his seat and said: 'Moccasin-tracks gentlemen,' and took his whip to his horses. We encountered no Indians, however, and arrived at El Paso at eight o'clock P. M.—100 miles with one change of horses from Fort Quitman on the Rio Grande. On reaching El Paso on the night of the fourteenth we put up at Mrs. Roman's Hotel, an old adobe on the Plaza, where there now stands a fine brick building. I had one acquaintance in El Paso, Judge Allen Blacker, then judge of the El Paso District court, and a letter to Judge Joseph Magoffin, with whom we took dinner on Sunday. We spent six days in El Paso, and were royally entertained by Charles Richardson at El Paso del Norte, just across the Rio Grande River in Mexico. We purchased four hundred acres of land from Judge Magoffin in the suburbs of El Paso, made some investigations for the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company (which was a part of my mission) and left on the stage on the evening of the nineteenth."

AMBRUSE RIPPY. As the active head and manager of the chief ice, coal and wood business in Electra, Texas, Ambruse Rippy takes a leading part in the business activities of his town. He is a member of the firm of Rogers & Rippy, and the business the firm conducts is a most extensive one along retail lines. This enterprise is something of a departure on the part of Mr. Rippy, for he has been for years, or since he initiated his independent career, engrossed in the farming business, on a somewhat extensive scale. He was successful in that industry, and only separated himself from the enterprise because he saw a field especially good for the furtherance of such a business as he here established.

Ambruse Rippy was born in Wichita county, Texas, on March 21, 1885, and has lived in Texas all his life. He is a son of Andrew P. and Mary (Rogers) Rippy, natives of Georgia and Texas, respectively. The father came to Texas in 1880 and here has followed farming and stock raising along successful lines, chiefly in Gray county. He met and married his wife after coming to this state, and they became the parents of seven children, of which number Ambruse Rippy was the third in order of birth.

Texas, therefore, has been the home of Ambruse Rippy all his life. He attended the district schools of Wichita county up to the age of eighteen years, working on the home farm with his father in the meantime, and at that age he set out for himself. He bought a small farm at first, and began his independent operations, later increasing it by a considerable, and when he gave up his farming activities in 1912 he had already gained quite a standing in agricultural circles as a successful and enterprising young farmer. It was in 1912 that he allied himself with C. G. Rogers, and under the firm name of Rogers & Rippy the two engaged in the retail ice, coal and wood business in Electra. The business already has assumed splendid proportions, and promises to become one of the foremost of its kind in the county. Mr. Rogers has his permanent location at Wichita Falls, and Mr. Rippy is the active head and manager of the business at this point.

On December 6, 1909, Mr. Rippy was married to Merta Walker in Wichita county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Walker of that county. One child has been born to them, Benjamin W. Rippy, born May 11th, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Rippy are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is fraternally identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He has served in numerous chairs in the former order, and is now consul of the local lodge. He is a Democrat, but takes only the part of a voter in the political activities of his community and of the country at large. He was at one time overseer of highways in Gray county, and is one who is well versed on the subject of good roads,—one of increasingly vast importance in these days of the automobile. Mr. Rippy is enthusiastic in his regard for his native state, and is ever alert to the task of boosting the great southwestern commonwealth.

CLAYTON L. AVEN. All of his life with the exception of a five year period spent in Oklahoma, has been passed in Texas, his birth state, and Clayton L. Aven feels himself, as a result thereof, allied with the best interests of his state and his home community, as indeed, he has been ever since he reached years of maturity. One of those sturdy and independent natures who could never brook the tedium of working for others, he has since he was twenty-two years old, been the manager and head of a business enterprise of his own. He came to Electra in 1908 and here established himself in the real estate and insurance business, and is one of the extensive operators of the community, handling his own property and deals in real estate.

Born in Hunt county on July 19, 1877, Clayton L. Aven is the son of Francis H. and Julia E. (Hightower) Aven, natives of Virginia and Texas, respectively. The father came overland to Texas after the Civil war, and for many years here he followed farming and contracting. He now resides on his farm in Hunt county. It should also be stated that he gave valiant service in a Virginia regiment during the Civil war. The wife and mother died at the early age of forty years, when Clayton Aven was only a small child. She was a devout Christian woman, of excellent character and much loved

Percy Langdon Mac

of all who knew her, long a member of the Methodist church in which she was an enthusiastic and active worker. Nine children were born to the parents, the subject of this review being the third born in a family of ten children, six of whom are deceased.

The early education of Clayton L. Aven was secured in the public schools of Hunt county, where he was born, and for the most part reared, and he also was favored with a high school course of study. At the age of eighteen he started out independently to make his way in the world, having up to that time been the main assistant of his father on the home place. When he left home he applied himself to the business of learning the trade of a barber, and he followed that work for about ten years. Until he was twenty-two years old he worked for wages but at that time he established a business of his own, it being no part of his intention to continue as a mere hireling any longer than was absolutely necessary. Since that time he has been the master of his own fortunes. He conducted a barber shop successfully in Hugo, Okla., until 1907, when he came to Electra, and here identified himself with the real estate and insurance business. He conducts a general insurance business, but in realty matters handles his own property as well as dealing in realty. He is the representative of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company of Dallas, one of the strongest companies in the state, and other lines also are exploited by him. His success here has been little short of phenomenal, and he is undeniably the leading operator in his line of activity in Electra.

Mr. Aven was married at Hugo, Oklahoma, on April 1, 1902, to Miss Bertha M. Phillips, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam T. Phillips now of Ardmore, Oklahoma, but formerly of Missouri. Four children have been born to them,—three daughters and one son: Catholine, the 3rd born, is now deceased, and Velma Marie the 4th, died in infancy. The two surviving children are Frances Augusta the first born, and Clayton L., Jr., the second in order of birth.

Mrs. Aven and children while inclined to a liberal view in the matter of church going, with a willingness to admit the good of all sects, lean toward the Methodist church. Mr. Aven is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he takes an independent stand, and on occasions takes an active part in county and state politics, when interests are at stake that he feels entitled to his support as a citizen. He is a man who finds his chief pleasure in his business and his home, but he is fond of reading, and is not averse to the pleasures of the drama on occasion. His position in Electra is one of the most stable order, and he stands high with his fellows in business and social circles alike.

Dr. Edward B. Mouser. The oldest physician in point of continued practice at this point is Dr. Edward B. Mouser who came to Electra in 1902 and here has carried on an extensive general practice, in both medicine and surgery. His success has been of a pleasing nature, and well merited on the part of the doctor, who has spared no labor to fit himself properly for the arduous duties of his exacting profession, and has never permitted the slightest relaxation of vigilance on his part where questions of scientific research are up for consideration. His standing with the medical profession in these parts is exceptionally good, and he is regarded as one of the most rapidly advancing men of his class today.

Edward B. Mouser was born in Dallas county, Texas, on April 6, 1875, and is a son of Frederick M. and Sophia (Flannagan) Mouser, both Kentucky born people, of old Kentucky families. They were married in their native state and came to Texas in 1858. The father devoted himself to farming activities all his life and died in 1910 at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Mouser died in 1901 when she was sixty-eight years old, and both are buried in Dallas. Seven children came to them, and he whose name initiates this review was the youngest of the number.

Dr. Mouser, with the exception of one year's expense which his father bore, paid for his college education by his own labors, and his training is none the less complete for that fact. He attended the public schools as a boy and then entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then took a course in the Medical Department of the State University at Galveston, followed by a thorough training in the medical department of the Old University at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was duly graduated in 1898, with his well earned degree of M. D. He returned to Texas soon thereafter and began the practice of medicine at once, locating at first at Grays Gin in Dallas county, Texas, where he continued for about two years, and then moved to Reinhardt, engaging in a partnership with Dr. J. E. Baldwin. This association continued for three years, and it was then that Dr. Mouser concluded to locate in Electra. He is today the oldest practicing physician in the community, and enjoys the favor of a wide circle of those who looked to him for medical aid and attendance in the days when he was the only physician in the place. Dr. Mouser has enjoyed a splendid success and his work is one that has attracted notice among his confreres. He has membership in the County and State Medical Societies and the Northwestern Texas Medical Association as well.

Dr. Mouser, despite his extensive practice and the unrelenting responsibilities of his position, has found time for civic activity and service during the years of his residence here. He was one time Mayor of Electra, and at one time held continuous association with the educational interests of the county as a member of the school board, a post wherein he served with much of benefit to the community.

Fraternally speaking, Dr. Mouser is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and in the former order he has served as chancellor commander, and holds another office of similar importance at this time. He is consulting physician of the Woodmen of the World. A Democrat in his politics, Dr. Mouser takes no part beyond that of a voter, and that duty he performs without strict adherence to party lines, viewing the ballot privilege in its broadest sense, and not as a means of maintaining any one party in power.

On August 13, 1899, Dr. Mouser was married in Dallas county to Clara Colbert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Colbert, of Grand Prairie in Dallas county. Four children have been born to them: Curtis, Cecil, Buell and Edward B., Jr.

Percy Larkin, M. D. During more than twenty years of medical practice at Athens, Dr. Larkin has extended his energies and activities much beyond the average accomplishment of successful physicians. He is an excellent business man, and his term as Mayor of Athens a few years ago has been credited with marking the advent of a new era of upbuilding and improvement in the town. Another fact that might be noted in this introduction, and which will serve to further justify his prominence as a Texan, is that the Larkin family has been closely identified with this section of east Texas for more than a half century. Dr. Percy Larkin was born at Athens, Texas, February 22, 1862, and is a son of the late Dr. William C. Larkin, who died at Athens in 1887, and moved to Henderson county in December, 1859. The senior Dr. Larkin was a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1832. For his time he was very liberally educated, was a graduate of the Cumberland University at Lebanon in the literary course and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1856. His first practice was at Epps, Alabama, and after three years he moved to Texas, and

found a home four miles east of Athens. He remained active in his profession until his death, except for a brief period, during which he sold goods in Palestine, as a member of the firm of Larkin-Coleman Company. It should also be noted that he served on the board of medical examiners for his district, and was a member of the lower house of the Texas legislature in the sixteenth and twentieth assemblies. In politics he was a Democrat, and affiliated with no church. His first marriage occurred in Sumpter county, Alabama, when Miss Hattie Holloway became his wife. She died in 1885 and the doctor then married Miss Jennie Irwin. His children by his first wife are mentioned as follows: McDuff Larkin at Athens; Percy Lee who died unmarried in 1884; Beulah, wife of Elmer Miller, of Athens; and Bird, wife of John W. Searls of Athens. The one child by the second wife of Dr. Larkin is Faith, who is married and lives in San Antonio.

Dr. Percy Larkin grew up in Henderson county, at Athens, and most of his early education was acquired in private schools. His first practical experience was working in his father's drug store at Athens. In 1888 he took up the study of medicine in earnest, and in 1890 was graduated M. D. from the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville. Returning to Texas, he started practice at Athens, and has always enjoyed a large and successful patronage. He has served on the board of censors for the County Medical Society, of which he is an active member, and he also belongs to the Texas State Medical Society.

With the Democratic party he has kept in close touch for a number of years, and in 1912 attended the state Democratic convention, casting a ballot for the nomination of Governor Colquitt. His term as mayor, already mentioned, ran from 1902 to 1907. It was in those years that Athens woke from its apathy, and began to grow and improve along the substantial lines which are the feature of the town at the present time. Dr. Larkin, among other business affairs, is a partner in the Dickerson Drug Company, and a director in the First National Bank of Athens. He has built two substantial business blocks in Athens, and in that way has contributed to the substantial growth of the place.

Dr. Larkin has for twenty years been treasurer of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Local Masonry. His church is the Methodist. On December 29, 1887, Dr. Larkin married Miss Tempie Collins. Her father was Dr. John Collins, who before the Civil war was a merchant at Athens, and who died at Athens in January, 1890. He was a native of Ireland. Dr. Collins married Miss Minnie Derden, who was born in Alabama, and is still living at Athens. The other children of Dr. Collins are: Dr. W. E. Collins and Lucy Gaston, the latter of Dallas. There are three still living in the original family of six Collins children. Dr. Larkin and wife are the parents of Winnie, the wife of H. C. Dunbar, tax collector of Henderson county, and Percy Larkin, Jr.

"He kept the Comanches
Away from the ranches,
And followed them far
O'er the Texas frontier."

MARSHALL PIERSON. In considering those among Rule's citizens whose activities have been directed toward developing the city's commercial interests, and who through ability and business acumen have attained distinction in their special fields, particular mention should be made of Marshall Pierson, the proprietor of one of the largest retail hardware establishments in Haskell county. A resident of Texas all of his life, his rise in the business world has been steady and continuous, while his influence as a useful and public-spirited citizen has left its impress upon the community and has tended to promote its progress and advancement. Mr. Pierson was born at Emory, Rains county, Texas, February 4, 1876, and is a son of Marshall S. and Roxana (Ryan) Pierson. His father, for years one of the best known financiers of Haskell county, died in 1909, at the age of seventy-two years, and was buried at Haskell, where his widow still resides. There were twelve children in the family, Marshall being the fourth in order of birth. His mother died when he was about four years old, and his father, Marshall S. Pierson married for his second wife Margaret Rice; she resides at Haskell, Texas.

Marshall Pierson was given excellent educational advantages, attending the public and high schools, subsequently taking a course at Baylor University, and then going to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he completed a commercial course in Eastman's Business College. Upon his return to Texas, he entered upon his career as assistant cashier of the Haskell National Bank, of which institution his father was president, but, preferring commercial lines, resigned his position and came to Rule. Here he established himself in business as proprietor of his present establishment, which, starting in a modest manner, has grown to large proportions. The store now has about 8,000 square feet of floor space, and the stock includes a complete and up-to-date line of light and heavy hardware, building material, buggies, wagons and agricultural implements, and a generous retail trade is attracted from all over the country. Mr. Pierson has all the essential qualities of a useful and successful man of business. Quick to perceive, prompt to act, he has met minor business questions with great ease, while larger matters have been the subject of full consideration. His associates know him as a man logical in his reasoning and considerate and broad in his judgment of general business conditions and tendencies.

On September 27, 1900, at Columbus, Georgia, Mr. Pierson was married to Miss Daisy Rogers, daughter of Rev. W. S. Rogers, of Georgia, and three children have been born to this union: Rogers, Ryan and Marshall, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are consistent members of the Baptist church, and she is active in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society. Fraternally, Mr. Pierson is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He was presiding officer at the organization of the Rule Commercial Club, and has since been one of its most enthusiastic and active members. In politics a Democrat, he has been frequently solicited to become a candidate for public office, but has preferred to remain in private life, satisfied to contribute to his community's welfare by his activities in the commercial field. Fond of outdoor life, he is a devotee of automobiling, hunting and fishing, but also enjoys theatricals and lectures, and is an omniverous reader along general lines. His connection with the various activities of life in Rule has given him an extensive acquaintance, and his friends are to be found in business, in the political arena and in fraternal and social circles.

JESSE D. HALL. It is probable that in no vocation of life do men become so widely known as in journalism, not always as individuals, but as forces, their printed thoughts speaking to many while their spoken ones could reach, perhaps, but a few. Hence the grave responsibilities of the journalist. The power of the press has many times brought reformatory legislation, and more than once has changed public policies, and nowhere has this been better exemplified than in the smaller towns and villages, where the newspaper is a dominant force. Naturally endowed with editorial ability, Jesse D. Hall, editor and publisher of the *Rule Review*, of Rule, Texas, entered newspaper life at the outset of his career, and he has gradually worked his way up in his chosen profession until he now finds himself at the head of a journal which exerts a wide influence in molding public opinion. He was born at Omaha, Morris county, Texas, September 17, 1874, and is a son of David Lee and Sarah (Darwin) Hall.

David Lee Hall was born in Kentucky, and came to Texas in 1844, his subsequent life being spent in agricultural pursuits. During the war between the South and North he served as a private in a Texas regiment in the Confederate army, and saw a great deal of active service, participating in a number of hard-fought engagements. He was a life-long member of the Primitive Baptist church, and was active politically, although he never held office. He passed away in 1901, when about seventy-four years of age, and was laid to rest in Titus Cemetery. He was married in Texas to Miss Sarah Darwin, who was born in Alabama, an active member of the Primitive Baptist church, in the faith of which she died in 1907, at the age of seventy-six years, and was buried beside her husband in the cemetery in Titus county. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of eight children, of whom Jesse D. was the sixth child and oldest son.

Jesse D. Hall has been a resident of Texas throughout his life. He was brought up on his father's farm in Titus county, and attended the country schools until reaching the age of seventeen years, at which time he began his career as an employe of a printing office, and has continued to be connected with newspaper work to the present time. During his career Mr. Hall has been identified with various publications all over the State, in numerous capacities. His venture into the field on his own account occurred in 1895, when he established the *Howe Herald*, a publication which he operated for five years before disposing of his interests therein. His next publication was the *Mount Pleasant Eagle*, with which he was connected for a period of eight years. In 1908 Mr. Hall took up his residence at Rule, where he bought the *Rule Review*, which he has developed into an influential organ with a wide circulation all over Haskell county. Aside from giving his readers the important news, both local and national, Mr. Hall has been a forceful and untiring advocate of good roads and other improvements, and is now encouraging the building of creameries. His industrious and well-applied efforts have found appreciation and recognition at the hands of the reading public, and his fellow-citizens are supporting his publication in a gratifying manner. In connection with his paper he conducts a job printing establishment, which is equipped to do a fine line of work.

On May 18, 1895, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Minnie Slaughter, daughter of John L. Slaughter, of Howe, Texas, and three children have been born to this union: Erma, Helen and Jesse D., Jr. In his religious faith, Mr. Hall leans toward the Primitive Baptist church. He is a popular member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. As secretary of the Rule Commercial Club, he is active in "boosting" his section and its numerous advantages. In political matters he is a Democrat, and served as a member of the first board of aldermen of this place. He is a close student of men and events, and is particularly fond of good lectures. Personally, he is a virile man, whose pleasing personality has gained him hosts of friends all over the State.

ARTHUR H. SAMS. One of the youngest bank presidents in Texas is Arthur H. Sams, president of the First National Bank of Benjamin in Knox county. In every community are men who by force of character and their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens and bear an important part in public affairs. Such a man is Mr. Sams, who began his career as farmer, later engaged in merchandising at Benjamin, and is identified with the First National Bank as president.

Born in Denton county, Texas, April 28, 1876, Mr. Sams is a Texan by life-long residence. His father, Col. P. C. Sams, is one of the oldest and most honored merchants in west Texas. A resident of the state since 1857, he has given all his active career to merchandising, and is still proprietor of one of the large stores in Benjamin. During the war between the states, he was a loyal Confederate serving in a Texas regiment, and in one battle had the fingers of his left hand shot off. In 1912 he celebrated his golden wedding anniversary. For more than fifty years he has been active in the affairs of the Christian church, and his wife is likewise devoted to the same denomination. Col. Sams is everywhere known by his title, although he was not an officer in the army. His marriage to Mollie Horner was celebrated in Arkansas. She was a native of Missouri, and immediately after their marriage removed to Texas. There were eight children in the family, of whom the banker was fourth in order of birth.

Arthur H. Sams obtained his early education in the public schools, and has been practically earning his own way in the world since he was fourteen years old. His first regular employment was on a ranch at a salary of twenty dollars per month, and he continued to work for wages in that line for five years. After that two years were spent in farming, and he then bought an interest in a store at Benjamin, and prospered as a merchant here for eight years. At the end of that time he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, and when the bank opened for business he stood at the window as cashier. Five years later the directors elected him president and he has since directed the affairs of one of the most substantial banking institutions in Knox county. His interests include much more besides banking, since he is the owner of a large amount of land and cattle, and buys and ships live stock to all the markets.

At Seymour, Texas, on October 31, 1897, Mr. Sams married Miss Roma Cockerell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cockerell of Baylor county. To their marriage have been born five children, two sons and three daughters, as follows: Herbert, Ruby, Jewell, Bernice, Mary Bell and Arthur H. Jr. The family worship in the Christian church, and Mrs. Sams is a member of the Ladies Aid Society, the Mothers Club and other religious and social organizations. Fraternally Mr. Sams is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of the World, and at the present time is treasurer of the Benjamin Commercial Club. In politics he is a voter only, but has always given his support to the Democratic principles. Outside of business he finds recreation in outdoor life, especially in fishing and hunting, and is a thorough home man devoted to the interests and welfare of his family.

EVAN DUVAL. By the recent election of Evan Duval as county clerk of Knox county, the citizens showed their appreciation of a sterling young citizen and business man, and turned over one of the important county offices to one who had previously given an excellent account of himself both in the management of his private interests and in public responsibilities.

Evan Duval is a native Texan born in Smith county, February 25, 1885, one of a family of thirteen children, being the next to the youngest in birth. His father, Van Buren Duval was born in Maryland, and was a carpenter and builder by profession. During the war between the states he entered the Confederate army, fought in many of the battles and important campaigns of the war, but escaped without serious wound or capture. In 1866 he moved to Texas, and followed farming and his regular trade for many years. In religion he and his wife were active members of the Methodist church, and in politics, though influential, he never held office. His death occurred in January, 1895, when about fifty-six years of age. He married Mary C. Webb, in Maryland, where she was born. She died in 1901 at the age of about fifty-four and is buried in Haskell county.

Mr. Evan Duval has spent all his active career in Texas, and received his education through the public schools and in the Tyler Business College. When he was fifteen years of age he started out for himself and since then has never required financial aid or assistance

from any one in his career. Farming was his occupation until about 1908, in which year he took the position of deputy sheriff and tax collector in Knox county. Three years later he went to Knox City and spent one year in the management of an oil mill. He was then elected to the office of county clerk and has given a most capable administration of the affairs of office. He is one of the leading men in Knox County Democratic party.

In Knox City, on February 11, 1913, Mr. Duval married Miss Jessie Bohanna, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Bohanna of Knox City. Their church preference is the Baptist denomination. Fraternally Mr. Duval is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, and is a past master of his home lodge. He enjoys a fishing and hunting excursion occasionally, and is especially fond of good oratory whether in a political speech or a lecture.

MAJOR WILLIAM LOTT DAVIDSON. The above stanza, quoted in this connection to emphasize a fact which type regularity might otherwise obscure, that Major Davidson is one of the survivors from the now distant period when practically all this great state was a frontier, exposed to the ravages of the Indians, and an almost constant battleground for the contending forces of civilization and barbarism. Major Davidson, however, has been more than a soldier and Indian fighter. He has been a jurist and lawyer, and as a citizen his name has for years been constantly associated with the best in the life of his section of the state. Few men have been permitted to live, as Major Davidson has, the life of adventure, of thrilling episode and rugged usefulness, and few in the great state of Texas are so well known and beloved.

William Lott Davidson was born in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, June 26, 1838. His father, A. H. Davidson, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Jane Lott, was a native of Georgia. The parents were married in Mississippi, and both represented old and prominent southern families. On the paternal side the great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and received a wound in the memorable Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The father was a man of force, intelligence and energy, and followed farming and merchandising for many years. Subsequently, having taken up the profession of law, he made a reputation as an orator in the state of Tennessee, where his practice was situated, and it is said that almost his only rival in oratory was the great Prentiss. For years he served on the circuit bench of Tennessee. It was still an early date in Texas history when he came to this country and settled near San Antonio, subsequently opening up the plantation on Eagle Lake, where Donavan was killed.

On the outbreak of the war Judge Davidson, the father, became lieutenant-colonel of his own battalion, and served until he met death on the field in October, 1863, while leading a skirmish line in Louisiana. Up to that time he had participated in all the chief engagements of Green's brigade. He had served as a member of the secession convention, and his name appears on the secession ordinance. He was a faithful adherent of the southern cause, and one of the men of Texas whose names deserve lasting memory. The mother of Major Davidson died in 1848 in Mississippi.

One of nine children, Major Davidson was the oldest and is now the last survivor. He first came to Texas in 1839, but was later sent back to Mississippi, Tennessee and North Carolina to attend school, and his education was attained in all three of those states, in preparatory schools and colleges. He is a graduate of Davidson College of North Carolina, an institution which was named after his great-uncle.

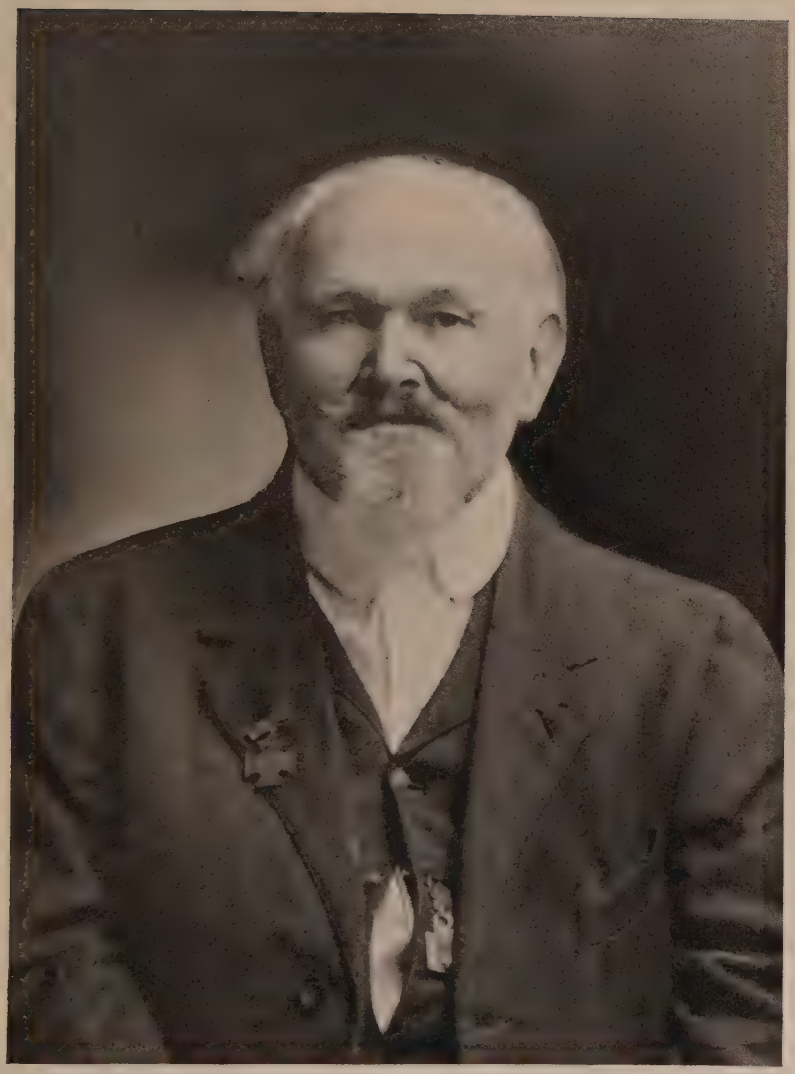
Mr. Davidson returned to Texas from college in order to enter the Ranger service. This brought him during the decade of the fifties to the great frontier, which then extended throughout a central bulk of Texas, now including some of the most popular cities and counties. It was his fortunate distinction as a ranger to come under the command of the famous Bigfoot Wallace, and also under William R. Henry and Callahan. During Sam Houston's last term as governor, he was member of a minute company, under Jim Brown, being orderly sergeant of that company until it enlisted in the state service at the beginning of the war. To the ranger service Major Davidson gave some of the best years of his life, and in speaking of the great task of pushing back the frontier and subduing the wilderness and its foes, the name of Davidson deserves a place and lasting memory in the annals of that period of Texas history. It is recounted of him that he was always between the homes and danger, and many a mother has hushed her baby at night by telling it that "Bill" Davidson was between them and danger. All the frontier folks had a strong affection for Major Davidson, and at the same time he incurred the hate and fear of all enemies of society.

At the beginning of the war between the states he joined Tom Green's regiment, in Company A, and engaged in the New Mexico expedition. He fought at the Battle of Val Verde, where he was slightly wounded. From there the troops went on to Albuquerque, then to Socorro, where a battle was fought and an army hospital established. Later followed the capture of Santa Fe, the engagement near Fort Union, Johnson's Ranch, and Glorietta. At Glorietta Major Davidson was shot through the thigh by a minie ball. During his service as a ranger he had been wounded by Indian arrows in 1855 and 1857. The last wound was one in the face, so severe that the arrow had to be sawed out of the jawbone. After the wound at Glorietta, the Major was in a hospital a short time, but subsequently he rejoined his regiment and took part in the Battle of Para Alta. The regiment in the meantime had lost many of its members, and was then given a furlough, and later rendezvoused at Hempstead. On December 31 Major Davidson volunteered to take part in the capture of Galveston. He was then on board the Neptune and participated in the fight in the bay which ended with the capture of the Harriet Lane, one of the finest exploits in Texas history of the world. In that engagement he was wounded in the arm.

Following this came the hard and bloody campaign in Louisiana, at Chaneyville, and the capture of Brashear City, with its $2,000,000 worth of Federal stores. At LaFourche and Cox's plantation he was again wounded. He recovered in time to take part in the battles of Carrion Crow and Fadoche, where fate again came to him in the shape of a wound, and sent him back to Texas for recuperation during the winter.

In March, 1864, he was again on the march, and was obliged to travel from Bubble Creek into Louisiana, in order to meet the second invasion of Banks. He reached there in time to participate in the maneuvers, which continued until April 8, at which date was fought the Battle of Mansfield. On the same day occurred the bloody Battle of Peach Orchard, where he was badly wounded in the body and was placed in the care of patriotic Louisiana women. Probably few Confederate soldiers endured more frequent wounds and greater stress upon mind and body during the war than Major Davidson. It seems remarkable that he could have so often recovered from his wounds and the strain of battle and be quickly back in the ranks, so that in spite of all these injuries he gave several years of service throughout the period of the war.

On recovering from the last mentioned wound, he took part in the engagements at Monett's Ferry, and then on May 18 came the bloody Battle of Yellow Bayou, where his regiment lost three-fourths of its men and where he was left for dead on the battlefield. When he



W L Davidson

nally returned to Richmond his company was disbanded, nd he came out of the war with the rank of lieutenant-olonel. After the war Major Davidson resumed the reads of civil life by taking up the practice of law. n 1865 he was elected county attorney of Fort Bend ounty, and held that office until removed by the mili-ry authorities. Subsequently he was elected county ttorney of Goliad county, then county attorney of Vic-oria county, and after that was district attorney of hree different districts, Fort Bend county being in-uded in one of these. The last political responsibility hich he assumed was at his election in 1904 as county ttorney of Fort Bend county, and served four years a that office. Since then he has given his entire time o the private practice of law. Major Davidson has a ecord of never having been reversed out of sixty-six cases ppealed, and only four civil cases prosecuted and de-ded in his favor were ever reversed.

On June 26, 1867, Major Davidson married Miss ane Eliza Calder. Her father was R. J. Calder, who as one of the captains in General Houston's army of atriot Texans which marched across the state and finally on independence at San Jacinto. Major Davidson s affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Masonic Order, nd is present high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, nd has been past master of his lodge. He was a ember of the original committee which established he Masonic Home at Arlington, Texas. He is life djutant of Captain Bassett's camp of United Confed-rate Veterans at Richmond, and he and his good wife re members of the Methodist church.

It is a matter of interest to note that Major David-on was a member of the detail that brought back to exas the body of Frank W. Johnson, whose splendid ontribution to Texas history forms the chief contents of his work. Among the varied associations and friend-hips of a long life, that between Major Davidson and aptain Bassett is worthy of more than passing note. hey have been lifelong friends, have been side by side n many of the trying experiences of their careers, have njoyed and suffered together, and so close has been heir friendship that mutual acquaintances have often eferred to them as Damon and Pythias. And by a riend the following lines were dedicated to Major W. L. avidson:

A ranger on the wild frontier,
A soldier on the lurid field,
A modern knight who knows no fear,
Who scorned to fly, who scorned to yield.

"Sleep, sleep, my babies, go to sleep,"
So rang the frontier mother's song,
"Bill Davidson his vigil keeps,
No crafty foe can do thee wrong."

Now old, and marked by many a scar,
Grim emblem of tumultuous days,
No bitterness his features wear,
There's naught but kindness in his gaze.

Bill Davidson, the pioneer;
Bill Davidson, of martial mien;
A generous, brave, big-hearted friend—
Bill Davidson, the man serene.

Louis Chesser. Merchant, banker, cattleman, and a pioneer of west Texas, Louis Chesser has for forty years been actively identified with the life and interests of this state, and is regarded properly as the foremost citizen of the town of Truscott in Knox county. Mr. Chesser is president of the First Bank of Truscott, the proprietor of the largest mercantile business in the town, and for many years has lent his influence to the improvement and upbuilding of his county.

Louis Chesser was born in Polk county, Missouri, March 22, 1856, the second in a family of six children born to Harvey and Lizzie Chesser. When the son Louis was nine years of age he lost his father, and the mother died about a year later. Thus he was thrown on his own resources practically at the beginning of boyhood and only through the native qualities of his character and his unremitting energy has he achieved a successful place in the world. His home continued to be in Missouri until he was about sixteen years of old, and since then he has lived and worked in Texas. His early education was supplied through the public schools of his native state, but at the age of sixteen he left school and seriously began making his own fortune. His first home in Texas was in Brayson county, where he followed farm work, and was a wage earner for the first year. He then rented a farm, and conducted it with fair success until 1876. In that year he moved to Jack county, and set himself up in the cattle business with a small number of cattle. He had a bunch of twenty head when he started out, and as he has remained prosperously engaged in the business to the present, he is now one of the very large operators in west Texas. One of his best ranches is located just three miles from Truscott. Mr. Chesser has lived in Knox county since 1882, and practically every important development has taken place in this region since he first came here. In 1909, with the large resources acquired through his stock industry he established the first bank of Truscott, and has since been president and active head, and practically sole owner. In February, 1913, was established the Louis Chesser Mercantile Company, handling a complete line of general merchandise and doing the largest general retail business in the town.

In Jack county on March 26, 1886, Mr. Chesser was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Brooks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Brooks, an old pioneer family of Texas. To their marriage were born four children, two sons and two daughters: Louis, Jr., deceased; Louis B., who is associated with his father in business at Truscott; Evlyn L., whose home is in Truscott, and who is cashier in her father's bank; Annie E., at home. In religious matters Mr. Chesser has a preference for the Christian denomination, while his wife and daughters are active in the Methodist church. Fraternally he has held office in the lodges of the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of Pythias. His political preference is for the Republican doctrine, and he has manifested much interest in local affairs, having served on the school board at different times and otherwise exerting a helpful influence to the upbuilding of the town. Outside of business he is a great lover of home, and also enjoys hunting, fishing and baseball.

Judge Thomas W. Staton. Now serving his second term in the office of county judge of Foard county, Judge Staton's entire career has been one of unusual service to his community. Whether in the capacity of teacher, minister of the gospel, public official, he has always manifested high ideals and a practical helpfulness in promoting the betterment of society in general. He is regarded as one of the ablest and most brilliant men in Foard county, and his name is frequently mentioned in connection with higher political honors.

Thomas W. Staton was born in Blount county, Alabama, May 22, 1853, the eighth child, and the oldest living son in a family of nine children born to Col. George D. and Nancy (Deavor) Staton. Col. Staton, a native of Virginia, moved to Alabama, in 1818, and in 1870, to Texas. He was a planter and rancher throughout his active career. He saw service as a soldier in the Mexican war, being colonel of a regiment, from Alabama. Judge Staton now owns the uniform worn by his father in that war, and values this memento very highly. Colonel Staton was very active in the affairs of the Baptist church, served as deacon many years, and was consecrated a Christian. Just after the Civil war his fellow citizens offered him the nomination for Congress from the north Alabama district. However, he saw fit to decline that honor. He was a prominent Mason. His death

occurred in 1871 at the age of sixty-one, while his wife passed away in 1876, also at the same age, and they are buried side by side in the Adam cemetery at Edam, Texas. His wife was born in Alabama, where they were married, and in religion she was first a Presbyterian, and later a Baptist.

The first seventeen years of his career Judge Staton lived in Alabama, and since that time his residence and activities have been in Texas. With an early education in the public schools of his native state, he then took a course in an academy at Viola, Alabama, and soon afterwards went to Texas and took up ranching. Several years later he left the cattle business and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was a student in the Peabody Normal School. That was the beginning of his long professional and public career. Returning to Texas, he spent about ten years as a teacher in different localities. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He began practice at Canton, but after a few years entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. Previous to that he had been ordained a minister in Van Zandt county, Texas, and on returning from his course in the theological school he was elected pastor at Weimer, where he remained two years. He was in charge of the church at Yoakum four years, spent two years at Groesbeck, for two years was located at Kansas City, and for one year at Gonzales. After two more years of active ministerial labors at Henrietta, he moved to Crowell in Foard county, where he was pastor of the local church for two years. At the end of that time he was elected to his present office as county judge of Foard county, and is now in his second term.

Judge Staton was first married in Van Zandt county, Texas, December, 1876, to Miss Rosa Howell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Howell. Mrs. Staton died in 1907 at the age of forty-five. She was a devout Baptist and a valuable assistant of her husband in his ministerial labors. To their union were born six children, five daughters and one son, as follows: Helen, who married W. E. Taylor, and resides in Fayette county, Texas; Sophronia, a graduate of the North Texas Normal school, and for several years a teacher; Charlin, who is a railroad man living at Clinton, Oklahoma; Gussie, who married Captain C. A. Adams, and lives in Crowell; Pattie, a graduate of the Crowell high school and now teaching in Foard county; Edna, at home. In Gainesville, Texas, in October, 1912, Judge Staton married Miss Mae Bailey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bailey, of Gainesville. For a number of years she was a successful teacher in the Gainesville public schools. She is an active worker in the Baptist church. Judge Staton is still more or less active as a minister, takes much interest in church affairs, and occasionally fills the pulpit. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry. His political career has brought him many honors, and he is highly spoken of for advancement in public life. Judge Staton is a broad-minded man of liberal interests, and approves all the wholesome and good things of life. He is very fond of the national pastime of baseball, and is a student of both books and men.

GEORGE W. WALTHALL. One of the most prominent lawyers in west Texas is George W. Walthall, since 1902 located in practice at Crowell in Foard county. Mr. Walthall has been a member of the Texas bar for more than thirty years, and while he has at different times been induced to accept public office, his chief ambition has always been within the limits of his profession. He was one of the pioneer members of the bar in Howard county at Big Springs, and for many years has ranked with the learned and skillful attorneys in the western half of the state.

George W. Walthall was born in Cole county, Missouri, November 12, 1853. He was the sixth child in a family of seven born to Rev. William B. and Matilda (Vaughan) Walthall. A brother of Mr. Walthall is the present district judge of El Paso, and one of the leading men in his section of the state. Rev. William B. Walthall was born in Virginia, where he married, and then moved west and settled in Missouri in 1838. A Baptist minister, he also followed farming and not only served his church well, but provided liberally for his family. He died in 1888 at the age of sixty-eight, and he and his wife lie side by side in Missouri. She died in 1891 at about the age of sixty-four.

George W. Walthall spent the early years of his life in his native state, being educated in the public schools, and finishing at Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, where he was graduated in 1875. For about one year he taught school in Missouri, and then on January 1, 1876, arrived in Dallas, Texas, and since that time has been a resident of this state. In Texas he spent about three years as a teacher, and in the meantime had begun the study of law. Admitted to the bar in 1880 he soon afterwards moved out to Big Springs, a new town which had sprung up through the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He practiced in the courts of Howard county, until January 1, 1893, and in that time served six years as county judge. In 1893 he moved to Bowie, where he had his office about nine years, and while there served as city treasurer, city attorney, and deputy county attorney. Since 1902, Mr. Walthall has practiced law at Crowell. He still takes an active interest in politics, but in recent years has refused all political honors in order to devote his entire time to his legal practice.

Mr. Walthall has been twice married. In July, 1881, at Fulton, Missouri, he married Hannie Fitzgerald, of Fulton. She died in 1883, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. His second marriage was celebrated April 21, 1884, to Mrs. Lula Kelly, a native of Georgia. Mr. Walthall's religious preference is for the Universalist faith. Fraternally he has affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has held offices, and since 1889 has been a member of the Grand Lodge of the State. He belongs to the Foard County Bar Association, and is a man of broad and liberal interests.

JAMES LEE MARTIN. The *Foard County News* published at Crowell, is not only a medium for the news and public business announcements in this section of the state, but is also the vehicle for the literary expressions of one of the best known authors, writers and thinkers of the state. Entirely as a result of Mr. Martin's editorial connection with the *News* the paper stands far and away above any country paper of its size that might be named. The *News* editorials are quoted by metropolitan various dailies throughout Texas, and its influence is correspondingly large. Mr. Martin is a highly educated and talented man, has done much work on the lecture platform, particularly on scientific topics, and is the author of one book at least which clearly establishes his name in a high rank among contemporary American authors.

James Lee Martin represents an old family of Howard county, Missouri, where he was born October 25, 1873. His father John H. Martin, who died at the age of ninety-five years, was one of the pioneer citizens of central Missouri, and served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army. The maiden name of the mother was Elizabeth F. Martin, whose home is now in Howard county, Missouri. The early years of his career Mr. Martin spent in his native state, with the exception of a few months in California, New York and elsewhere. In 1909 he moved to Texas, locating at El Campo, and was connected with newspaper work and literary activities there for three years. In 1913 he came to Crowell and bought the *Foard County News*. This paper now circulates throughout the county, and may be found in practically eighty per cent of the homes of the county. In connection with the regular issue of the paper, Mr. Martin does a large business in job printing and other pub-

J. J. Barbee

lication work. His early education was received in the public schools of Missouri, and after a high school course he entered the Warrensburg State Normal. Since leaving college he has at various times taken special courses and has done much supplementary study at home. Up to the age of twenty-four he followed different occupations, teaching for one year, and in other employment. He then entered the newspaper field as his regular vocation, and for several years taught school and carried on newspaper work at the same time. At one time he was city superintendent of schools at Clifton Hill, and at Tina, Missouri.

In Carroll county, Missouri, June 6, 1901, Mr. Martin married Miss Laura Irick, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Irick of Carroll county. Five children were born to their marriage, two of whom died in infancy, and the two daughters of one son living are: Ila Myrtle and James L., Jr. The family are devout members of the Methodist church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He takes much interest in national, state and local politics, and is a stanch supporter of the Democratic interests. In outdoor life and athletics in general he has always been an enthusiast and is particularly fond of the national pastime of baseball. At his home he has a fine library, and it is in the company of good books that he finds his greatest pleasure.

Mr. Martin is the author of several works that have been published and have had acceptance of the reading public. One in particular is "Delmarree," a poetical story of love and war, which has received many commendations. Dr. H. M. Skinner, official reader for the American Book Company of Chicago, made a special trip to Mr. Martin's home in order to induce the latter to publish this book as an American classic. This was a distinction which seldom comes to literary workers, and it indicates the essential beauty and excellence of Mr. Martin's production. He has received a number of offers from publishers and newspapers during his career, and has contributed many articles to the general press and the magazines. His special talent for literary things is not handicapped in his case by a disinclination for hard work, since Mr. Martin is one of the most strenuous laborers in his particular field. He keeps two typewriters, one at home and one at his office, and spends many hours of his day in general composition and newspaper writing. Outside of business he takes much pleasure in running his private car about the roads of Foard county.

JUDGE J. G. BARBEE. Courage to do the right in both public and private life, even though it may cause a man to be temporarily misunderstood, that moral courage to hew to the line let the chips fall where they may, has ever been the dominant characteristic of Judge J. C. Barbee, of Wharton, Texas. This quality, more than any other, has been the cause of his position and influence among his fellow citizens, for Judge Barbee is one of the big men of Wharton and of Wharton county, and there is no man more respected and revered. He has been prominent in every phase of life, politically, commercially, and especially in the civic life of the town and of the county, for he realized the needs of the section in the latter line long before many of his neighbors and fellow townsmen.

Judge Barbee was born in Crockett, Texas, on the 4th of July, 1850, and is the son of Dr. J. G. Barbee and Miranda (Burrow) Barbee, both of whom were natives of the state of North Carolina, but settled early in life in Tennessee. The paternal grandfather of the judge, also named J. G. Barbee, was a large planter and slave holder in North Carolina and the son of one of the prominent men of that state, who was a French Huguenot and one of the founders of the state university, located at Chapel Hill. The progenitor of the Barbee family in America, Charles Barbee, was a colonel in one of the South Carolina regiments during the Revolutionary war, and the family belonged to that splendid group of French Huguenot families from whom so many of the most brilliant statesmen and bravest soldiers of our country are descended. Dr. Barbee's mother was a Miss Campbell and a near relative of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite faith. Judge Barbee's mother's people came from Virginia and her father was a Methodist minister, while her mother was Mary Hinton, a cousin of George Washington. There were many ministers on both sides of the house, and many brilliant men and women may be numbered among the judge's relations. Reuben Burrow, an uncle of his mother's, was a noted evangelist and one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. N. B. Burrow, one of the most brilliant lawyers of his time and an officer in the Confederate army, was a member of the first Secession Convention in Arkansas, and was elected a member of the Confederate Congress.

Dr. Barbee was one of the pioneer physicians of his time and locality. He began to practice medicine as a young man and continued throughout his life. He was a member of the expedition that removed the Cherokee Indians from their favorite haunts and placed them on their reservation. He came to Texas some time in the thirties and settled in Shelby county. He was unaccompanied by his family, for at that date Texas was the raw frontier. In 1842 he returned to his old home and got his family. Upon his return to Texas he continued his practice in Shelby county until 1848, when he removed to Houston county. He practiced in the latter county until 1852, when he went to that section of the state which has since become Lee county. Here he lived until his death in 1853. His widow lived here until the close of the war, when she returned to Houston county, and made the latter place her home until her death in 1886.

Judge Barbee is the youngest of the nine children of his parents. Of these, Banks, Julia, Edna, John and a second son named John, are dead. Those living are: Mrs. V. J. Frymier, the wife of B. F. Frymier, who was a noted Mason, being Grand Master and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Texas; N. B. Barbee, of Crockett, Texas, a veteran of the Confederate army, and Mrs. Gay, widow of George Gay, of Lee county.

Until after the close of the Civil war, Judge Barbee remained at home. He was then sent to school at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he remained for two years. At the end of this time he went to Memphis, and here he met and married Miss Fannie B. Fifer, of Alabama, a daughter of Jacob and Lucy Ann Fifer of that state. Mrs. Barbee was reared by Colonel and Mrs. M. C. Galloway, of Memphis, Colonel Galloway being one of the most noted men of his time in Tennessee. He was one of the famous editors of the South, being the founder and editor of the *Avalanche*, which has since been made a part of the *Commercial Appeal*. During Reconstruction days Colonel Galloway was imprisoned by Judge Hunter, a federal judge, for contempt of court, which was brought about by the attitude of his paper. He was in jail for nearly a year, and during this year his wife edited and published the paper. Colonel Galloway was a member of General Forrest's staff.

After his marriage Judge Barbee engaged in the insurance business in Memphis for two years and then moved to Houston county, Texas, where he took up farming, also serving as justice of the peace at Augusta, Texas, for two years. In 1884 he removed to Wharton, and since that time the latter place has been his home. He first engaged here in the mercantile business, but later took up farming again.

In 1893 he was elected to represent his county in the Twenty-third Assembly of the Legislature. He ran for office on a sound money platform, defeating John E. Linn, the free silver candidate. In 1896 he was elected

county judge, serving one term. Since his retirement from office he has devoted his time largely to managing his large business and property interests. One of the enterprises in which he was deeply interested was in the promotion of the Caney Valley Railway Company and in securing the right-of-way for this railroad.

Judge Barbee has always had an important share in political affairs in this county, being a staunch Democrat and at present a member of the Board of Aldermen of Wharton. It was in 1886 that he called a mass meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing the Democratic party in the county. Only four men, Major I. N. Dennis, Dr. J. Phillips, Dr. Bolton and the judge himself were present. They held a meeting, however, at which they elected themselves delegates to the state convention at Galveston, with instructions to vote for "Sul" Ross for governor. In spite of this discouraging beginning they persevered and in time perfected a strong organization. Since that time Judge Barbee has been a delegate to every state convention except that of 1912, which was held in Houston.

When Judge Barbee was elected county judge there was not an open road in the county. He wrote the first petition for a road and canvassed the county with this. When the tax had been assessed he it was who opened and graded the first road in the county. He met with much opposition at this time, but now that the importance of the good road system has come to be realized, those men who formerly opposed him are now his warm friends.

To Judge Barbee and his wife two children have been born. The eldest is Mrs. F. M. B. Hughs, wife of the postmaster of Wharton. She is a very brilliant and cultured woman, who is well known in public life, possessing literary ability of a high character, and being a constant contributor to magazines and papers. She is a member of the Texas Press Association and of the Texas State Historical Society. She is first vice president of the Texas Women's Press Association and is president of the Fourth District of the Women's Federated Clubs. The son, William Banks Barbee, is engaged in the stock raising business in Wharton county.

ROBERT COLE. The oldest member of the bar in Crowell of Foard county, Robert Cole has many achievements to his credit, both as a lawyer and a citizen. He has been honored with the office of county judge, county attorney, city attorney, and in every relation of life has been generous with his ability and service for the welfare of his community and state.

Robert Cole was born in Panola county, Mississippi, March 30, 1857. He was the third in a family of six children born to Dr. Robert A. and Minerva Etta (Stith) Cole. The father was born in Tennessee, and the mother in Virginia, and they were married in Mississippi. Dr. Cole moved to Texas, and established his permanent residence in 1869. Throughout his active career he was a physician, and was an unselfish and capable worker throughout the cholera epidemic of 1866 in Memphis, Tennessee, and gave his professional services unsparingly, and was never afraid of personal sacrifice or danger in pursuing his calling. During the war he served as regimental surgeon with the rank of major in the Confederate army. During the closing years of his life he was an active member of the Christian church. He died October 12, 1901, aged seventy-two, and his remains were laid to rest at Rockport, Texas. His wife, who was a member of the Episcopal faith, died in January, 1866, at the age of about thirty-six, and is laid in Panola county, Mississippi.

Robert Cole was about twelve years of age when the family left Mississippi and moved to Texas. Texas has been his home ever since, and his early education began in Mississippi, and was continued in Texas until he was seventeen years of age. His father owned a farm in Texas, and it was in that environment that he grew up. On leaving home he started out for himself, and for several years worked on the cattle range and in other occupations. With the earnings of his hard labor, and with a definite ambition in life, at the age of twenty-two he took up the study of law in the office of T. B. Wheeler, at Breckenridge. His admission to the bar came in 1880, but he continued as a farmer and rancher until 1892. In the meantime he had moved to Foard county, and was in 1892 elected county judge, serving two terms. At the conclusion of his services as a judge, he opened his law office in Crowell, and has since enjoyed a large and profitable practice. Since then he has served as county attorney for eight years and is now and has been for several years acting city attorney of Crowell.

In Stephens county, Texas, February 16, 1882, Mr. Cole married Fannie Lockhart, a daughter of Dr. Lockhart of Grimes county. Mrs. Cole was long an active worker in the Christian church. She died in 1908 at the age of about forty-six years and is buried in Stephens county. Her death occurred in the same house in which twenty-six years before she had been married. Eight children were born to their union, six sons and two daughters. Fowler and Stith are deceased, while the others are: Grover L., L. Crutcher, Robbie F., Kinloch F., Warwick W., and Lottie Mai. Mr. Cole belongs to the Christian church, is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. A Democrat in politics he manifests considerable interest in local affairs. For diversions he enjoys nothing better than outdoor camp life, fishing, hunting and other sports, and at his home in Crowell possesses a good library, and is acquainted with books as well as with men and affairs.

CHARLES P. ROSS. The publisher of the Odell *Reporter*, Charles P. Ross has made an exceptional success as a newspaper publisher, and printer, and possesses one of the best equipped and organized job printeries in the northern section of the state.

Since he was six years of age his home has been in Texas, and he has always been a hard worker, and ambitious citizen. Charles P. Ross was born at Acworth, Georgia, November 13, 1883. He was the fifth in the family of eight children, born to John R. and Isabelle Catherine Eudora (Smith) Ross, both of whom were natives of Georgia, where they were married. The family moved to Texas in 1889, where the father was active as a farmer for many years. He now lives retired at Odell. Both parents are members of the Christian church, and the father has been an influential member of his community, and a voter who has often worked for the benefit of others but never for office for himself.

Charles P. Ross received his early education in the public schools at Vernon, and also attended high school there. When sixteen years of age he started out as a worker on farm and ranch, and had a long and valuable experience in that business. On January 1, 1912, he bought the Odell *Reporter* and has since conducted a first-class country newspaper and printing establishment. The *Reporter* circulates extensively throughout this neighborhood and also in Oklahoma. Mr. Ross has an equipment much above that to be found in towns of this size, and at the present time is getting out a magazine for Mr. T. W. Flower, publisher of Flower's Magazine. The work on this magazine typographically is equal to that which could be done in the best of metropolitan shops and it is highly creditable to Mr. Ross.

In Snyder, Oklahoma, on January 21, 1913, Mr. Ross married Mary Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Williams, of Snyder. They are members of the Christian church, and fraternally Mr. Ross is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Rebekahs. He manifests considerable interest in Democratic politics, and outside of business enjoys outdoor life and the esthetic amusements. He has considerable taste for music, and is a performer on the piano, mandolin and banjo, the banjo being his favorite instrument.

Jno. C. Lawnes

WILLIAM T. COLLINS. It has been well said that the banker has a vocation among the most important assigned to men of action. His work is not altogether with money and credit, but he has an important relationship with matters far more essential, touching the most serious interests of individuals and communities, and often resulting either in prosperity or misery, either in progress or retrogression. A man who has well lived up to his obligations as a banker and business man, and without whose influence and enterprise it would be difficult to imagine the present prosperity of his home town, is William T. Collins, president of the Bank of Odell. His fellow citizens at Odell regard him as their leader, in nearly every movement and enterprise, and he has gained this position through many years of honorable and strictest integrity. He has been banker, farmer, public spirited citizen, and Christian gentleman.

William T. Collins was born in Jackson county, Alabama, September 21, 1859. In the family were eight children, of whom he was the second and oldest son. His father was Joseph Collins, who died in 1906, at the age of seventy-five, and is buried at Arlington cemetery, in Tarrant county, Texas, was born in Alabama, and came to Texas in 1874. A farmer all his active career, until his retirement, he was a man of unusual energy and character. During the war between the states he entered the Confederate service and for four years acted the part of a gallant soldier. In church matters he was very devout, and a regular attendant at the primitive Baptist church. His wife was Mary Jane Marrick, who was born in Alabama, where she was married, and her death occurred in her native state in 1862 when she was about twenty-seven years of age. She was also active in the primitive Baptist church.

Up to the age of thirteen, William T. Collins lived in his native state of Alabama. His father then moved to Texas, and his home has been in the Lone Star State ever since. His early education had been in the public schools of Alabama, and he also attended school after he came to Texas. On the home farm he grew up and assisted in its duties, until he was twenty-one years of age. Setting out for himself he chose his father's vocation, and has always been a farmer, and a very successful one at that. His operations in farming and business have been in two counties, Tarrant and Wilbarger. At the present time he owns a splendid farm and ranch two miles out of Odell. The Bank of Odell was established in 1910, and Mr. Collins has been president and managing head of the institution ever since.

In Tarrant county, on October 10, 1881, Mr. Collins married Miss Emma Swaim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Swaim of Tarrant county. To their union have been born five children, four sons and one daughter, namely: Benton, deceased; Joseph, who is married and lives on his father's ranch two miles south of Odell; Arthur, who is married and lives on a ranch three miles south of the town; Mattie, wife of P. C. Spears, whose home is three and a half miles south of town; Theodore, who is married and is assistant cashier in his father's bank.

To the same religious faith to which his parents were such devout believers, Mr. Collins has given his loyal adherence for many years. His wife is likewise active in church affairs, and both have done much to uphold the Primitive Baptist denomination of Odell and at the same time have exerted their influence in many ways in behalf of both religion and charity. In politics Mr. Collins is a Democrat, though not a practical politician in any sense. At one time he was offered the position of county commissioner, and showed his practical business ability in the administration of county affairs. He owns a first class automobile, and he and his family get much of their pleasure through the car.

DR. JOHN C. KING. A native son of Tennessee, Dr. John C. King passed all his life in that state until he came to Texas in 1902 to establish himself in medical practice. His career here has been one of pleasing order, and as the only physician in Harrold and one of the leading professional men in the county, he has an excellent reputation in this section of the state. Not only as a leader in his profession, but as a leader in public and civil life in his community does Dr. King enjoy his popularity, and he has brought it to his citizenship in this city an integrity and steadfastness of purpose that is highly creditable and which augurs well for his success in the future.

Dr. John C. King was born in Holladay, Tennessee, on December 7, 1873. He made his home in his native state until he was ready to initiate the practice of his profession and has since that time been identified with this section of the state. He is the son of Tennessee parents, Monroe and Sarah (Leslie) King. In 1888 the senior King came to Texas and took up farm life, and he died in 1905, aged sixty-three. His wife who was a devout Christian woman, died in 1874 when she was only twenty-six years of age, and is buried in Tennessee. They were the parents of four children, and of the four, Dr. King is the youngest. He received his education in the public schools of the state of Tennessee, following his common schooling with a course in the Independence Normal at Holladay, and when he was graduated from that school in 1894 with the degree of B. S., he turned his attention to teaching in which he continued with a reasonable degree of success until 1898. Like many another ambitious young man, teaching was only a means to an end, and in 1898 he felt himself able to take up the study of medicine, which had been his goal, and he accordingly entered the University of Nashville. In 1901 he was graduated from that well known institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, soon after which he came to Harrold, Texas, and established himself in medical practice. He has been here identified with the practice of his profession continuously, and as has already been stated, has made excellent headway in his chosen work. He has a splendid standing in the county and is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

A Democrat, Dr. King is active in local politics, and with his wife he has membership in the Christian church. Mrs. King is also a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. Dr. King is a Mason, his degrees including membership in all bodies from the Blue Lodge to the Commandry, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Dr. King was married in July, 1906, in Harrold, Texas, to Miss Price Vaughan, daughter of D. H. Vaughan of this place. They have two children, George and Roy Harrison King.

JUDGE JOHN CHARLES TOWNES. Still hale, vigorous and energetic and keeping up the intense activity which has characterized him through all his years, standing high in the confidence and regard of the people among whom he has lived and labored for forty years, with a high rank in his profession and recognized as an authority on many branches of knowledge, Judge Townes, dean of the law department of the University of Texas, is one of the best known citizens and lawyers of the state. Judge Townes is greatly revered by the members of the Texas bar, a large number of whom have studied law and graduated under him at the university. He is well known, not only for his legal talents, but for his activities in church, Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday school, and general religious work.

John Charles Townes was born in Alabama, January 30, 1852. His father was Judge Dick Townes, at one time chancellor of the northern district of Alabama. In 1854 Judge Dick Townes brought his family to Texas

and settled on a large plantation in Bastrop county, later moving to Travis county, where he was both a farmer and a lawyer. In this state he was honored with election to the legislature, and was also a member of a constitutional convention.

Judge John C. Townes was reared and educated in Texas, finished his collegiate work in Baylor University, an institution which in later years conferred upon him the degree of LL. B. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has been in the active work of the law, either as a private practitioner, as judge or as an educator. In 1873 he started to practice in Austin, later moved to San Saba, and in 1882 was elected judge of the Thirty-third Judicial district, comprising the counties of San Saba, McCulloch, Concho, Tom Green, Menard, Kimble, Mason, Gillespie and Llano. Though one of the youngest judges on the district bench, he discharged the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the district. In 1885, after leaving the bench, he moved to Williamson county, and Governor Ross later appointed him judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial district, composed of the counties of Travis and Williamson. Declining to become a candidate for re-election, in the fall of 1887 he moved to Austin and practiced law as a member of the firm of Fisher & Townes. In September, 1896, Judge Townes gave up practice to take the position of professor of law in the University of Texas, and has since held the chair of instruction, and for several years has been dean of the law department.

Judge Townes is for many reasons deserving of his high esteem among the Texas bar. He is the author of several valuable works on various branches of the law, including "Townes on Texas Pleading," "Townes on Elementary Law," "Townes on Torts," and "Townes on Law Books and How to Use Them." He is also author of a text-book on civil government formerly used by the Texas public schools. Judge Townes has membership in the American Bar Association and is a member of the Association of American Law Schools. While in attendance on the annual meetings of these bodies in Detroit, in 1909, Judge Townes was elected president of the latter—being the only man from the south ever accorded that honor. His has been a career of singular service, both to the profession and to the general public. As a private lawyer, as a judge, as a teacher, as an author on legal subjects, his work has been at all times marked by the highest ability, energy and character. Judges Townes married Kate Wildbahn, and their living children are: Ernest Wildbahn, Edgar Eggleston, Miss Anne, and John Charles. The judge has membership in the Baptist church.

Edgar Eggleston Townes. Three sons of Judge Townes have already reached prominence in the legal profession in Texas, the older being Ernest W. Townes, of Houston, and another is Edgar Eggleston Townes, of Beaumont. Though living in different cities, the brothers are associated in practice, the firm being Carlton, Townes & Townes, the two senior members having offices in the Stewart building at Houston, while E. E. Townes looks after the Beaumont end of the firm's large practice. John C. Townes, Jr., is a member of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, at Houston.

Edgar Eggleston Townes was born at San Saba, Texas, in 1878, a son of John Charles and Kate (Wildbahn) Townes. His college education was received in the University of Texas, where he graduated in 1900, with the degree of B. Lit. His studies were pursued in the law department of the University, where he graduated LL. B. in 1902. During the following school year of 1902-03 Mr. Townes was professor of English in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, whose president at that time was Dr. David F. Houston, who later became chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis, and is now secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet. Mr. Townes started the practice of law at Beaumont in 1903, and during the succeeding ten years has gained recognition as one of the leaders in the Jefferson county bar. The firm of Carlton, Townes & Townes, has existed since 1904. This firm is easily one of the strongest in southeast Texas, engaged mainly in corporation practice for large and important interests.

Mr. E. E. Townes is a member of the college fraternity of Beta Theta Pi. He married Miss Elsie Garrett, who was born and reared at Brenham, Texas. Her father, Judge C. C. Garrett, was formerly judge of the court of civil appeals. Mr. and Mrs. Townes have four children, Elsie Wildbahn, Edgar Eggleston, Jr., Christopher Garrett, and John Charles.

John C. Townes, Jr. The youngest son of Judge John C. Townes, dean of the law department of the University of Texas, and one of the state's most distinguished lawyers, John C. Townes, Jr., is a member of the law firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood of Houston, and a former secretary of the Harris County Bar Association.

John C. Townes, Jr., was born July 4, 1886, at Georgetown, which was then the home of his honored father. His education was acquired in White's school at Austin, in the Marion Military Institute at Marion, Alabama, and in June, 1909, he graduated from the law department of the University of Texas. Following his graduation he entered the prominent Houston law firm of Baker, Parker & Garwood in 1911, and is already regarded as one of the rising attorneys of the South Texas bar. On September 13, 1910, John C. Townes, Jr., married Miss Helen Markle of Palestine, Texas.

John W. Allison. In his duel capacity of merchant and banker, John W. Allison has a place of prominence in the city where he established himself in business some twenty-one years ago, and where he has been a continuous resident ever since. He has taken a leading part in the business life of Crowell, and is reckoned among the most substantial men of the place, as well he might be, in consideration of his accomplishments in the local realm of merchandise and finance. Practically all his life, with the exception of a few years in his boyhood, have been spent in Texas, and though not a native born Texan, his interest in the state and in her future is not less than that of the most enthusiastic native son.

Born in Camden county, Missouri, on November 14, 1857, John W. Allison is the son of John and Patsie (Cyrus) Allison, both of whom were born in Tennessee. They came to Missouri when young and were married in that state, but after several years moved to Texas. The father was engaged in farming all his life. He was a Confederate soldier and he died in 1909 at the patriarchal age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1904, aged seventy. They were the parents of seven children, and of that number John W. of this review was the third in order of birth.

When John W. Allison was about eight years of age the family moved to Texas. They later moved to Arkansas, and from there moved back to Missouri, for a short time, but otherwise, the family residence has been continued in Texas. The early schooling of Mr. Allison was gained in these various states, and finished in Texas. Up to the age of twenty-two years he continued with his parents on the farm, and then started out on his own responsibility. Until he was twenty-five years of age he worked on a ranch for wages, but he married at that time and ambition bade him become independent that he might better the condition of his family. It was then that he went into stock-farming, which business he abandoned after four years and opened a store at Morgan Mill. He ran that store for three years, then sold it and came to Crowell, where he opened up his present store. The business has increased wonderfully in the years that have passed and

today the stock comprises the most comprehensive lines of dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries, etc., a very extensive retail business being carried on. He also maintains a branch store at the town of Margaret, located eight miles north of Crowell. Mr. Allison has identified himself with other interests in the city and is now president of the First State Bank of Crowell.

He is well advanced in Masonry, and served as Worshipful Master of the Blue Lodge for two terms. A Democrat, he is not especially active in party affairs outside of local matters. He has been a member of the school board of Crowell for seven years, and was at one time mayor of the city. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Allison is active in the various societies of the church where the work of the women is most effective and telling.

In Erath county, Texas, in August, 1882, Mr. Allison was married to Miss Fannie Hightower, the daughter of J. B. Hightower, an old resident of Erath county, and to them have been born three children: Homer, who is deceased, and Inez, married to B. W. Self, of Crowell, and Herman, also married and a resident of California.

The Allison family is one that enjoys a representative position in and about Crowell, and they number their friends by the host in the community that is their home and the center of their varied activities.

Albert Lee Winfrey, though still young in years, has made a most excellent advance in his chosen field of business activity and may well be regarded as one of the leading business men of the town of Harrold, where he is occupied as cashier and executive head of the Harrold Bank and Mercantile Company, a thriving concern that has been here operative since 1906. Practically all the days of his business career thus far Mr. Winfrey has devoted to banking activities, and this field is undeniably his forte, for his success has been one of unusual order, and his rise a continuous and rapid one. Born in Strasburg, Missouri, on September 29, 1882, Mr. Winfrey is the son of Benjamin F. and Laura (Branham) Winfrey, the father a resident of Texas, though the mother died there in 1905, aged about sixty-four years.

Benjamin Winfrey was born in Kentucky, and he settled in Missouri in his early manhood, coming to Texas in the early eighties. He was a splendid student and scholar, and in his early days he followed teaching. He is now living retired in this state. His wife was a daughter of Major Branham, and was born in Missouri, where he met and married her. She was a devout member of the Christian church, long a faithful worker in its many departments of activity, and she was the mother of four children, of whom Albert Lee of this review is the youngest.

When Albert Lee Winfrew was yet an infant his parents moved to Texas and since that time he has been a continuous resident of the state. He gained his early education in the public schools of Fort Worth, and at the age of sixteen took upon himself the responsibility for his own maintenance. He first took a position as office boy for a Fort Worth physician, but his practical mind and his generally ambitious temperament convinced him soon that there was no advantage in a place of that order, so he connected himself with the Neil P. Anderson Cotton Company in a clerical capacity, remaining with the firm one season, after which he went with the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank at Fort Worth. This line of work has held him from then to the present time, with but little variation. For about seven years he continued with the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, and when he left them he was occupying the post of paying and receiving teller. He then identified himself with the American National Bank, remaining with them for a year, when he went to Crowell, Texas, as cashier of a bank in that place. He was only there a short time when he accepted a highly pleasing offer to come to Harrold and assume the duties of cashier and active head of the bank, also to serve as credit man of the mercantile department of the business. The Harrold Bank & Mercantile Company is one of the most enterprising and successful concerns in the county, and is the largest firm of its kind in this section of the state. In its merchandise department its lines are especially comprehensive, everything that is usually found on the shelves of a general store being stocked, and a general retail business is conducted, in addition to its banking department. In his manifold duties here, Mr. Winfrey finds ample scope for the decided business talent that he has manifested and he has established himself firmly in the ranks of the more successful business men of the community since he first identified himself with Harrold and the enterprise of which he is the executive head.

Mr. Winfrey is a member of the Harrold Commercial Club, and is now serving as its secretary. He is a Democrat, but confines his interest mainly to local activities of the party, fulfilling all the duties of citizenship in a most emphatic manner.

On March 13, 1910, he was married in Harrold to Mrs. Gertrude Thackston, formerly from Oklahoma, and a daughter of Mrs. M. A. Piper. They attend the Christian church, but are not members of the church body.

Will R. Winch. One of the very interesting chapters in the history of any city is concerned with its theatrical and artistic activities, its recreation. No one citizen in El Paso is better informed as to these activities and has been more influential in promoting them than Mr. Will R. Winch, manager of the Wigwam Theatre and a director and stockholder in similar enterprises elsewhere in the country. Mr. Winch is a man of much enterprise, and uses his versatile business talent not only in boosting his concerns but also in promoting the substantial welfare of the city which he believes in a few years will be the greatest of the southwest and probably the largest city of Texas.

Will R. Winch was born January 18, 1874, at Kansas City, Missouri, a son of Marquis R. Winch, a native of Indiana. The father moved to Missouri in 1872, and during his active career was engaged in merchandising. He now lives retired in Kansas City. He served two years in Company E of the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Infantry during the Civil war, spending two years in the field as a soldier and nine months in the hospital as a result of a wound received in the battle at Chancellorsville. He was engaged in a number of the battles along the Potomac and in the Virginia campaign. He is now an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. A man of modest demeanor, he has performed his civic duties quietly and has voted the Republican ticket regularly, but has never sought nor accepted public office. He is a member of the Christian Science faith. The maiden name of his wife was Etta E. Montague, who was born in New York State of a French family, whose ancestors go back to William the Conqueror. She now resides with her husband in Kansas City. Of the two children, the younger was a daughter Edna, who died in infancy.

Mr. Will R. Winch completed his education in the Central high school at Kansas City in 1892, and after leaving school his first position was as private secretary to Major Samuel H. Yonge, of the Missouri River Commission. This four years' experience was valuable to him in affording him a large view of life and opportunities to know and meet prominent men and understand large affairs. He then entered newspaper work with the Kansas City *World*, and from a cub reporter finally finished as telegraph editor, having spent six years as a newspaper man, and having served on the *World*, *Times* and *Journal*. He removed to Sapulpa, in what was then Indian Territory, and there he bought the Sapulpa *Light*, a daily and weekly journal which he conducted for about one year.

On selling the *Light*, Mr. Winch's real career may be said to have begun. He became press agent at Kansas City for several large public amusement places and public service corporations, including Troost, Electric and Forest Parks, for the Leavenworth Electric Line and for the Orpheum Theatre. He soon afterwards became assistant manager for the Orpheum Theatre at Kansas City, and was transferred on the same circuit to El Paso as manager of the El Paso Orpheum on August 31, 1907. He remained in this city during the theatrical season of 1907-08, and then became manager at Salt Lake City, and while there also managed the Hippodrome and other concessions at Salt Air Beach. Ogden, Utah, was his next location, where he was given charge as superintendent in the remodeling of the Orpheum. At the same time he acted as manager of the Thatcher Opera House at Logan, Utah. Resigning this work on November 1, 1909, he returned to El Paso, where he became associated with Mr. Edgar E. Campbell, in the management of the Wigwam and Crystal Theatres. Mr. Winch has been engaged in the conduct of these two well known popular amusement places ever since. He also became associated with W. J. Lytle of San Antonio, and in that city established the two Wigwam theatres. He is also director and stockholder in the Orpheum theatre at Salt Lake City, Utah.

In politics Mr. Winch is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Lodge and Chapter degrees at Kansas City, and belongs to the Order of Elks at Salt Lake City. At Kansas City, on Christmas Day of 1899, he married Miss Adah Laura Weber, daughter of Henry and Adah Weber. Their residence is in the Marguerite Apartments at El Paso. The Wigwam theatre is located at 106-108 San Antonio Street, and is one of the leading show houses of El Paso and of the southwest.

CALEB W. MARSHALL. One of the most expert attorneys in commercial and probate law in West Texas is Caleb W. Marshall, who has been identified with the El Paso bar for more than ten years. Mr. Marshall is a successful lawyer, has been honored with public office in his city, and is one of the vigorous young men in public and political life. He is a native son of Texas and few American families have been longer identified with Texas than the Marshalls, three generations having been residents here since before the Revolution, and the name has been associated with capable industry and sterling integrity for eighty years or more in this state.

Caleb W. Marshall was born in Bell county, on October 19, 1876. The paternal ancestry came from England and John Marshall, the original emigrant, settled on Long Island about the time of the Revolution. On the maternal side also the first ancestors were early residents in the Atlantic colony, and then moved to Kentucky. The founder of the Marshall family in Texas was the grandfather of Caleb W., Samuel Marshall, a native of Illinois, came to what was then the province of Texas in 1828, locating in Austin county, among the original colonists, and a few years later took an active part in the Revolution which separated Texas from Mexico. He served in the army under Sam Houston from the beginning of the campaign in southwest Texas until the final battle of San Jacinto. Samuel Marshall in 1847 moved to Bell County, at the time that county was organized and when all the country in that vicinity was in the northern frontier of Texas. He was one of the organizers of the county and became a prominent cattle and horse raiser in that vicinity. He was a Democrat in politics, and his death occurred in Bell county in 1869 when sixty-seven years of age.

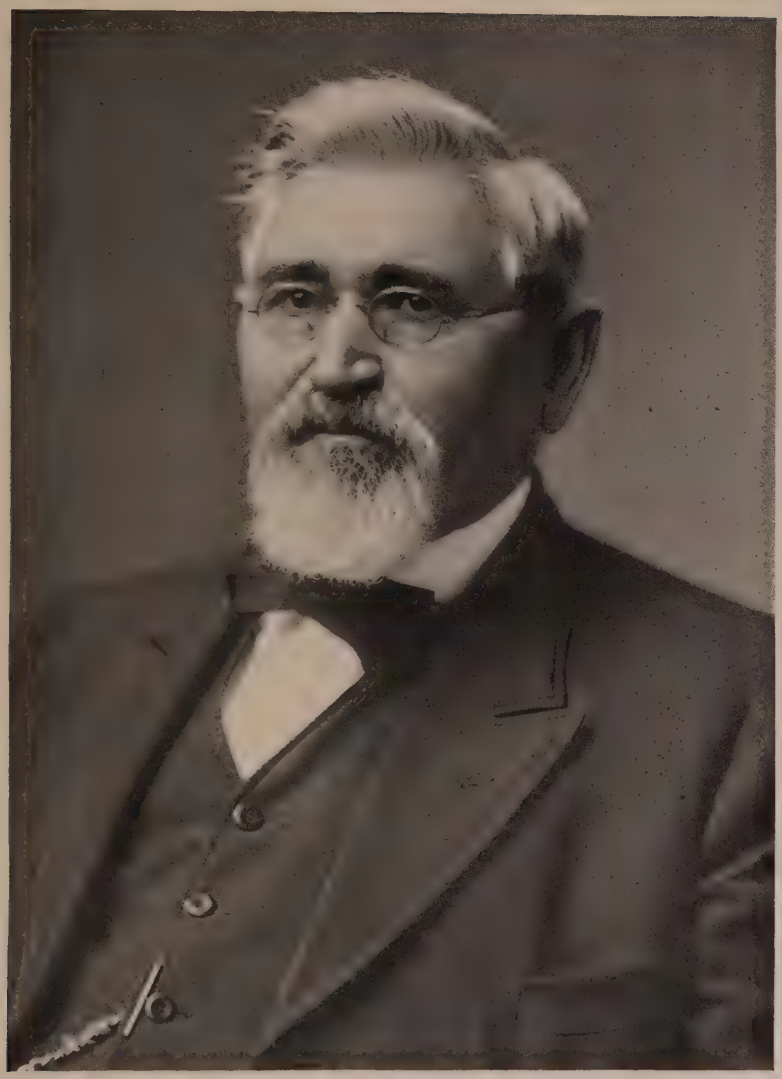
Caleb W. Marshall, father of the El Paso lawyer, was born in Texas, and for many years has been a resident of Bell county, being now retired. He followed stock farming and accumulated considerable property. He is a Democrat, but has never sought nor filled public office. During the Civil war he was a member of a company organized in Bell county, and served in Col Wash. Jones' regiment. He was in a number of the trans-Mississippi campaigns, his service being chiefly in Arkansas and Louisiana. He fought in the battles of Pleasant Hill and at Mansfield, and in the latter was captured and confined on a gun boat for two weeks until exchanged. At the close of the war he returned to Bell county, where he engaged in stock raising. At the present time he is owner of about seven hundred acres in Bell county. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Marrs, a daughter of Brooks Marrs. Elizabeth Marrs was born at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in 1842. During the Civil war when the Yankees invaded and took possession of northern Arkansas, her father moved into Texas, settling on Little River in Bell county. At the close of the war he returned to Arkansas, but his daughter in 1886 married Caleb Marshall. She is now living and is the mother of seven children.

Caleb W. Marshall, the fifth in order of birth among the children, attained his education in the public schools of Bell county and the high schools at Salado, and subsequently entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated in the law department with the degree of LL.B. in 1901. In August of the same year he came out to El Paso and entered a partnership with Mr. U. S. Goen, under the firm name of Goen & Marshall. This firm continued until 1904, in which year Mr. Marshall was appointed a justice of the peace in precinct 1 by the Commissioners court of El Paso county. After serving out that term he was reelected twice, but in November, 1908, reentered private practice and has been engaged in building up his law business ever since. Though he does general practice in the different courts, as already stated, he makes a specialty of probate and commercial practice. Mr. Marshall is a member of the El Paso County Bar Association, is a Democrat in politics, and has done much for his party in this section of the state. Some months before the last Democratic National Convention he was one of the organizers of the Wilson Club at El Paso, and represented El Paso county as a delegate to the state convention which instructed for the nomination of Wilson at Baltimore.

Mr. Marshall is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has held office in his local club. He is a bachelor, and his law offices are in the Trust Building. Before entering the University of Texas, Mr. Marshall taught school for one year and also worked on the farm, and it was from the earnings of these occupations that he paid his tuition in the University.

THOMAS LAYDEN. A sterling citizen, whose alert mentality, initiative power and progressive policies have enabled him to take full advantage of and profit largely from the admirable advantages afforded in the Lone Star State, is Thomas Layden, who maintains his residence in the beautiful city of Dallas, the metropolis of Northern Texas, but whose capitalistic and industrial interests are largely centered in Kaufman county. He is president of the Farmers' National Bank at Forney, Kaufman county, and makes frequent visits to the county, for the purpose of giving due personal supervision to his varied and important interests. He has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes and in his career has exemplified the best traits of the fine old Irish stock of which he is a most worthy scion, though in the Emerald Isle the Layden family was not one whose status was in the least characterized by "majesty, pomp and power."

Thomas Layden was born in beautiful old County Clare, Ireland, on Christmas day of the year 1846, and is a son of Martin and Margaret (Blake) Layden, both of whom were born and reared in that part of the fair Emerald Isle. The father was a man of integrity and energy, but was dependent upon physical toil for the maintenance of his family. Convinced that in America



Thomas Layden

better advantages were to be obtained, in 1854 he immigrated with his family to the Dominion of Canada, where he established his residence at Clinton, province of Ontario. There he remained until 1859, when he came to the United States and numbered himself among the pioneers of Iowa, where he and his young son Thomas found employment in connection with railroad construction, both finding a full share of arduous toil, in the application of the pick and shovel. During this period the family home was maintained at Eddyville, Wapello county, and Martin Layden continued to reside in the Hawkeye state for a number of years, and he passed the closing period of his life on a farm in Kaufman county, Texas, where he died in 1893, at the patriarchal age of ninety-three years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed to eternal rest in 1894 and both had been consistent communicants of the Catholic church. Of the nine children one son and one daughter are now living.

Thomas Layden has by sheer force of his native ability and his invincible integrity of purpose won advancement in connection with the practical and productive affairs of life, and not only has he achieved large and definite success but he has also so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His early educational advantages of specific order were notable principally for their absence, but his vital mentality and vigorous purpose would not consent to be thwarted by his handicap, as shown by the fact that he has profited fully from the lessons learned in the valuable school of experience and has become a man of mature judgment and broad and varied information. From the position of a common laborer he advanced to that of sub-contractor in railroad grading, and in this connection he gained facility in figuring costs and making estimates. Thus he fitted himself for larger responsibility and he proved equal to all contingencies that were incidental to his later operations as a general contractor, principally in the line of railroad construction. After several years of actual experience in the handling of business and the directing of the labors of men, he found himself fortified for initiative and constructive endeavor in connection with industrial and financial activities.

From Iowa Mr. Layden went into Kansas, where he obtained a contract for the construction of grade work of twenty-five miles of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, near the state line of Colorado. After the completing of this contract he came to Texas, where, during the panic of 1873, he devoted his time in part to railroad construction, and utilized his remaining time in the developing of a farm, in Kaufman county. In 1874 he secured in this county a tract of virgin prairie, between the village of Forney and Lawrence Station, on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and he has since been closely identified with the exploiting of the admirable agricultural resources of this favored section of the state. After the subsidence of the financial panic of the '70s Mr. Layden again became concerned with railroad contracting, in an incidental way, and in this connection it may be noted that he graded five miles of the line of the Texas & Pacific Railroad between the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth; that, in partnership with Edward Terrell, he graded most of the "Waco Tap" from a point ten miles west of Waco to Albany, Shackelford county; and that his final contract was in the grading of twenty-six miles of the Texas Midland Railroad—from Garrett to Roberts,—upon the completion of which he turned his attention with all characteristic zeal and ability to his agricultural operations.

Mr. Layden was the pioneer of the section then known as Layden's Ridge, but the title of the locality was later changed to Irish Ridge, through popular phraseology that did not in the least offend the genial pioneer who had instituted the work of development and progress. On his fine homestead in Kaufman county, Mr. Layden continued to reside from 1874 until 1907, in which latter year he removed to the city of Dallas, where he has an attractive modern residence—one in which the same generous hospitality is shown as that which marked the home in Kaufman county. Mr. Layden had the distinction of reclaiming to cultivation eighteen hundred and forty acres of the virgin soil of Kaufman county, and in the opulent Irish Ridge district he still owns a fine landed estate of sixteen hundred and forty acres, besides a tract of one hundred and fifty acres near Gastonia, Kaufman county. On this estate he has made the best of improvements, including the erection of a fine house of eleven rooms, excellent barns and other buildings, and the owner has been the dynamic force in the development of this model estate,—a work that in itself is a noble monument to the energy and ability of the man who started out in life as a poor boy and who has met opposing forces with clear mind and stout heart. He has accomplished much along other lines, however, and has become one of the substantial capitalists of northern Texas, even as he is one of the popular and influential citizens of this section of the state.

In 1890 Mr. Layden became a director of the First National Bank of Terrell, Kaufman county, and with this institution he is still connected in the capacity noted. A few months after the organization of the Farmers' National Bank of Forney he became one of its principal stockholders, and he is now president of this substantial financial institution of Kaufman county. He is a director of the First National Bank of Crandall, Kaufman county, and a stockholder in several other financial institutions which lend to the material and civic conservation of this part of the state. He has shown marked discrimination in the handling of his varied and important capitalistic interests and is a man of broad views and excellent judgment, though entirely without ostentation and ever appreciative of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor, for he has had his full quota of experience as one of the world's workers. Though he is liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, Mr. Layden's initial experience as a delegate to a political convention caused him to become entirely without sympathy for so called practical politics, with the result that he has never had any desire since that time to enter this arena, though he continued to accord a staunch allegiance to the Democratic party. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, in which he was duly confirmed, as was also his wife.

In Kaufman county, in June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Layden to Miss Mary Talty, whose father, Patrick Talty, immigrated to America from County Clare, Ireland, and became a pioneer of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Layden have six children, concerning whom the following brief data are given in conclusion of this review: Miss Kate remains at the parental home; Martin is a member of the firm of Layden & Tucker, real-estate dealers and land brokers, in the city of Dallas; Isabel is the wife of Charles F. O'Donnell, of this city; and at the parental home remain the younger daughters Genevieve, Nora and Margaret.

ROY D. BARNUM. County auditor of El Paso, Roy D. Barnum first became identified with El Paso about twenty-four years ago, and after a short experience was so injured that he was incapacitated for severe manual labor for a number of years. For several years before his election to his present office he was chief clerk in the El Paso offices of the G. H. & S. A. Railway.

Roy D. Barnum was born in Cassville, New York, January 7, 1875, a son of Herbert H. and Emma (Matthews) Barnum, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. The father was of English descent and his family early settlers in Connecticut. The Barnums came to America before the Revolution, and members of the family have fought in every war of the nation. Herbert H. Barnum, the father, moved to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1878,

where he was in the hardware business for a number of years. He was also a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Infantry, enlisting during the early months of the war and being wounded in one of the first battles. He suffered from the wounds then received all the rest of his life. He died in 1894 at Oberlin, Ohio, at the age of forty-nine. During his residence at Oberlin, besides his business activities, he was city treasurer for eight years and held the office of county treasurer of Lorain county for four years. He always took an active part in political and civic matters. He was a Republican, and his first church connection was with the Baptist and later with the Congregational Society, his wife being a member of the latter. The mother was also of English descent, and her ancestors were among the pioneers of Vermont, subsequently locating among the first settlers in the Western Reserve. Mrs. Barnum now resides with her son in El Paso. There were four children in the family, one being deceased, and the other two being Maude, wife of Edwin Benner, who lives at Honolulu, Hawaii; and Narine Barnum, of El Paso.

Roy D. Barnum, up to the age of fourteen, attended the public schools of Oberlin, Ohio. At that age he came to El Paso to make his home with an uncle in this city. He got work in the planing mill of Buchanan and Powers, and in the spring of 1893 was injured by the machinery of the mill, both legs being broken and his wrists fractured. On recovering from these severe injuries he returned to his home in Oberlin and entered Oberlin College, where he pursued his studies for one year. Then going out to Colorado, he secured employment in a clerical capacity with the Midland Railroad, while it was being constructed into Cripple Creek, and he was engaged in railroading service from the winter of 1894 until the fall of 1912. For a number of years until the winter of 1906, he was clerk in various offices with the Vanderbilt Lines, running out of Chicago, and in 1906 was given the place of chief clerk for the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railroad at El Paso. He continued in that position until elected in the fall of 1912 on the Democratic ticket for county auditor for El Paso county.

Mr. Barnum is one of the active Democrats of El Paso. He holds the chair of Loyal Knight of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the various bodies of Masonry.

Nathan and Maurice Goldoft. Of the El Paso wholesale liquor firm of Goldoft Brothers, Nathan Goldoft has had a prosperous business career. He was born in Russia, January 12, 1871, son of Isaac and Ethel Goldoft, both of whom were natives of Russia. The father came to America in the early sixties and located in Chicago, where he went into the dry goods business, built up a good trade and subsequently established a similar business in Minneapolis.

He was in Chicago during the great fire of October, 1871, and after that destructive event in which he lost all his property, he returned to Russia. Some years later he came back to America, and after following merchandising in Chicago and Minneapolis, moved out to Denver, Colorado, and subsequently to El Paso where he died in 1908 at the age of sixty-four. The mother was educated and was married in Russia and died there in December, 1879, at the age of thirty-five years.

Nathan Goldoft, the oldest child, came to America with his father on the second trip and attended the public schools of Denver, after which he worked for a time in his father's store, and thus laid the solid experience in mercantile affairs. In Central City, Colorado, he established himself in business, but after a short time sold out and with his brother Maurice went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they engaged in the wholesale liquor business. Seven years later they came to El Paso, and founded a similar enterprise which has since been developed into one of the best known firms of West Texas in this line. The business was started in a small way and the two brothers did all the work connected with the trade. At the present time they employ twenty-five people in all the branches, and the annual volume of sales makes it one of the largest and most prosperous concerns of El Paso.

Mr. Nathan Goldoft was married in El Paso, December 16, 1905, to Miss Mollie Maykin, daughter of John and Elizabeth Maykin, of this city. The two children born to their union are Isaac, born in 1907 and Ethel, born in 1906, the latter being now a school girl. In political affairs, Mr. Goldoft has taken no active part. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Business Men's Protective Association of El Paso, and his religion is the Jewish faith. He owns his own home and other real estate in El Paso, and during his career has built up a substantial prosperity.

Maurice Goldoft, the junior member of the firm of Goldoft Brothers, was born in Russia, December 12, 1879, and like his brother attended school in Denver, Colorado. They became partners in business at Santa Fe, and have been closely associated and sharing equally in prosperity.

Maurice Goldoft married December 18, 1906, at El Paso, Miss Annie Merkin, and the two children born to their union are Byron M., born in El Paso in 1907, and Robert R., born in 1910. The family worship in the Jewish church. Mr. Goldoft is Independent in politics and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a Spanish war veteran, having enlisted as a volunteer in the Territorial Regiment of New Mexico, but was mustered out at San Francisco, without being in active service. He owns his own home in El Paso, and by strict attention to business affairs has gained a substantial place in his home city.

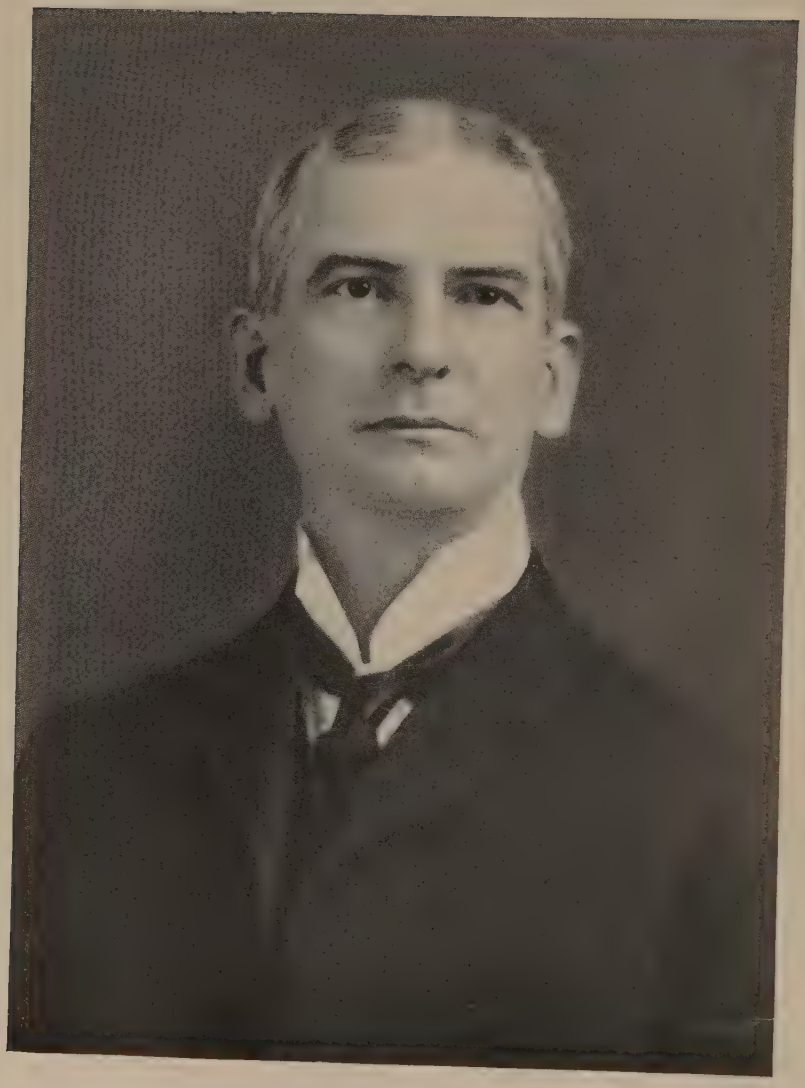
Dr. D. Hunter Huffaker is one of the well known and successful physicians of the city of El Paso, Texas. He has lived in this city since 1896 and during this time has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has devoted himself almost entirely to his professional work, and his success is due to the conscientious endeavor which he has always made to give the best that was in him to the service of his patients.

D. Hunter Huffaker is the son of Christopher C. Huffaker, who was born in the state of Missouri and there spent his life. He was well known in educational circles in the state and was a professor in the Westport public schools for years. He died in 1872 at the age of fifty. Christopher Huffaker married Eiles H. Hunter, who was born in Kansas City, Missouri, and the ceremony took place in her home city. She died May 12, 1913.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huffaker, and of these Dr. D. Hunter Huffaker was the next to the youngest. He attended school in Kansas City for a time and then was in the Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, for some time. He determined as a young boy that he would take up the study of medicine and as soon as he was prepared for this study he matriculated in the Kansas City Medical College from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He soon began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, and was located there for two years. It was in 1896 he came to El Paso and he has been in active practice in this city since that time.

He takes a keen interest in the several medical societies of which he is a member, belonging to the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society and to the El Paso County Medical Society. In addition to these he is a member of the school board of the city. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he takes no active part in politics.

Dr. Huffaker married Miss Lois Breer of Shreveport,



P. P. Thurlby

La., in November, 1911, Mrs. Huffaker being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Green of Louisiana.

The doctor is one of the most ardent enthusiasts over the future of El Paso, saying that it is the most progressive city he has ever seen and that he is firm in the belief that the development will continue.

BEAUREGARD BRYAN. Among American families in Texas, planted in this state since the days of early colonization, none have been more conspicuous for its ability in professional and business affairs and in the broader fields of citizenship than that of Bryan. No name among the older generations is more honored than that of Moses Austin Bryan whose name itself is historical. A son of Moses Austin Bryan was the El Paso lawyer, Beauregard Bryan, probably one of the ablest men of the law in Texas today, and one of the finest and most forceful in the public life and affairs of this state. Beauregard Bryan was for many years identified with the practice of his profession and with public life in Central Texas, but for the past ten years has been a resident of El Paso, where he has been equally prominent in affairs and as a lawyer.

Beauregard Bryan was born in Brazoria county, Texas, January 16, 1862. His father, Moses Austin Bryan, was born in the state of Missouri, and was named for the original Texas colonizer, Moses Austin. Moses Austin Bryan came to Texas in 1830 when a young man, and became private secretary to Stephen S. Austin, the father of Texas, and the man upon whose shoulders rested the burden of the heavy responsibilities left from his father's enterprise. Moses Austin Bryan accompanied Stephen F. Austin in many of his journeys, which are all historical in the annals of Texas, was with him on his last notable journey to Mexico, and was also at his side when death came to him in the first year of the Republic. Subsequently he became a large planter, and one of the most substantial men in Texas. His chief land holdings in this state were located in Washington county. Although associated with the leaders in political affairs in this state he never held office himself. He was the organizer of the Texas Veterans Association, and was secretary of this organization for thirteen years. He was also a member of the Episcopal church, and for many years was officially connected with Baylor University as a member of its board of trustees. His death occurred in Brenham, Texas, in 1895, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his remains now rest at the old town of Independence, Texas. His wife was Cora Lewis, who was a native of Louisiana, and they were married in Texas. She was also a member of the Episcopal church, and a devout Christian. Her death occurred in 1889 at the age of sixty-one and she is buried at the side of her husband in Independence. There were six children in the family, and Beauregard was the fourth in order of birth.

Beauregard Bryan has also been a Texan all his life and was reared in the atmosphere of the best historical traditions of this state. As a boy he attended private schools, and subsequently the Baylor University and studied law in the University of Texas, at Austin. When he was twenty-one years of age he left college in order to establish at Wichita Falls a newspaper known as the *Herald*, and there he remained in charge of that publication for only one year. It has been in existence ever since and is one of the oldest and most flourishing newspapers in north Texas. From there he moved to Washington county, where he began the practice of law, in January, 1885, and has since devoted nearly all his energies to his profession. Mr. Bryan remained in Washington county until 1902, at which date he moved to El Paso and established his present office.

At Mobile, Alabama, December 23, 1886, he married Miss Lillian A. Lyles, daughter of Dr. E. C. Lyles of Mobile. Mrs. Bryan, who died in 1906 at the age of forty-two, and is buried at El Paso, was a devout Christian and one of the active members of the Methodist church of this city. The three children of the marriage, two daughters and one son, are named as follows: Lewis L., Harriet C., and Margaret Austin Bryan. Mr. Bryan is a member of the Episcopal church and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He has membership in the State Bar Association.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Bryan was formerly very active in party affairs, but is now interested only in general politics and not a participant. For eight years he served as city attorney at Brenham, Texas, later was district attorney, and still later district judge. As befits one representing so prominent a family he has always manifested a large interest and has been a willing worker in public affairs. For twelve years he was a member of the board of regents of the State University, serving through the successive administrations of Governors Sayre, Culberson and Lanhom. Both while regent and since, Mr. Bryan has been especially interested in the work of the State University, and has given much practical help in promoting the systematic and efficient workings of the State system of schools. Several times he has served as special district judge in various judicial districts, and also as special associate justice in the court of civil appeals. During Governor Hogg's administration, he was a member of the state executive committee. In El Paso he has manifested a public spirited interest in education, and for four years was a member of the El Paso school board. Mr. Bryan was one of the original organizers of the state historical association and at the present time is serving as vice-president of this very important organization. His recreations are an occasional fishing trip, and the more regular explorations of his fine private library. He has a large professional library and at his home in El Paso surrounds himself with the best in literature of standard and current nature, and is a man possessed of that intellectual curiosity which furnishes him resources on all occasions and under all conditions.

PASCHAL P. TUCKER. State General Agent for the Aetna Fire Insurance Company in Texas, Paschal P. Tucker before engaging in the insurance business at Dallas was a well known banker in the northern part of the state, and in ability and by practical achievements is one of the leaders in the fire insurance field of Texas, and has done much valuable work in behalf of the insurance business generally in this state.

Paschal P. Tucker was born in La Fourche Parish, Louisiana, in 1860. His parents were Dr. George W. and Margaret Stewart (Glover) Tucker. The family has for a number of generations been prominent in the south. Dr. Tucker was born at Pine Ridge plantation near Natchez, Mississippi, where his father, a native of Virginia, had located in the early years having gone there to take possession of plantation land that had been acquired by the Tucker family. The Tuckers originated in Virginia, and had a long and distinguished lineage in that state. Before the beginning of their American record, they were English. One of the prominent members of the present generation is St. George Tucker, formerly of Norfolk, Virginia. He is one of America's eminent lawyers, a former president of the American Bar Association, and was president of the Jamestown exposition held at Norfolk in 1907, to commemorate the founding of Jamestown in 1607. Dr. George W. Tucker was one of the most prominent physicians of the south during his active career. From Natchez he moved to La Fourche Parish in Louisiana, and in 1875 took his family to Dallas, Texas, where he was one of the early physicians after Dallas actually began its career as a city, following the coming of the first railroad and the general development as a commercial center. In 1878 Dr. Tucker volunteered his services to the Howard Association of Memphis to aid in combating the great yellow fever epidemic of that year. In that capacity he went to Memphis with

other physicians and surgeons under the general direction of Gen. Cabell of Dallas. Some years later Dr. Tucker moved out to Comanche, where his death occurred. His wife, who died at New Orleans in 1873, was a native of Nottingham, England.

Paschal P. Tucker was fifteen years old when his father moved to Dallas, and he lived in that city until 1885. From Dallas he moved to Brownwood, was one of the early business men in that locality, and after an extended trip to Europe, from which he returned in 1887, he established himself in the banking business at Sulphur Springs. He was one of the leading bankers at Sulphur Springs, where he lived until 1900, and since that year Dallas has been his home and center of business. He engaged in the fire insurance business and for several years has been State Agent in Texas for the Aetna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He is a prominent figure in the fire insurance profession in Texas, and for some years has been chairman of the committee having in charge all matters affecting legislation before the State Legislature at Austin.

Mr. Tucker was married in Dallas to Miss Ella B. Stephenson. Her father was the late Col. C. B. Stephenson, one of the prominent citizens of Dallas, and who before the Civil war was a subordinate under General McClellan in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad. After the war Colonel Stephenson located at Dallas, engaged in the cotton business, and became a well known figure both in his city and the state. Mr. Tucker and wife have six children: George P., Virginia, Paschal, Bessie Glover, Ella B. and Willie Childress.

Judge James Murphy. As a vigorous and ambitious lawyer, one possessed of a large amount of ability, so that he never has to resort to pretense and display in order to hold his own in any issue in which he may be joined, and as a citizen of large public spirit and a thorough devotion to the general welfare, Mr. Murphy is one of the leading members of the El Paso bar, and one of the best known citizens of this metropolis of west Texas.

James J. Murphy was born in Petoskey, Michigan, January 10, 1883, a son of Jerry and Margaret Murphy. His early education was acquired in the Michigan public schools, finishing in the high school, and subsequently he entered the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated in the law of 1907. Between his school and college days, he was engaged in work, principally in the post office at Petoskey, and in this way he saved the money which sent him to college, and after reaching University he worked his way through the successive years before his graduation. It was thus that he arrived in Texas in 1907 with a sound experience and thorough preparation, not only derived from books but from actual contact with men and affairs. He knew how to do things, because he has been often called upon to perform the practical duties demanded by the world.

On arriving in El Paso he established a law office and after he had been two years was so far advanced in the public esteem that he was appointed assistant district attorney. Subsequently he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and is still filling that office. Judge Murphy was married in El Paso in June, 1912, to Miss Gertrude Dow, a daughter of H. O. Dow of El Paso. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Phi Alpha Delta Law fraternities. He is also a member of the Texas State Bar Association. In politics he is a Democrat and takes an active interest in local party affairs. His recreations are fishing and the entertainment of the theatre and concert halls, and he is especially fond of a good speech and lecture. Judge Murphy maintains that Texas is the greatest and best of all the states in the Union. It was for that reason that he located here. When he left college he had the entire country before him, and after surveying it in as judicious a manner as a young college graduate can, he chose Texas as his future home, and has never had the slightest cause to regret the wisdom of that selection. For health and general business conditions El Paso in particular is ideal, and he is one of the most enthusiastic of the local citizenship of this metropolis of west Texas.

William T. Tolbert. The youth and enterprise which accomplish large things and have already laid the foundation in west Texas for an industrious development which in the coming years will surprise the entire nation, are well represented in the personality of Mr. William T. Tolbert, the well known cattle and commission man of El Paso.

Mr. Tolbert is a young man who began his career in the cattle business when fifteen years of age, and at that time gave evidence of his self-reliance, courage, and ability to face the world on his own account. Like many other successful cattlemen, he began in the usual job of cow-puncher at so much a month and his board, and from that grade of service gradually got into independent operation, and has been coming ahead rapidly in prosperity and extent of his activities ever since, until he is now recognized as one of the ablest men in the cattle business in west Texas.

William T. Tolbert was born in Jack county, August 24, 1879, a son of John H. and Arizona (Carruth) Tolbert. The parents were pioneer settlers in northwest Texas, and the father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas when five years of age, and until very recently spent all the intervening years in this state. He is now a resident of California. His lifetime was devoted to the cattle and stock business, and in the absorption in this industry, he never had time or inclination for politics. He was devoted to his home, and a highly respected citizen in all his individual relations. His wife was born in Texas, and her death occurred in 1884, and her remains now rest on Texas soil. She was a devout member of the Christian church. There were three children in the family, and William T. was the oldest.

Having spent practically all his career in Texas, Mr. Tolbert knows the state in all its resources, and is one of the most loyal citizens, and it is a remark of his that it is second nature for him to help in any way possible any movement that tends to build up the state and to increase in particular the prosperity and development of El Paso and vicinity. His early education was attained in the public schools, and when fifteen years of age, he began the battle with the world. He secured work on a ranch at a salary of $30.00 per month and for several years continued this occupation in his home state, after which he went into New Mexico, and after a short time there left the position as salaried workman and engaged in the sheep business on his own account. A few years later he returned to Texas and bought a ranch near Marfa, where he was engaged in cattle ranching on a large scale until 1911. In that year was formed his partnership with Mr. D. F. White under the name of the D. F. White Commission Company. Since the organization of this company Mr. Tolbert has given all his time and attention to the cattle business and looks after all the clerical and office details of their very extensive operations in the commission and general ranch business.

Mr. Tolbert was married at San Antonio, December 10, 1907, to Miss Hannah Claunch, a daughter of L. H. Claunch of Live Oak county, Texas. Their one son is Elzie Hart Tolbert. Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert are members of the Baptist church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons. In politics he is a Democrat, but his interests in county politics is very limited and he contents himself with voting and lending his support to the cause of good government in both local and state matters. His diversions and interests include a fondness for good horses, for music and good literature, and

for all things that make wholesome life and community prosperity.

HOWARD THOMPSON, M. D. It is impossible not to believe that a large-minded optimism has been a very important factor in the professional success of Dr. Thompson of El Paso. Dr. Thompson is one of the hardest working and the hardest worked physicians and surgeons of West Texas, and has been actively identified with his profession in this city for more than twenty years. Although not a native Texan there is probably not a son of the state whose enthusiasm and loyalty are more profound and of a more practical benefit to his home community and state than the peculiar pride and optimism of Dr. Howard Thompson. It is his opinion that Texas produces bigger-hearted and broader minded men than any other state, and these products in themselves are more important than the good general business conditions that exist everywhere and the many opportunities offered for home and investment. The climate, he claims to be unexcelled, and will hold a man up to his tasks longer and make him stronger and happier than in any other part of the world. It is this quality of local pride that is most valuable to every community, and Dr. Thompson is one whose own practical career has in itself a fine endorsement for every word that he speaks of praise in behalf of this state.

Dr. Howard Thompson was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 20, 1851, and was a son of John C. and Lucinda C. Thompson. The father was a school teacher by profession and died in 1856 when forty-one years of age. His mother is a woman of remarkable vitality, and is now living near the age of one hundred years, being a resident of Franklin, Indiana, and retaining to an unusual degree her faculties in spite of her age.

When Howard Thompson was five years of age his parents moved to Indiana, where he lived until the age of seventeen. He then left home and for five years followed various occupations and lived for varying lengths of time in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. He engaged in farm work, and also for part of the time was a school teacher. While in Iowa he attended school at Pella, for a while. His early education had been chiefly obtained in the public schools of Indiana and by a course in a private academy in southern Indiana. When he was twenty-two years of age he returned to Indiana, and for five years was engaged in the teaching of a local school, and at the same time pursuing the studies of medicine. He had definitely chosen the profession of medicine and from that time forward all his energies were directed, not only to the study of the different courses required, but also in securing the means which would furnish him the opportunity and leisure for such studies. He finally was able to enter the medical college of Ohio at Cincinnati and was graduated from that institution on March 1, 1881. After graduation he began practice at Franklin, Indiana, where he remained four years and built up a prosperous clientage. He was then offered an appointment in the government service as physician in New Mexico, and this appointment brought him into the southwest, and for five years he was located in the territory of New Mexico.

On leaving New Mexico, Dr. Thompson returned to Cincinnati, where he took a post-graduate course during the year 1890, and on finishing that work located at El Paso, where he established an office and where he has since been numbered among the foremost practitioners of medicine. He enjoys a large practice and as already stated, is probably the hardest worker at his profession in the city. He is fortunately possessed of an abundance of physical energy, which enables him to be always on the move, and always attending to the wants of his large patronage. It is his own opinion expressed with characteristic humor that he will never get old, although he hopes some day to retire, provided his patients will permit it.

Dr. Thompson was married at El Paso in April, 1887, to Miss Emma Blazer. Her father was Joseph H. Blazer, a pioneer of New Mexico. Dr. Thompson was at that time engaged in his work in New Mexico, and he and his bride came overland one hundred and fifty miles to El Paso in order to get married, as they felt, within the bounds of civilization, since New Mexico at that time was a wild and unbroken country with a population almost entirely made up of cattle men or Mexicans, and the rough class which alternated between these two great groups of population. Dr. Thompson and wife are members of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is a member of the El Paso County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. As a Democrat he has always cast an intelligent vote, but has never taken any active part in party affairs. At one time he was honored with a position on the city school board and gave five years of efficient service in supervising and promoting the local schools, and was also a member of the city board of health at one time. Dr. Thompson is fond of trout-fishing and of many of the lighter forms of recreation and aesthetic culture. He has a wide acquaintance with general literature, and enjoys nothing better than his hour with his books in his own private library.

CHARLES H. KOLLE. Since 1906 engaged in the floral business at El Paso and proprietor of a large business, Charles H. Kolle has identified himself with this city in a successful and public spirited manner, and is numbered among the citizens who has been instrumental in helping promote many projects for the upbuilding and progress of the community. Mr. Kolle has much influence among his fellow citizens both in a business way and in affairs of citizenship.

Charles H. Kolle was born in Germany in 1865 on the 17th of February, and was reared in his native land and attended the public schools of that country. When he was seventeen years of age, he immigrated to America and located at St. Louis, which continued to be his home until 1889. During the first years after his arrival in this country, he spent the daylight hours in work for his living, and at night studied hard in order to master the English language, and improve his opportunity for advancement. In St. Louis he acquired a thorough experience in the florist business, and with a solid foundation in this line of trade, he came to Texas in 1899 and has since that time been identified with the greenhouse and florist business in various cities of this state. In June, 1906, he established his office and plant at El Paso. His greenhouses are very extensive and in order to accommodate his large business he has established an office up-town, and handles every class of flower and floral display usually found in first-class establishments of the metropolitan centers.

At Houston, Texas, January 10, 1900, Mr. Kolle married Miss Margaret Luepke. She was a daughter of Robert Luepke, who had the distinction of establishing the cut-flower business in the city of Houston, and who is still in business as a prominent florist of that city. In originating his business and placing it upon its firm foundation, Mr. Luepke had the invaluable assistance of his daughter Margaret, who was a capable business woman as well as devoted to the welfare and happiness of her family and home. In her death on January 1, 1908, Mr. Kolle suffered the most grievous loss in his entire career. She was a wholesome capable woman, had many beautiful qualities of mind and heart, and her memory rests secure in her home and among her large circle of friends. Her remains are now at rest in the city of Houston, where she spent the greater number of years of her life. She was an active member of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Kolle gives his preference to the same denomination. They were the parents of one child, Leonard, who is a fine young man now emerging from

childhood into youth, and with many happy prospects of life and usefulness.

Fraternally Mr. Kolle is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks, the El Paso Club, the Moose and the Sons of Hermann. In politics, he is one of the most vigorous party fighters for the Democratic interests in the western part of the state and is well known through all political circles of Texas. He is a firm believer in the great destiny of El Paso, and believes that no city offers greater opportunities to the young man provided he has the cheerful willingness to labor hard. Mr. Kolle during his business career in El Paso has acquired many friends and his customers are among the best people of the city. He is also a leader politically, and by a life of integrity and able business assets has attained a large personal influence, which he directs in support of worthy causes in local and state affairs. Mr. Kolle is a real progressive in both principles and practices.

FOREST E. WHITE. Well established in financial and industrial circles in Dallas and vicinity Forest E. White takes a leading part in the business activities of the district. As president of the Eastern Texas Traction Company, he is especially active, and he was the promoter of the organization. The line, which is destined to extend from Dallas to Greenville, will be completed in 1914, and too much cannot be said of the business energy and farsightedness that has characterized the work thus far under his watchful eye. Many other enterprises of equal import have had their share in his notice, and there are few men hereabouts who have fared farther on the high road of business success than has Mr. White.

Born at Turtle Bayou, Chambers county, Texas, in 1867, Forest E. White is a son of James T. and Amanda (Speights) White. The father was born at Turtle Bayou, in 1829, and he passed his life within the confines of Chambers county, death claiming him there in 1905. He was a son of James Taylor White, a native of Louisiana, who came to Texas from that state in 1827, the family having been connected with the fortunes of the state from then to the present day.

In Turtle Bayou the family home was established, which place, it should be mentioned, has come also to be known as White's Bayou, by reason of long and continuous residence of conspicuous and prominent members of the White family at that point. The spot settled on by James Taylor White, grandsire of Forest E. White, is still owned and occupied by one of the name. The ranch at White's or Turtle Bayou is one of about six thousand acres, and is owned by two brothers of the subject, Robert M. and James Taylor White, and one sister, Mrs. Josephine Connelly, and further mention of this historic old place is found in a sketch devoted to the life of Robert M. White, elsewhere in this work.

Forest E. White was educated in the public schools of his native community and at the Southwestern University at Georgetown. He made his first big success in life after the orthodox fashion of the Texan,—that is, cattle and land, White's Ranch as his place is called being a well known geographical location between Beaumont and Galveston.

For some years Mr. White was a resident of the city of Galveston, still retaining his interest in the cattle business, until April, 1912, when he established his home in Dallas, here to manage the interests of the lately organized Eastern Texas Traction Company. and to take charge of other large interests of a more personal nature, recently acquired in North Texas. It is generally hoped and believed that Mr. White may determine upon Dallas as his permanent home, as his connection with the above mentioned traction company as president would indicate, and in that event the city will undoubtedly profit from the acquisition of a man of so forceful and enterprising a nature.

Among other business interests which Mr. White acknowledges may be mentioned his presidency of the Guaranty State Bank of Greenville, and in banking circles he is generally recognized as a capable and conservative banker.

Mr. White has demonstrated his faith in local enterprises by his interest in the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston, as a stockholder and director, in which he carries a policy on his life for $100,000.

In July, 1892, Mr. White married Miss Blanche Moss, a daughter of E. Moss, a pioneer citizen of Chambers county, and to them have been born two daughters—Lucille and Ruth.

CAMERON O. COFFIN. One of El Paso's best known pioneers, Mr. Coffin was for a number of years, beginning with the railroad era in this city, engaged in mercantile pursuits, the grain, feed and flour, at which he was very successful, but for the past twenty years has pioneered in a different direction, as a fruit grower and practical farmer. The initiative and enterprise of Mr. Coffin in developing a farm in the Rio Grande Valley, employing the subterranean sources of water for its irrigation, and planting its acres to fruits, have not only been a successful proposition from his own standpoint, but has set a high mark and example for many others in this part of Texas, and has actually returned dividends many times over in the increased prosperity and productiveness in this section.

Cameron O. Coffin was born October 20, 1845, at Guilford College in North Carolina. His parents were Nathan and Elizabeth B. Coffin, of the same place in North Carolina. His father was a miner during the mining period of North Carolina, and subsequently a farmer and fruit grower. He died in 1864 at the old homestead and the mother died eight years later, while on a visit to her daughter in Indiana. This daughter and Mr. C. O. Coffin are the only ones of the ten children now living.

Mr. Coffin in 1873 moved from Indiana to California where he became identified with the lumber business, in association with his brother William, and he continued actively in that business for a period of twenty years. After being in California for several years he located at Kildare, Texas, during the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railway, and during the next two years handled large lumber contracts for the railway company. He subsequently moved his business to Trinidad, Colorado, during the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad into New Mexico, this road taking many large contracts of lumber.

In December, 1880, Mr. Coffin came to El Paso about the same time the first railroad entered this city. During the subsequent fourteen years he was engaged in the wholesale flour, grain, feed and seed business. Then in 1894 he bought a large tract of land in the valley below El Paso, and there first directed his enterprise to the culture of the Bartlett pear. The thirty acres which he still has in this fruit now yields twenty-five carloads per year. About ten acres of his lands are in apples and small fruits. Mr. Coffin, having during the past twenty years made a generous success of this fruit growing enterprise, is still developing his land.

He has the distinction of being the first to install a pumping plant in this valley for raising the underground streams of water to the surface and employing them for irrigation. Up to that time, and until his example demonstrated the falsity of the belief, it was considered that the subterranean waters would be unfit for the crops on account of the supposed strong alkalis in this source. In 1899 he established a pumping plant, and has found water in abundance at a depth of seventy-five to eighty feet. His pumping equipment now brings from one thousand to twelve hundred gallons of water per minute to the surface, runs night and day, and has a capacity for irrigating one hundred acres of land. Besides his extensive fruit growing, Mr. Coffin raises oats, barley, and alfalfa, and has one of the best improved and most profitable farm estates in the Rio Grande valley. He keeps from eight to ten men in

F. E. Waite

steady employment on his ranch, and during the fruit season furnishes employment for about a score or more.

In politics Mr. Coffin was for many years a regular Republican, but latterly has been independent, voting for the best man in his private judgment. He is a member of the Baptist church, and a deacon in that society. At Kildare, Texas, on January 21, 1883, he married Miss Rebecca Browning, daughter of Col. John A. Browning, now deceased. Only three of the Browning children are now living, James Browning being a resident of San Antonio, and one daughter also living in El Paso. Mr. and Mrs. Coffin are the parents of three children. The oldest is now the wife of E. W. Earl, an attorney of El Paso; Howard is twenty-three years of age, and now a student of mechanical engineering in a technical school in Boston, Massachusetts; Mary Aletha, aged ten, is at home with her parents and attending the public schools of El Paso.

GEORGE W. ALLARD. Throughout practically all the period since the Civil war in which he served in the uniform of grey, Mr. Allard has been identified with the chief industries of the Lone Star State—farming and stock raising. For the past seventeen years he has had one of the finest stock farms in Sterling county, a place which illustrates the possibility of the soil of west Texas when cultivated in an up-to-date manner, and with irrigation.

Of a family of Irish descent, George W. Allard was born October 13, 1845, in Delta county, Texas, in what was at that time Hopkins county. His parents were A. H. and Mary Allard, formerly of Missouri, where a number of relatives still reside. They made the journey to Texas about 1842, and were among the very early pioneers of Hopkins county. The father was a rancher and cattleman, and continued to be actively identified with that business until his death in 1865. There were eleven children in the family, and of these George W. was the youngest, and now has but one brother living, J. B. Allard of Erath county, Texas.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country in which he spent his youth, Mr. Allard had only about three months schooling altogether, but his practical energy and native ability have allowed him to suffer little from these early handicaps. His father was one of the largest cattlemen in the state in his time, and before the war owned a large plantation and operated it with many slaves. George W. Allard was about sixteen years old when the war broke out between the states, and he was a volunteer in the Ninth Texas Cavalry in Company G under Colonel Sims. He fought at the battle of Elk Horn, Missouri, and after that his regiment was dismounted and sent to Memphis, Tennessee, as an infantry regiment. He was in the two engagements at Corinth and Iuka at Holly Springs, and received his discharge at Lumpkins Mills in Mississippi and returned home in 1864. He then joined the Texas Rangers, in a company organized in Erath county, and was on the frontier engaged in scouting and Indian fighting until after the war. He was in the noted Indian battle at Dave Creek in January, 1865. About one thousand Indian warriors were engaged in that fight against five hundred rangers under the command of Captain Totten. It was Glentine's Company, though Captain Totten commanded at the fight. The engagement lasted about five hours, and resulted in the death of some twenty rangers killed, and twenty-five wounded. The number of the killed and wounded among the Indians was never ascertained, since the Indians carried most of their wounded and dead from the field before the rangers succeeded in occupying the contested position. This was one of the last great battles in West Texas, and broke the strength of the Indians for a number of years.

In 1866 Mr. Allard returned home and engaged in farming in Hunt county. He remained there for a number of years, and in 1896 sold out his farm, and moved to Sterling county, where he bought twenty-two hundred acres of land on the North Concho River five miles west of Sterling City. Since that time he has become closely identified with affairs in this county, and there is probably no resident of Sterling county who does not know Uncle George Allard, as he is affectionately called throughout this district. Mr. Allard on his ranch raises almost every crop that is possible in Texas, though his chief product from the soil is alfalfa. He has ditches leading from the North Concho River and irrigates all the land devoted to this crop. When the river is too low for the use of the dam, he uses gasolene engines to pump the water from the river bed. He is engaged in the raising of cattle, mules and horses, and is unusually successful. Seventeen years ago when he first came to the county, cattle sold for about fourteen to sixteen dollars per head, and the same cattle are now worth from forty to fifty dollars per head. In politics Mr. Allard is Democratic, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a supporter of religion. In 1867 he was first married to Miss Sarah Brackeen, of Delta county, Texas, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Brackeen. Her father was a farmer of that county, and continued to live there until his death. The mother is still living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Allard was married about 1880 to his present wife. There are seven children by the first marriage and three by the second, and all of them are married and have homes of their own, though all do not own their homes, so that Mr. and Mrs. Allard are alone in the possession and enjoyment of their old home in Sterling City.

EDMUND J. FOSTER. In the development of Texas, the building of her highways and irrigating systems, the civil engineer has been an important factor. One of the men engaged in this work is Edmund J. Foster, who has been the county surveyor of Webb county since 1907. He was born at Laredo, where he now resides, and is a son of Arthur and Lucinda J. (Jarvis) Foster, and a grandson of Captain Sam T. Foster, a pioneer citizen of Southwest Texas. Captain Sam T. Foster was born in Union district, South Carolina, November 9, 1829, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Texas. He first located on the coast in Lavaca county, but in 1856 removed to Oakville, Live Oak county, where he continued to reside until 1869, when he located at Corpus Christi. Ten years later he came to Laredo, where he still resides. He enlisted at Oakville early in 1861 in Company A, Twenty-fourth Texas Dismounted Cavalry. Soon afterward his company was consolidated with another, which became Company I, of which he was commissioner captain and he served as such until the close of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of Tennessee. Early in 1862 he was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, and taken to Columbus, Ohio, where he was held as a prisoner of war for three months, when he was exchanged and rejoined his company. He was with General Braxton Bragg in Tennessee; took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, and in 1864 was with General Joseph E. Johnston in the Atlantic campaign. He accompanied General Hood in the expedition to Tennessee, taking part in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville, and closed his military service at Greensboro, North Carolina, where the surrender of General Johnston's army took place. At the close of the war he returned to his home at Oakville, and in 1866 was elected a member of the Texas legislature, during Governor Throckmorton's administration. He was elected chief justice of Live Oak county and held that office for two years, and since removing to Laredo he has served as justice of the peace and United States commissioner for the Federal court, both of which offices he now holds.

Captain Foster's wife, who has been dead for sev-

eral years, was Miss Mary Ham, daughter of C. K. Ham, a prominent citizen of the Texas Republic, who was for a long time prior to his death an associate of James Bowie. Six children born to Captain Foster and his wife are now living, viz.: Mrs. Bettie Atlee, widow of E. A. Atlee; Arthur; Ida, wife of W. A. Kerr; May; Mollie, now Mrs. O. C. Ulmer, and Sam T., Jr.

Arthur Foster, the father of Edmund J., was born at Oakville, Live Oak county, Texas, was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and for several years has been a successful civil engineer, practicing his profession in Mexico, his residence being at Tuxpan, in the state of Tamaulipas. His wife, who was a native of Mexico, died in the year 1908.

Edmund J. Foster received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, after which he took the engineering course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Immediately upon leaving that institution he engaged in the practice of his profession throughout southwest Texas, much of his work being in connection with irrigating systems and hydraulic engineering. He is the junior member of the engineering firm of Atlee & Foster, his partner, Thomas Atlee, being located at Alice, Jim Wells county, Texas. Mr. Foster has no doubt inherited much of his taste and talent for the work of civil engineering. Not only is his father engaged in that calling, but his maternal grandfather, the late Captain S. M. Jarvis, was also a civil engineer and was the surveyor who laid off the modern part of the city of Laredo. Captain Jarvis served in the United States army in the War with Mexico, and while in military service passed through the old town of Laredo, of which he afterward became a resident. He lived in Mexico for some years, and also at San Antonio, Texas, but his closing years were passed in Laredo.

Edmund J. Foster was united in marriage at Laredo with Miss Delia Mackin, a native of Taylor county, Texas, and the daughter of Edward Mackin, now a prominent citizen of Laredo. They have one son, Edwin Atlee Foster.

William F. Robinson. The present county attorney of Dawson county, Mr. Robinson has had a varied and interesting career, was a cowboy, teacher and farmer, and finally applied himself to the law. Since his admission to the bar he has had repeated evidences of confidence in his ability, both as a private practitioner and in public office.

William F. Robinson was born May 7, 1870, in San Diego county, California, a son of William H. and Martha (Reed) Robinson. A native of Alabama, William H. Robinson in his early career came to Texas with his parents, and while living in Texas enlisted in the Confederate army, under Colonel Parsons, serving through the entire period of hostilities. He was wounded in the battle of Yellow Bayou on the Red River, but recovered and continued an active soldier until the final muster out. In 1866 he made the trip overland to California. In that state he settled in San Diego county, where he was engaged in the stock business until 1877. He then returned to Texas, settling in Comanche county, where he continued in the stock business, but two years latter in 1879 moved his headquarters to Tom Green county, where he lived until his death, resulting from an assassination in 1911. The mother, who was born in Mississippi was a daughter of Asa Reed, a South Carolinian by birth and a colonel in the war of 1812. Colonel Reed moved to Texas, located in Comanche county, and had the distinction of being the third permanent settler in that part of the state, where he remained until his death. Mrs. Robinson, the mother, is still living, her home being in New Mexico, aged sixty-five. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom William F. was the second.

Mr. Robinson was seven years old when the family took up their residence in Comanche county, Texas, and he had most of his schooling in that and in Tom Green counties. He later attended Howard Payne Academy, and the Lone Star Business College at San Marcos, Texas, graduating in 1889 with the first honors of his class. On leaving school he became a cowboy, riding the range and acquainting himself with all details of the industry, but at the end of one year abandoned that occupation for a position as bookkeeper with the firm at Sweetwater. Once more he took up the life of cowboy for several years, and finally drifted into Indiana territory, where for three winters he taught school. During the intervals of that work, he read law, and applied himself vigorously for his training for the bar. On September 19, 1901, at Robert Lee, in Coke county, Texas, he was admitted to the bar, and remained in that west Texas community in practice for five years. While there he was appointed to the office of county attorney to fill out an unexpired term, and was regularly chosen to the office at the next election. He then moved to Mitchell county, where he also had the office of county attorney for one term, and was in private practice four years. In 1910 he took up his residence in Dawson county, and was elected county attorney, and in November, 1912, his election was repeated, so that he is now serving his second term. In 1892, he held his first important public position as deputy county assessor, and served as deputy sheriff in 1894.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Baptist church, where his family also worship. He was married in Robert Lee, Texas, March 2, 1902, to Miss Eva May Stepp, daughter of W. A. and Laura Stepp, who came from east Texas and settled in western part of the state a number of years ago and still have their home on a ranch in Coke county. The one child born of the marriage is Verne Robinson, born at Robert Lee, December 20, 1902, and attending school in Lamesa.

Col. Henry Exall. In the death of Col. Henry Exall, which occurred December 29, 1913, the city of Dallas and the state of Texas lost a citizen who through his unique and highly successful efforts in behalf of better farming had become a figure of national prominence. Scientific agriculture is no longer merely a high sounding phrase, and farming, formerly an occupation in which the surplus sons of the old-time large families engaged as their natural and only means of livelihood, has been brought to the forefront as one of the worthy professions and one that demands careful preparation and that returns sure and generous compensation. Each year witnesses remarkable progress along this line and to understand this aroused and continued interest the effective work carried on by men like Colonel Exall must be considered. Diligent in business, he was a master of the art of accumulation by organized enterprise, but he was equally a master of the art of distribution of the fruits of his labor for the abiding welfare of mankind. Free from the lust of sordid souls for wealth, he gave as freely as he received, so that at the end of a career of great prosperity he left no immense private estate, but was rich beyond the ordinary measure of mankind, in the perpetually fruitful foundations which his liberality and personal devotion had established.

Col. Henry Exall was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, August 31, 1848, a son of Rev. George G. and Angeline (Pierce) Exall. His father, a Baptist clergyman, came from England to America to take up his labors as a minister and educator in this country. Henry Exall received his early education at a seminary, near his birthplace, conducted by his father, but at the age of fourteen years left school to join the Confederate army as a member of the Tenth Virginia Cavalry. After the close of the war he went to Kentucky and engaged in a manufacturing business, and there met and married Miss Emma Warner, who died in 1875, the mother of three children, all of whom died early in life. In 1876 Colonel Exall came to Texas and engaged in the cattle business in the vicinity of Fort Worth, where he re-

Henry Lee

mained until 1881, then going to Lampasas to engage in the real estate business. In 1887 he came to Dallas. In the same year he was married to Miss May Dickson, a daughter of Joseph J. and Sarah (Epperson) Dickson, early and very prominent families in Texas from Tennessee. Col. Exall was a delegate to the National Cattlemen's Association at St. Louis, Missouri, in the 'eighties and was appointed vice-president for Texas to the Cotton Centennial held at New Orleans in 1885 and the same year was appointed colonel and quartermaster-general of the Texas volunteer troops. In 1887 he was elected vice-president for Texas of the American Bankers' Association at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and during this same year assisted in the organization of the North Texas National Bank of Dallas.

Colonel Exall was interested in the breeding of fine racehorses at Lomo Alto farm, north of Dallas. During the Beaumont oil excitement, Colonel Exall was engaged in business there, but later returned to Dallas and lent his talents to the upbuilding of the city and the state in various ways.

It was Colonel Exall who first interested Adolphus Busch in Dallas, when the St. Louis capitalist purchased Belmont, north of Dallas. He also interested the Drexel and Morgan interests in this city, through their ownership of the property now known as Highland Park. This property belonged to Philadelphia capitalists and Col. Exall had an interest in it, and the lake in that section still bears his name. Colonel Exall built and formerly owned the North Texas Bank Building; he was a prominent figure in developing the Thurber coal interests; he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1884. In 1893 President Harrison appointed him one of the commissioners at large to the World's Columbia Exposition at Chicago; he was delegate at large from Texas to the centennial anniversary of a president of the United States.

Probably the greatest work of Colonel Exall's life was his labor in the position of president of the Texas Industrial Congress, where he strove for the improvement of farm production and the betterment of human life. For many years he had given a careful, scientific study to the subject of soil conservation, and, following his election as president of the Industrial Congress in 1910, at Houston, he inaugurated a vigorous campaign, emphasized by the offer of large cash prizes, $10,000 in gold, for the stimulation of the farmers of Texas to the vital necessity of taking immediate and decisive action in maintaining the fertility of the soil by returning to it a fair proportion of the mineral elements which are taken away by a repetition of crops.

Colonel Exall's death came after a serious illness of several weeks, and was the result of a complication of causes following an operation. While those nearest to him had been anxious for his life for days, his death had not been expected by the general public, and the news of his demise was a severe shock to those who had come to value this citizen for his usefulness to the community and to honor him for his many sterling traits of character. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss May Dickson; Henry Exall, Jr., his son, of Dallas; two brothers, George P. Exall of Paducah, Kentucky, and Joe P. Exall, of Nashville, Arkansas; two sisters, Mrs. Nellie E. Bowles, of Kevlin, Kentucky, and Mrs. Annie E. Elrod, of Houston; Henry E. Elrod, of Dallas, a nephew, and many other nieces and nephews in Texas and other states. Colonel Exall was a member of Sterling Price Camp, United Confederate Veterans, of Dallas, of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and of other civic organizations.

At the time of his death Mayor Holland of Dallas issued the following statement: "Colonel Exall was a humanitarian in the true sense of the word. For several years he devoted his time, his energy and his money to the unselfish work of educating and bettering the condition of the farmers of Texas. He took a great interest in the tenant farmer, where his work was especially valuable. Colonel Exall was an educator. Instead of having his classes confined to a single college or university, he gave instruction to the farmers of Texas of all ages and both sexes. His pupils were numbered by the hundreds of thousands. Texas has never produced a man who performed a greater or nobler work. I ask as mayor of the city that our merchants, professional and laboring men, insofar as it is possible to do so, cease their work for one hour tomorrow, during the time of his funeral, that is, to say between three and four o'clock, in order that the people of Dallas may pay tribute to the memory of this great and good man."

The following tribute was paid to Colonel Exall by Dr. E. G. Eberle, publisher of the *Southern Pharmaceutical Journal:* "I am sincerely glad that I not only had the opportunity, but did speak words of commendation of Henry Exall while he was living. I ask pardon for quoting what I then said: 'This writing may seem out of place to some in a pharmaceutical journal, but when a man has done a state, a section of the country, yes, the whole country, such service as Col. Henry Exall, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, has, then no matter in what publication, it has an entitled place. This is not intended as an eulogy, for this man needs none, though he counts his reward—the results of his work—he is deserving of more credit while he may still enjoy it. This is said with a recognition that his work is appreciated * * *' I simply desire to add that such men as Col. Henry Exall are few in number and to find one efficient for the great work he promoted is indeed difficult. And then, may we ask, who among these can and will devote their time and energies for such valuable and needful work in advancing the agricultural interests which mean so much for Texas? Colonel Exall 'will be with us for a long time,' though future generations may not realize who he was nor be cognizant from whence came the mighty influence that has made their wider knowledge and better conditions possible unless testimony is given and his memory perpetuated for them. There are men whose deportment means greater loss to a community or state than that of others and the deceased may easily be numbered among the former. Colonel Exall, as I knew him, cared not for words unless they promoted action, so I refrain from personal laudation beyond mere reference to his activities."

Among his associates, Colonel Exall was known as a man who loved his fellow-men. J. R. Babcock, secretary of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, spoke of him as follows: "Henry Exall's was a life of sacrifice for humanity. He spared not himself. Every ounce of vitality was devoted to the cause he loved. Scientific agriculture? No. Increased production? No. The motive of his life and for which he drained his nervous energy was his love for men. His life of activity has been crowned with his glorious efforts of the last three years. His great heart has ceased to beat, but the inspiration of his life will never cease. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of his loving friends."

The committee of the Texas Press Association adopted the following resolutions: "We, the representatives of the Texas Press Association, having just learned of the death of Col. Henry Exall, president of the Texas Industrial Congress and one of the most useful citizens of our great state, desire to voice our sincere sorrow at the loss of one who was devoting his life toward the uplifting and upbuilding of his beloved state. Resolved, that in the death of Colonel Exall Texas has lost a citizen who, more than any other within her borders, was showing to our people and to the world the wonderful possibilities of an intensive cultivation of the soil, and enabling the rural population of Texas to come into their own by the use of modern and improved methods in farming, stock raising and civic improvements. Resolved, that our sympathies be and are hereby tendered to the bereaved family of our departed friend, and we

send them this message: 'He died as he lived, beloved by the people of a great commonwealth, whom it was his delight to serve.'"

It may serve to give a deeper insight into the nature of Colonel Exall, to quote, in closing, from the tribute of one of those who knew and loved him well, Henry D. Lindsley, who said: "Henry Exall died many times a millionaire. Some who knew him well may not yet have realized that this was true, for some give to the name 'millionaire' only that meaning which includes a multitude of dollars. But 'millionaire' may mean riches. And Henry Exall died very rich indeed. Still, the statement that has come from so many lips since his death that Dallas and Texas have lost their most distinguished citizen is a tribute to the growing power of our people to correctly understand what constitutes true distinction in a fellow-citizen. Henry Exall was not the head of a great corporation or business, he had accepted no public office, and he accumulated and left no large fortune. It had been said of him by some that he did not understand the value of a dollar—meaning the value of money. On the contrary, he understood with an exquisite insight given to few men the real value of money, and his life was an epitome of that knowledge. Money to him was but a medium, an instrument—first for the support and elevation of the individual family; second, for the betterment of mankind. He saw life as it really is, and he lived his faith. Passing from affluence to adversity, he never complained, and for years he labored early and late to measure again as a successful man. And when he had achieved that end, instead of becoming a mere accumulator of dollars, he turned his great mind where his great heart had always directed him, to work without personal reward as the business world measures reward for his fellow-men.

"Henry Exall's life is a lesson and an example. He has reached the end that man is born to reach, the sleep of death. His great wealth was not in money, nor in bonds, nor in goods, nor in other private property. His riches consisted of the love and grateful remembrance of his friends, for whom his life had been freely spent. And his friends were the people of the great state of Texas.

"The youth of our land may look to the life of Henry Exall as an inspiration. Men of affairs may look to that life as an illustration of what they themselves may in some measure do. What successful man of Dallas or Texas as he passes into the shadows of the last sleep but would rather have as a heritage for his children what is said of Henry Exall: 'He spent his life freely and gladly for his fellow-men,' rather than that it be said 'He was a successful man of large affairs,' or that, 'He died worth many millions of money.'

"Henry Exall knew the joy of life, because he understood life. His eyes were not so fixed on an illusion of Midas on the fleshpots of Egypt that he could not see the real beauties of this world, the flowers and the growing crops, the splendid sun and the stars of the heaven, art and the wonderful colorings that nature has placed around us in ever-changing hues, but which so few of us see. His ears were not so attuned to the clink of gold nor the crinkle of bond or mortgage that they could not hear the songs of birds, the melodies of music, the cry of the distressed and the laughter of little children.

"We have lost Henry Exall, but we have not lost his life. He did his full part to make the world better and brighter, and his influence can never die. It is a part of our civic and spiritual possessions. May his mantle as it falls from his shoulders reach many who knew him and loved him, helping them to emulate his virtues and render, as he did, unselfish service for service's sake."

JAMES F. BARRON. The president of the Dawson County Bank and one of the ranchers in the county began his career as a Virginia school teacher. He has fared along many avenues of experience since then, but always toward better things, and for many years has enjoyed a place of influence and esteem in his adopted state.

Lee county, Virginia, was his birthplace, where he was born to Joseph and Rebecca (Pennington) Barron, on June 9, 1851. Both parents were natives of Lee county, where they spent their lives, the father dying in 1863 at the age of forty years, after an active career as a farmer and planter. After his death the mother moved out to Tennessee, but later returned to Virginia, where her death occurred in 1908 at the age of seventy.

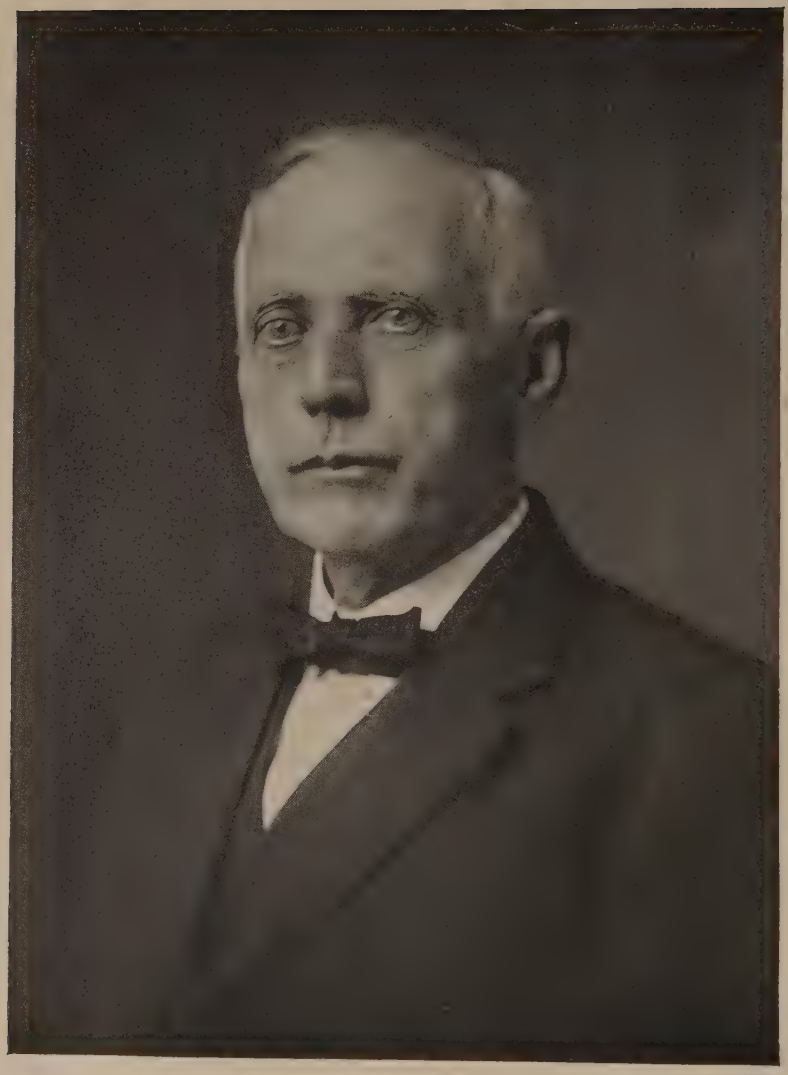
James F. Barron, the first of the six children in the family, attended the country schools of Virginia, and later a high school in Jonesville, where he was graduated. He then became a teacher in his native state, and eventually moved out to Texas, where he followed the same occupation in Cooke and Eastland counties from 1871 to 1877. With the proceeds of his industry he bought some ranch land, and became a stock raiser in Eastland county, where he lived from 1877 to 1904. He was one of the pioneers of that section, and saw the country developed from a range to a great farming and commercial community. In the latter year he moved to Dawson county, where he bought a large amount of ranch land, and has since continued as a stock raiser. He established his home and family at Lamesa, from which point he directs his farming interests. In 1905 he was one of the group of business men who organized the Dawson County Bank at Lamesa, and when its doors were opened he occupied a place behind the cashier's window, where he continued until 1907, and was then elected by the stockholders to the office of president, a position he still holds. His stock ranch is situated only twelve miles distant from Lamesa.

In civic affairs, Mr. Barron takes an active part and is now president of the local school board. He is a Democrat, and in 1895, for a two years' term, represented in the state legislature Eastland, Palo Pinto and Stephens counties in the twenty-fourth session of the state legislature. Among his other interests he is a director in the Lamesa Gin Company.

On August 4, 1875, in Lee county, Virginia, Mr. Barron married Miss Cornelia E. Bales, daughter of Fidelia Bales of Lee county, Virginia. Mr. Barron and wife have been blessed with a large family of ten children, whose names and positions in life are indicated as follows: C. Arthur Barron, born in Eastland county in 1877, a resident in Dawson county, and is married and has four children; Mrs. Minnie Collins, born in Eastland county in 1879, has her home in Palo Pinto county, and is the mother of four children; Mrs. Adelia Pollard, was born in Eastland county in 1881, and her home is in Lamesa; Joseph H. Barron, born in Eastland county in 1883, is married and is in the mercantile business in Dewitt county; Miss Ollie Barron was born in Eastland county in 1889, and is at home with her father; Elmer Barron, was born in Eastland county, in 1893, and is a high school student; Clyde Barron was born in Eastland county in 1898, and is now in school at Lamesa; Thelma Barron, was born in Eastland county in 1901, and is also in school. One child died unnamed and the tenth, Willie Barron died at the age of one year.

JAMES WASHINGTON ELLIOTT. County and district clerk of Lynn county, Mr. Elliott has been identified with this section of west Texas most of his active career, and both his father and himself have been prominent in public affairs of Lynn county.

James Washington Elliott was born in Kaufman county, Texas, January 5, 1873. His father was the late Madison Leroy Elliott, who was born in North Carolina, came to Texas in 1846, settling in Rusk county, where he was one of the early farmers and stockmen. His death occurred in Tahoka in 1905, at the age of sixty-eight. He had been a resident of Lynn county, since February, 1902, and during this time was honored



with election to office of county judge. He was an influential Democrat in politics, and was a devout member of the Christian church. During the Civil war times, he served in the Twentieth Regiment of Texas, going through the war from beginning to the end and was never wounded or taken prisoner. He married Emeline Morris, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Washington Morris, who came from North Carolina to this state about 1839, locating as one of the pioneers in Panola county. The mother is still living having her home in Tahoka. She had nine children, eight of whom are living, and James W. was the sixth. The ancestry on the paternal side is English, and during the colonial era three brothers came to America, and first settled in North Carolina. On the maternal side the ancestry is Scotch.

James Washington Elliott was educated in Kaufman and Shackelford counties. His early life was spent on a farm, and he continued as a farmer and stock raiser on his own account, in association with his father until December, 1906. At that date he became deputy sheriff of Lynn county, and continued in that position for four years. In 1910 he was elected county and district clerk, and reelected in 1912, is still in the office. He is a Democrat in politics, and has always been influential in public affairs in Lynn county.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Tahoka Lodge, No. 1041, A. F. & A. M., being worshipful master of the Lodge at this writing. He is also affiliated with Tahoka Camp, No. 653, of the Woodmen of the World. He was reared in the Christian denomination, but has membership in no church. On June 16, 1912, at Tahoka, Mr. Elliott married Miss Minnie Chambers, who was born in Johnson county, Texas, a daughter of J. R. Chambers. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott reside in their own home and are very popular members of the Tahoka social circles.

Hon. Joseph L. Stokes. Said to be the youngest county judge in Texas, Mr. Stokes is administering the fiscal affairs of Lynn county with wisdom and efficiency, and is one of the citizens who are making progress in that part of Texas.

Hon. Joseph L. Stokes was born in Washington county, Texas, July 22, 1888. Joseph E. Stokes, his father, was born in Georgia, came to Texas about 1871, and in the spring of 1906 moved out to Lynn county. He is well known in Tahoka as proprietor of the Stokes Hotel. The maiden name of the mother was Willie Penney, who was born in Georgia, and is still living. There were two children in the family, the other being Mrs. Minnie Doak, of Tahoka.

Judge Stokes was educated at Independence, Texas, and in the Blinn Memorial College at Bonham. He then took up the study of law, and for two years served as justice of the peace. He was elected to the office of county judge, and also filled out a part of the unexpired term of Judge Perryman. Judge Stokes has been an active member of the Democratic party since casting his first vote, and is a man of great public spirit and very popular among all citizens of Lynn county. Fraternally he has membership in the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. On November 12, 1912, at Tahoka, he married Miss Gladys McGonagell, daughter of A. R. McGonagell. The judge and wife have no children.

A. H. Lindley. The founder and proprietor of A. H. Lindley and Company at Lamesa is an old and thoroughly experienced business man, and his successful position in merchandising in the county seat of Dawson county is a direct result of a persistent and consecutive application of his energies to one general line of business.

Mr. A. H. Lindley is a Massachusetts man, born at Taunton, August 4, 1869, a son of Thomas H. and Lizzie (Rounds) Lindley, both of whom were born in Massachusetts. The father was a well known doctor in Taunton, but later moved to Illinois, and then to Iowa, and is now living in Cedar Rapids of the latter state, at the age of sixty-seven. The mother passed away in 1891 at the age of forty-one. The only child of his parents, Mr. Lindley attended school at Clinton, Iowa, graduating in 1885, and for six years acquired a thorough business experience in a jewelry store at Albany, Illinois. He next went on the road for some time, and then for six years was in business at Clayton, Illinois. From there he came to Texas and has since been identified with Lamesa. Here he established the Lindley Mercantile business, starting with small quarters and a small stock, but has developed it to the largest business of the kind in Dawson county. He employs nine clerks and helpers, carries a stock valued at thirty thousand dollars, with floor space of four thousand feet, and his annual volume of trade is such as to stamp him a very enterprising man of business.

In politics he is a Republican, is a Chapter Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was formerly president of the Commercial Club of Lamesa. Mr. Lindley belongs to the Methodist church. In February, 1901, at Olin, Iowa, he married Miss Viola B. Tarbox, daughter of S. D. and Mary Tarbox. Her father is now deceased. Their three children are Mrs. Gladys Belcher, born at Olin, Iowa, in 1892, and now a resident of Lamesa; Foster Lindley, born at Olin in 1894, and a student of civil and electrical engineering in Chicago; Chester Lindley, born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1901, a school boy at Lamesa.

John M. Oram. It was his genius as an inventor of mechanical and electrical devices which raised the late John M. Oram above the commonplace plane of life and made his career one of distinctive usefulness to his generation, and makes his name one that should long be honored in his home state.

John M. Oram was born near Bloomington in Monroe county, Indiana, April 29, 1845, and died at his home in Dallas January 17, 1914. He was a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Dyer) Oram. His father, a native of Virginia, who lived for a number of years in Monroe county, Indiana, brought his family to Texas in 1857 and located at Lancaster in Dallas county. His wife was a native of Asheville, North Carolina. Another of the family is Miss Bessie Oram, who has lived for many years with her brother John and family in Dallas. She is a writer of fine accomplishments and has long been a contributor to local publications of a literary nature.

The late John M. Oram was married in 1878 to Miss Sarah Helen Stanford, of Dallas. She was born in Russell county, Alabama, daughter of Thomas William and Rebecca Jane (Poitevant) Stanford. Her father was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and her mother, who was of French Huguenot descent, was born at Wilmington, North Carolina. Thomas W. Stanford was one of the owners and founders of the Columbus Iron Works in Georgia, one of the early industrial establishments of the city, and was a leading spirit in the upbuilding of that locality in its earlier years.

Before the war John M. Oram came to Texas, locating in the southern part of Dallas county, from which place he enlisted in the Confederate Army, but on account of his previous experience was soon transferred from active military service to the equally important work of manufacturing arms, cotton and woolen cloth, etc., in the Confederate government's works at Lancaster. The ancestors of both the Oram and Stanford families have been pioneers in new countries, and both are strong races of people. They also have always been devoutly religious people, and have taken a leading part in practical christianity and done much to influence others in good works. Besides his widow Mr. Oram is survived by the following children: Edwin Oram, an

electrical engineer of Dallas; John Oram, also an electrical engineer; Stanford Oram, who is a student; and Mrs. Fred C. Giebel and Misses Louise and Katherine Oram, all of Dallas.

The late John M. Oram came to Texas with his parents when but a boy, the family locating at Lancaster in 1857. His mechanical tastes and original ability were manifested during his youthful years, and found an outlet in his choice of a vocation as jeweler and watchmaker. In order to learn his trade under competent instruction he traveled by stage coach from Lancaster to New Orleans, and thence by steamboat up the Mississippi until he arrived in Indiana, and studied the jeweler's trade under an uncle. After some years of experience he returned to Dallas in 1871, which city remained his home for over forty years until his death. The first ten years were spent in the jewelry business, and he built up the largest establishment of its kind at that time in Dallas county.

While successful as a business man, the dominating fact in Mr. Oram's life was his inventive skill, which was almost constantly employed in the study, adaptation and perfection of instruments of varied classification, but particularly for use in the telephone and general electrical industries. Mr. Oram constructed and installed the first telephone in Dallas, a line extending from his residence on Cottage Lane to his place of business on Elm street. That was in 1878, and only two years before, at the Philadelphia Centennial, the first practical public demonstration of the original telephone instrument was made, so that Dallas, as a result of Mr. Oram's work, was one of the first cities in the country where the telephone was operated as a useful facility for communication. In 1881 Mr. Oram became the leading spirit in the construction of the first telephone wire connecting Dallas and Forth Worth, and the first telephone message from the latter city was received at Mr. Oram's place of business. It should also be mentioned that Mr. Oram used the first electric light ever seen in Dallas.

In 1880 Professor Todd, the distinguished astronomer and scientist of Amherst College came to Dallas to make observations of the total eclipse of the sun. He inquired as to who had the most accurate time in the city, and was referred to Mr. Oram. As a result of their subsequent intercourse a firm friendship sprang up between the two men, and Professor Todd mentions Mr. Oram in his subsequent book containing the results of his observations in Dallas. Professor Todd erected upon the lawn at Mr. Oram's residence a transit pier, which still stands there, and upon which as a base were erected the instruments for taking the observations during the eclipse. Professor Todd paid Mr. Oram the highest compliments for the latter's skill and accuracy in making time-recording instruments. His proficiency in this respect was indeed remarkable.

Mr. Oram's retirement from the jewelry trade in 1885 was occasioned by his desire to devote himself to perfecting and manufacturing a telephone time signal, which he had invented and sold to the American Bell Telephone Company in Boston. This instrument was very complicated, and in response to the urgings of the telephone people he became general manager of the company which manufactured the device. The original time signal clock which he invented now stands in the hall of his home on Cottage Lane, ticking away as industriously and as accurately as at the time the model, made by his own hands, was completed years ago. By this device telephone subscribers were enabled to obtain the time by lifting the receiver and hearing an automatic signal. The device was used by the American Bell Telephone Company in Boston, but with the coming of conditions which placed clocks or other timepieces within the reach of almost every one the general use of the signal by telephone companies was abandoned. Mr. Oram also invented a device which eliminated the old crank system of ringing the telephone, and perfected other inventions to improve telephone service. He invented a testing set for locating and testing leaks on telephone and electric wires, and another electrical device for bank protection against burglars.

Within a few years Mr. Oram returned from Boston to Dallas and became general manager of the Dallas Electric Light and Power Company. At other times he was manager of the Standard Electric Light Company and of the Dallas Ice Factory, Light and Power Company. Thus he was manager of every electric light company which has operated in Dallas up to the present time. He was at one time manager of an independent long-distance telephone company established in Dallas.

For some years, during the late '80s and the early '90s, Mr. Oram was city electrician of Dallas, and it is said that during his official service he gained the admiration of all his fellow officials and of every person engaged in the electrical business in Dallas. While city electrician he wrote and published all the rules and regulations for the city's electrical department.

Among numerous other useful devices invented and improved by him, Mr. Oram perfected a jeweler's lathe which greatly facilitated work in that trade. He invented and perfected various devices for the telephone, telegraph, talking machines, and other electrically controlled time instruments. It is said that a number of years before the linotype machine was known or any other practical device had been invented for mechanical type setting, Mr. Oram had given some thought to such a machine, but the business responsibilities which took him away to Boston interfered with his putting his ideas into practice. He also built the Oram building on Elm street, now occupied by W. A. Green & Company. That was one of the first "skyscrapers" in Dallas.

The late Mr. Oram was noted for his work in the religious and benevolent activities of his home city, was a charter member and officer of the first Christian church built in Dallas in 1875, and had for many years been a member of the Central Christian church of the city. He was a charter member of the Business Men's Christian League, a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and always active in church and charitable work. He was not a man to court notoriety, and in his business career as in his charitable activities was efficient rather than conspicuous.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON has served continuously in the office of county clerk of Dawson county, since 1906, and is one of the very efficient county official of west Texas. He was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, November 25, 1866, a son of A. D. and Sarah (Bledsoe) Anderson. His parents were also natives of Tennessee, representing an old family of the state, the mother in particular belonging to a name which has been identified with Tennessee from the beginning of its history. The father was a farmer and planter in Lincoln county. During the Civil war he served with the rank of colonel in the Confederate army, and saw four years of arduous service in behalf of the Confederacy. His death occurred in about 1896. The mother died in Tennessee in 1899. They were the parents of seven children of whom the Dawson County Clerk was fifth.

His youth was spent in Tennessee, where he attended school, and first took up the practical duties of life as a clerk in a store at Nashville. From there he moved to Mississippi, later to Alabama, and came to Texas in 1902. His first home was in Tom Green county, where he was a farmer, and in 1903 he moved to Dawson county, where he spent one year on a farm. In 1906 he was nominated and elected to the office of county clerk, and has been reelected three times since then.

In Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1893, he married Miss Jennie Leatherwood, daughter of Spence Leatherwood. Her mother is still living. Their two children are Katherine Anderson, born at Lamesa in Dawson county, in 1906; and Ross Anderson, born in Lamesa in 1909.

J. H. Barwise, Jr. A Fort Worth lawyer and member of the Texas bar since 1892, J. H. Barwise, Jr., is an example of one who has lived to good purposes and achieved a definite degree of success in the special sphere to which his talents and energies have been devoted. Selecting the law as his vocation early in life, Mr. Barwise has devoted his energies to that profession and has gained a high position and rank at the Fort Worth bar, especially as a corporation lawyer.

J. H. Barwise, Jr., a member of the firm of Thompson and Barwise, was born at St. Charles, Missouri, March 19, 1868. Mr. Barwise was educated in the common schools and at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. He came to Texas in 1879 with his father, who was one of the pioneer settlers in Wichita County, and is now of the advanced age of eighty-four years and the oldest living settler in that county.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Barwise was elected county surveyor of Wichita County and served for two years, during which time he began studying law. Admitted to the bar in 1892, he started practice, and that year was elected county attorney. He served as county attorney until his voluntary retirement at the end of his term of two years. On leaving that office Mr. Barwise entered upon the general practice of law, and stood as one of the most successful of the younger members of the Wichita bar for eight years. He then came to Fort Worth in 1902 to accept the position of Assistant General Attorney for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway Company. In 1906 he became a member of the firm of Spoonts, Thompson & Barwise. That firm had a large corporation and civil practice, and represented the above named railways as general attorneys. Since the death of Mr. Spoonts in 1912 the firm has been Thompson & Barwise. As a practitioner Mr. Barwise is cautious, vigilant, and untiring in pursuit of his purposes. He is a student, and keeps fully abreast of the times in every phase of his vocation.

Politically Mr. Barwise is and has always been a Democrat. While living in Wichita county he was for years chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and a supporter of Governor Hogg during the famous campaigns made by that former statesman.

On December 8, 1896, Mr. Barwise was married to Miss Lucy Mayfield, a daughter of Dr. W. N. Mayfield and wife, of Washington County, Texas. They have one child, a son, Joe Barwise, Jr., who was born May 14, 1900.

James Leftwich Shepherd. One of the distinguished members of the Texas bar, who recently retired from the district bench is James L. Shepherd who has had an active and varied career in official, business and professional life since early youth. Judge Shepherd for a number of years has had his home in Colorado.

Born July 22, 1861, in Bedford county, Virginia, by the death of his father in 1866 he was left without a penny, and came up from childhood in surroundings and circumstances which forced him to the utmost of his independent efforts. This policy of self-reliance and individual initiative, have been characteristic of him throughout his career. He has never received assistance from any one by gift or descent, and his early experience covered work in a grocery store, dry goods store, as hotel clerk, as utility boy in a Western Union Telegraph office, as page in the Fourteenth Legislature of the state of Texas, by work in a lumber yard, an insurance office, and on a farm,—and by his work in these different relations earned and saved money sufficient to attend college. His education and preparation for life has therefore been entirely the result of his own ambition and close industry. As a boy he attended the public schools of Virginia, and also of Texas, was a graduate first of the class from the Texas Military Institute, as lieutenant of the cadet corps. On finishing his early education he became professor of mathematics, Latin and German in the Texas Military Institute, later was professor of mathematics in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and also professor of Latin and mathematics in the Texas German and English Academy at Austin. From 1879 to 1880, Mr. Shepherd read law, but his active practice did not begin until 1889. During 1884-86, he served as city engineer of Colorado, was district surveyor of the Mitchell Land District during 1886-89, was county attorney of Mitchell county in 1892-94, was United States Commissioner of the Western District of Texas from 1895 to 1899, and his highest and last important official distinction was as district judge of the thirty-second judicial district of Texas, a dignity which he held and where his service as an impartial and learned judge conferred distinction upon the office from 1902 to 1912. Judge Shepherd was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of Texas in 1894, was licensed in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in 1898, and has long held a position of marked prominence in the State Bar. Judge Shepherd since leaving the bench has practiced law at Colorado as senior member of the firm of Shepherd and Sandusky.

Judge Shepherd had long been interested in military affairs, has been first lieutenant of Company B, Corps of Cadets, Texas Military Institute; has belonged to the Austin Grays, the James Guards, Captain of the Colorado Guards in the second Texas Infantry, and major in the Sixth Texas Infantry. His political views have been those of the Democratic party, he has worked impartially for the strengthening and upbuilding of the party, has never "bolted a ticket," nor voted against a Democratic nominee. The judge is an active member of the Texas State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, belongs to the Texas State Historical Association, and is well known in fraternal circles, particularly the Masonic and Knights of Pythias. His affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, are with Colorado Lodge No. 44, and he is a Chancellor Commander, and has held other offices in the lodge. His Masonic membership includes the Scottish Rite degree, and membership in Consistory No. 2 at Dallas; was King and Scribe in the Royal Arch Chapter, and senior warden in the Blue Lodge, and belongs to the Knights Templar No. 31 at Big Springs. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor at Colorado. His church is the Baptist.

At Huntsville, Texas, October 30, 1889, Judge Shepherd married Miss Julia Josey, a daughter of E. T. and Melissa (Cotton) Josey, of Huntsville, Walker county, Texas. Her father E. T. Josey was born in Sumter, South Carolina, April 23, 1842, moved to Walker county, Texas, in 1854, at the beginning of the war enlisted in the Confederate army, went through as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy, and in the meantime, in January, 1863, at Huntsville married Miss Melissa Cotton. She was born in Walker county, April 23, 1843, her father having come to Texas from Haines county, Mississippi. Julia Josey graduated at the Sam Houston Normal Institute in Huntsville, and for three years was a successful teacher in the Texas public schools. To the marriage of Judge Shepherd and wife were born the following family of children: James Leftwich, Jr.; Robert Ashland; Madeline Otey; Julia Josey; Garland Farrar.

Judge Shepherd is descended from old and distinguished lineage. His parents were John Newton and Fannie (Leftwich) Shepherd. John Newton Shepherd was born January 5, 1834, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, took his degree of Master of Arts from the University of Virginia, was professor of ancient languages at Allegheny College in Virginia, professor at Talledega, Alabama, held the chair of ancient languages with Rev. William Carey Crane in Mount Lebanon University of Louisiana, was president of the Mt. Lebanon Female College and died at Edgewood, in Fluvanna County, Virginia, August 15, 1866. He was a member and deacon in the Baptist church and held the degree of the Royal Arch in the Masonic Order. His wife Fannie (Left-

wich) Shepherd, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, November 30, 1833, was a graduate of Hollins Institute of Virginia, served as principal of the Edgewood Female Institute at Palmyra, Virginia, from 1866 to 1871, was principal of the Austin Female Institute of Texas, and for twenty years a teacher in Austin. Her death occurred at Austin, September 16, 1906. Her church was also the Baptist. She was a woman of many noble qualities of heart and mind, and at her husband's death had bravely taken up the burdens imposed upon her widowhood, and supported herself and her young children through teaching.

The genealogy of the Shepherd family is briefly stated as follows: William Shepherd was born and lived at Towcester, England, and died in 1609, leaving, among other children, one son, Rev. Thomas Shepherd. This Thomas Shepherd settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, founded the Church of the Dissenters near Boston, in 1636, and was among the first settlers in the Massachusetts colonies. His son, Rev. Thomas Shepherd (II), lived at Charlestown, Massachusetts. The next in line was Ralph Shepherd of Milton, Massachusetts. Following him comes James Shepherd, also of Milton, Massachusetts. Then Christopher Shepherd moved south from New England, finds a home in Hanover county, Virginia, and afterwards in Albemarle county of that state. John Shepherd a son of Christopher, lived on Byrd Creek in Fluvanna county, Virginia. John was the father of Augustine Shepherd, who was born in Fluvanna county, June 10, 1760, and who in 1787 married Mary Baskett. He died in March, 1823. Martin Baskett Shepherd, son of Augustine, married Mary Kent Farrar, and from that union were born nine children, only one of whom was reared to manhood, John Newton Shepherd. This John Newton Shepherd married Fannie Leftwich, of Bedford county, and their children were four in number: John Broaddus; James Leftwich; Mary Blanche, and Catherine Farrar. James Leftwich in this latter list of children brings the ancestral line down to the beginning of this sketch.

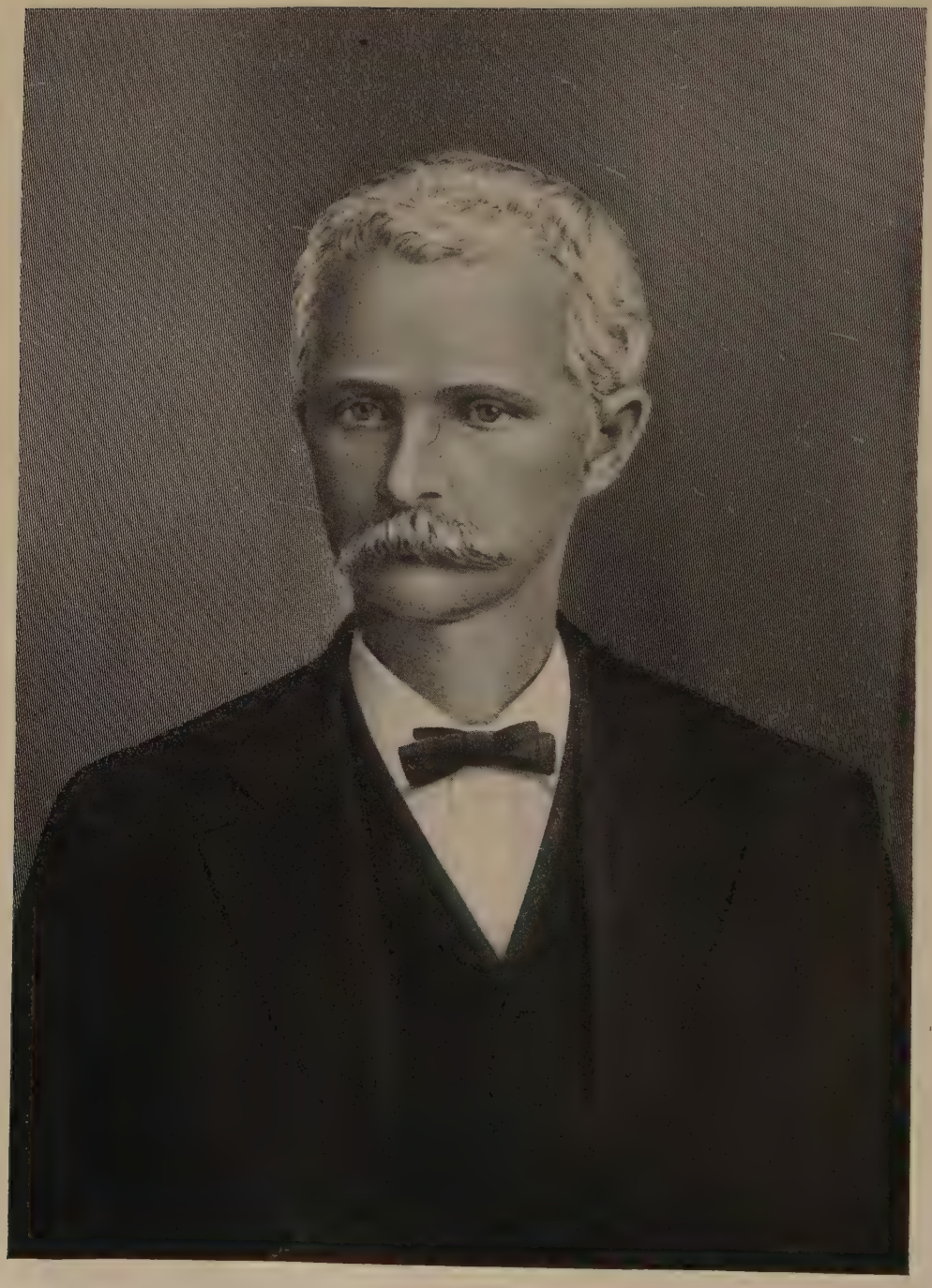
In the grandfather's generation is introduced the Farrar family. In 1618 Captain William Farrar, son of John Farrar of London, England, and a brother of Nicholas Farrar, a member of the Virginia Company, came to Virginia, and settled in the present county of Henrico. He was a member of the council from 1623 to 1632, and died June 11, 1655, leaving one son, William Farrar, who afterwards became Col. William Farrar, and was a member of the House of Burgesses, during 1659-60-63-66. As the first permanent settlement of Virginia was made in 1607, it will be seen that the Farrar family are identified with the colony from a time removed only about ten years from the date Captain John Smith and his fellow settlers located on the shores of James River. Col. William Farrar at his death in January, 1677, left a son, Thomas Farrar, who was born in 1655, and who in 1686 married Catherine, a daughter of Richard Perrin. Thomas and Catherine had a number of children, among whom were William. A son of William was Perrin Farrar, who on December 31, 1758, married Sarah Lacy, of New Kent. To them was born a son, Mathew, October 29, 1760. Mathew Farrar married Miss Martha Murrell, and among their children was a daughter, Mary Kent Farrar, who married Martin Baskett Shepherd, and by that marriage was born and reared John Newton Shepherd, who in his turn married Fannie Leftwich, and their children are mentioned above.

The Leftwich family, comprising the genealogy of Judge Shepherd's mother, is briefly stated as follows: In Cheshire county, England, is situated "Leftwich Hall," about a mile from the town of Norwich. This manor of Leftwich was granted first to Richard de Vernon, and from him passed to Robert de Croxton, who was afterwards known as Robert de Leftwich, after his wife's estates, and the said Leftwich Estates descended uninterruptedly for nearly six hundred years from the Norman Conquest to one Ralph Leftwich. Ralph Leftwich married Eleanor Mainwarring, of Leftwich Hall, Cheshire, and from such marriage was born a son, Thomas Leftwich, who in turn married and had a son named for his grandfather. This last Ralph Leftwich was a resident of Bedford county, Virginia, and by his wife had a son, Augustine Leftwich, Sr., among whose many children was William Leftwich, who afterwards became Col. William Leftwich. Col. William Leftwich married Miss Elizabeth Haynes of Bedford county, and he served as a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Bedford county on March 20, 1775. To his marriage were born children, including William Leftwich, who was eminent as a Baptist preacher. Rev. William Leftwich, by his marriage to Frances Otey of Bedford county, had a son, James Leftwich, who also was a Baptist preacher, and who married Miss Ann Bilbro. By this last marriage were born eleven children, and in these was Miss Fannie Leftwich, who married John Newton Shepherd, and for so many years was identified with the cause of education in Virginia and in Texas, and who became the mother of the Colorado lawyer and jurist, Judge Shepherd.

JAMES V. POTTINGER. One of the earliest settlers in Potter county, Texas, is James V. Pottinger, who has for many years been engaged in stock raising in this section of the country. He has been extremely successful and is regarded as an authority in his line, on account of his many years of practical experience and the careful and scientific study which he has given to the raising of fine stock and in particular to the breeding of horses. No man is better acquainted with land values in this section than Mr. Pottinger and his success in the real estate business in recent years has equalled his success as a stockman.

James V. Pottinger was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, 1865. His father, William T. Pottinger, was also a native of Kentucky, having been born in Nelson county. He came to Amarillo, Texas, in 1887, locating a few miles east of Amarillo. Here he became a stock farmer and a very successful man. He was active in political affairs and played an important part in the general development of the country. He served as county commissioner of Potter county at one time and was a member of the Democratic party. He was the means of bringing a number of Kentuckians to the county and always used every means to further the prosperity and progress of the section in which he was so deeply interested. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died in October, 1909, at the age of seventy-two. A pioneer in his day he was but following in the footsteps of his forefathers, who had also been dwellers on the fringe of civilization. The great grandfather of William T. Pottinger was the first man to settle in Nelson county, Kentucky, and Pottinger Creek in that county is named for him. William T. Pottinger married Mary A. Price, who was born in 1838 in Logan county, Kentucky. Her forefathers were also among Kentucky's early settlers, coming into the state from Virginia. Mrs. Pottinger died on the 7th of November, 1900, on the ranch east of Amarillo. She was the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter.

James V. Pottinger was the next to the eldest, and he was so fortunate as to receive a good education. He first attended the country schools in Logan county and then entered Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee. After completing his course here at the age of eighteen, he entered a commercial college in Lexington, Kentucky, where he took a business course. After completing his education he worked for a time on his father's farm and then in 1887 went to Texas with his family. He settled east of the town of Amarillo, Texas, and there began to farm and raise stock. He was the first man to



James. S. Terry

push a plow in Potter county, for up to this time this section had been given over to stock raising. He was, therefore, the first to prove that it was a good section for agriculture, and also that stock-raising could be made much more profitable by combining some farming with it. He now owns one thousand and sixty-five acres. He has lived on this ranch ever since coming to Potter county and has seen the country around him grow and develop in a way that is nothing short of marvelous.

In addition to his stock raising and farming he has of late turned his attention to the real estate market and has done considerable business along this line. He has also made a specialty of recent years in raising standard bred horses on his ranch. He is the owner of the famous Nathan B., a grandson of the great Onward, whom all horsemen know as being one of the greatest horses on the turf twenty years ago. In his pedigree may be found such names as George Wilkes and Ashland Chief, and his original ancestor was the famous old Hambletonian, the horse from whom so many famous racers have originated. The pacing record of Nathan B. is 2:06¾, but he has gone miles better than 2:04, and although of light weight is without a doubt one of the finest stallions in Texas.

In politics Mr. Pottinger is a Democrat but he has never cared for political office and has never taken an active part in the game. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Pottinger lays all of his success at the feet of the great state he has made his home, but a man can not succeed in a country, no matter how favorable are conditions, unless he be endowed with courage and self-reliance and a capacity for hard work. Since conditions in any frontier country are far from conducive to taking one's ease, Mr. Pottinger has evidently won his position by possessing the above qualities. He came to Texas with just fourteen hundred dollars and this amount has been increased many fold.

Mr. Pottinger married Miss Betty K. Beauchamp, a daughter of Dr. R. N. Beauchamp, on the 2nd of June, 1885, at Clarksville, Tennessee. Mrs. Pottinger was born in Logan county, Kentucky, and was reared within two miles from her husband's home, and they had known each other from childhood. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger. Mary Bell Pottinger has married E. W. Fields and lives in Amarillo. Laura, Beauchamp, and Kathryn all live at home. All of the children were born in Texas with the exception of Mrs. Fields who was born in Kentucky.

James S. Terry. For nearly half a century the name Terry has been one associated with useful activities and of both business and civic prominence in the city of Dallas. Various members of the family have been farmers and planters, manufacturers, successful business men, and while unusually prosperous in material circumstances have at the same time performed the part of public spirited citizens, and the community of Dallas has been better for their services and activities. Perhaps the most conspicuous of these men was the late James S. Terry, whose death at Dallas in 1901 removed one of that city's ablest and best known citizens.

Of an old southern family, James S. Terry was born in the Greenville district of South Carolina in 1834. He was the oldest in a family of nine children whose parents were Asbury and Winnie E. (Graydon) Terry. Both parents were natives of South Carolina, and on the paternal side the ancestry was English, and Scotch-Irish on the maternal. The grandfather of the late James S. Terry came from England to South Carolina about 1777, and fought for American Independence. A characteristic of the Terry family is that they have been for several generations stanch Methodists. This leaning is indicated in the name, Asbury Terry, who was given that name in honor of the noted Bishop Asbury, one of the most prominent Methodists during the early part of the nineteenth century. Ever since the family was established in America, the Terrys has been a strong race of people, and the large families of children in each successive generation have been noted for their attributes of physical and mental power. Of the brothers and sisters of James S. Terry only two are now living: George A. Terry and Mrs. Mattie Duncan, both living at Oak Cliff, Dallas. In the generation to which James S. Terry belongs, the first of the brothers to come to Dallas was C. M. Terry, who arrived in 1866. George A. and T. G. Terry came in 1868, and Will Terry and James S. came in 1872.

James S. Terry at the age of seven years accompanied his parents and other members of the family to Mississippi, first locating in Tippah county, and about 1848 moving to DeSoto county in the same state, where his father was engaged in business as a cotton planter. When twenty-one years of age James S. Terry moved to Tennessee and was employed as a clerk in a store at LaGrange of Major Cossett, who built and endowed the Memphis Public Library. A few years later with the outbreak of the war between the states in 1861 he enlisted in the Southern Guards, Company A, and spent twelve months in the artillery division, his command being stationed respectively at Cape Girardeau, Belmont, Columbus, Island No. 10, and New Madrid in the defensive operations of the Confederates along the Mississippi river. With a number of his comrades James S. Terry swam the river to the Arkansas side, rejoined the Confederate forces at Fort Pillow, went on to Corinth, and in 1862 Mr. Terry was assigned to Company A of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, and with that command participated in the invasion of Kentucky, and in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Nashville, and at the last named place was captured and spent some time in Federal prison at Camp Douglas in Chicago. He rejoined his command in time to take part in the defense of Atlanta, where he received a gun shot wound, and during his career as a soldier received several other wounds. His record included thirty-seven pitched battles. At Richmond, Virginia, in 1865, he received his parole, returned across the country on foot to Mississippi, and was employed in varied labor on the farm and in threshing until moving to the city of Dallas in 1872.

For a number of years, beginning about the time Dallas took on an importance as a commercial center as the result of railroad building, the firm of Terry Bros. was prominent as local manufacturers. The original firm, composed of T. G. and G. A. Terry, in 1871 established a planing mill, located on what is now Pacific avenue and Ervay street. Some time later a flouring mill was established by C. M. Terry in partnership with Charles Beauchamp, their mill being near Austin street about four blocks south of the court house. When the planing mill was abandoned T. G. and G. A. Terry joined Terry & Beauchamp in the flouring mill enterprise. Then James S. Terry bought an interest in the flour mill, and in a short time was the leading spirit in its operation. The city of Dallas during the '70s was not lacking in men of exceptional ability and originality, but among them the late James S. Terry was a leader in affairs, and one of the undertakings for which he deserves special remembrance was his establishment of a woolen mill, which was operated successfully for a number of years. His industrial activities were finally discontinued in order to afford him time and opportunity to devote to his real estate property. Not only his influence as a member of the community but his individual enterprise and contribution of private means were employed in the opening up and grading of streets, and in otherwise building up

Dallas as a city. The old planing mill site, on Pacific avenue and Ervay street, at the intersection of Bryan street, in the heart of a busy commercial district, is still owned by Mrs. James S. Terry.

While in business affairs he stood in the front ranks of his contemporaries, James S. Terry was also notable for the strength and nobility of his personal character. When sixteen years old his father died, leaving eight children younger than the son James, and as the eldest he imposed upon himself the duty of educating these children and helping his mother to rear them, a duty which he fulfilled with unshrinking fidelity. It was on this account that he himself did not marry until he was forty-two years old. When he left the army in 1865 he had not a penny, and was still almost a poor man when he started in business in Dallas. No man deserved his success more thoroughly, and won it more creditably than the late James S. Terry. To his own children he gave the best of opportunities for education and advancement, and at his death left his family in comfortable financial circumstances.

In this connection some mention should also be made of his brother, the late T. G. Terry, who was a member of the original firm of Terry Bros. T. G. Terry spent the last twenty years of his life unselfishly in the interests of the public schools of Dallas, being secretary of the school board for about that length of time, and devoting practically all his time and energies, for a very small remuneration, to the upbuilding of Dallas' public schools.

In De Soto county, Mississippi, in 1877, James S. Terry married Miss Callie Hicks, who still lives at the Terry home in Dallas. She was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Charles Hatcher and Lucy (Ingram) Hicks, who came from North Carolina to Mississippi at an early day, when her father died in 1873 and her mother about 1881. Of the children of the late James S. Terry and wife one died in infancy, and Hugh Finley Terry, who was born in Mississippi, and who became a physician in Dallas, is also deceased. There are now seven children living, named as follows: Roy Hicks Terry, Grover C. Terry, Paul L. Terry, Robert E. Lee Terry, Mrs. W. J. Schaefle, Miss Katharine Nell Terry and Miss Lucy Helen Terry. These children were all born and educated in Dallas, with the exception of the eldest, and Roy Hicks Terry, who was born in Mississippi. The youngest son, Robert E. Lee, is now a student in the law school of the University of Texas.

William D. Benson. At twenty-one years of age William D. Benson had enough education to read understandingly in what pedagogues called the "first reader," but that about measured the training of his intellectual powers up to that time. He had left home at a youthful age, worked for a living and by his own exertions and with the leading of ambition finally found his way out. At the present time Mr. Benson is regarded as one of the most scholarly members of the Lubbock bar, knows intimately the great field of law, and possesses a fine law library of several thousand volumes in his offices. His record is an instructive commentary on the possibilities of individual progress.

William D. Benson was born in DeKalb county, Missouri, April 4, 1867. His parents were Elbert S. and Melvina (Coop) Benson. The father was born in Middle Tennessee, came to Missouri in 1842, among the early settlers, making the journey overland, and located in Nodaway county, Missouri, and in 1875 came to Texas, locating in Wise county. Two years later he moved to Palo Pinto county, arriving there January 1, 1877. Farming and stock raising was his occupation, and he finally transferred his operations to Park county, where he died in 1896 at the age of seventy-six. The mother, a native also of middle Tennessee, was reared and educated in Missouri, and her death occurred in Park county, Texas, in 1904, at the age of sixty-six.

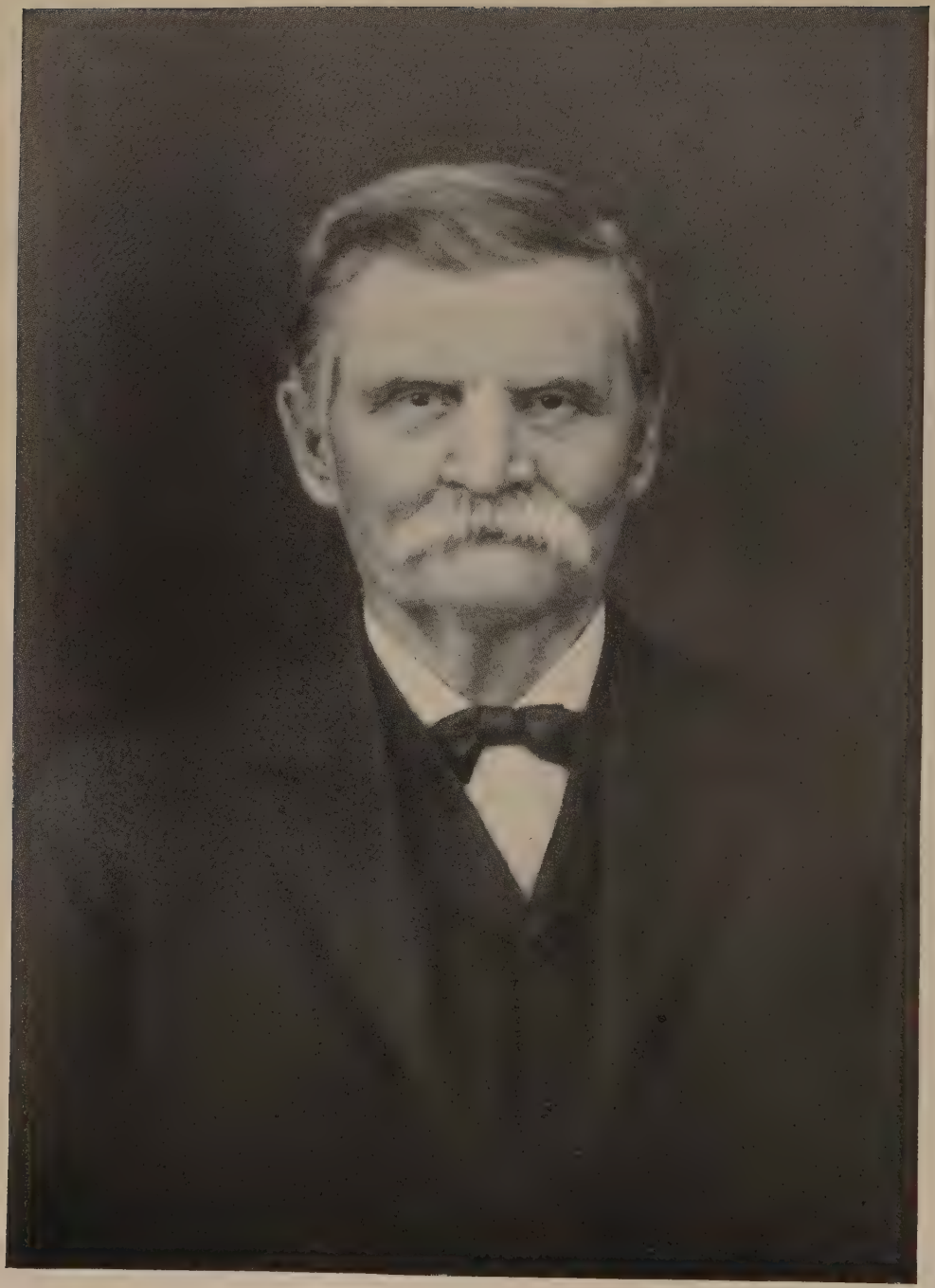
William D. Benson, who was the sixth of nine children, had only the slightest advantages of the Texas public schools when a boy. After he had determined to study law, he entered the offices of R. E. Henry, with whom he remained for six years. In the meantime he had got into the abstract and real estate business in Palo Pinto county, and continued in that line for eighteen years. On May 17, 1902, he came to Lubbock, but in November of the same year went back to east Texas, and in December was admitted to the bar in Palo Pinto county. He then returned to Lubbock, opened his office as a lawyer, and has since enjoyed a liberal share of the practice. He is a member of the Lubbock county bar association and in politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Benson was one of the organizers and is a director of the Lubbock State Bank. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. His church is the Methodist. In May, 1891, in Palo Pinto county, he married Miss Willie Dean Henry, a daughter of R. E. and Anna Henry, the former now deceased, and the latter being a resident of Wichita Falls. Mrs. Benson died at Mineral Wells, Texas, in June, 1894, leaving two children, namely: Miss Eva Benson, born at Mineral Wells in 1892, and a graduate of high school, and Miss Katherine, born at Mineral Wells in 1893, and a member of the high school class of 1914. In July, 1897, at Mineral Wells, Mr. Benson married Miss Corie Brokebill. They have two children: Floe Benson, born at Mineral Wells in 1901, and a school girl; and W. D. Benson, Jr., born at Lubbock in 1907.

James Andrew Wilson. County and district clerk of Lubbock county, Mr. Wilson's election to this important place of trust was a proof of the confidence of his fellow citizens in his ability, resulting from their knowledge of him as a business man and farmer throughout a number of years, in which he had been identified with this section of the state.

James Andrew Wilson was born in Marion county, Iowa, January 18, 1873, a son of James L. and Mary A. (McCorkle) Wilson. His father was a native of North Carolina, came to Iowa many years ago, locating in Marion county where he lived until 1859, and then became one of the pioneers of the Rocky Mountain Mining District. He went on an expedition to Pikes Peak in Colorado, and spent some time there, returning by way of the Platte River. On this return journey, he and his companions were surrounded by Indians, all their supplies and clothing were stolen, and they themselves were held prisoners for several hours until they managed to make their escape. He returned to Iowa, and in 1874, left that state and took up his residence in Boulder, Colorado, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. He was then in the machinery business at Longmont, Colorado, after which he moved into the San Luis Valley of Colorado where he bought land in 1889, and staid there for one year. Setting out he came to Lubbock county, Texas, where he also spent a year, moved to Alvin in Southern Texas, and later to Roswell, New Mexico, which was his home until 1909. He then moved to Rifle, Colorado, where he was in the orchard business until his death in 1912 at the age of seventy-three. The mother was born in the state of Indiana, was married in Marion county, Iowa, and still lives at Rifle, Colorado. She was the mother of nine children, six sons and three daughters, of whom the Lubbock county clerk is fifth.

The latter had his education and early life in various localities, corresponding to the removals of his parents. He attended school in Pleasant Hill, Colorado, Longmont, Colorado, and Highland Lake in the same state. He then began work on a ranch, which he followed for a number of years, then was in the general merchandise business, and afterward resumed farming and stock



E. L. Walker

raising for several years. He finally engaged in the real estate business at Lubbock, and was a prosperous and enterprising factor in that line until his election to the office of county and district clerk in 1910. In 1908 he was elected and served one term as county commissioner, and at the present time is a member of the Lubbock school board.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics, is junior warden of his Masonic Lodge, and also belongs to the Royal Arch chapter, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Modern Woodmen of America. At Lubbock, on May 31, 1901, he married Miss Minnie Meredith, daughter of M. S. Meredith. Her mother now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. The five children of their marriage are mentioned as follows: William Ervin Wilson, born April 1, 1902, and died March, 1903; Miss Sylvia Mary, born August 8, 1904, at Lubbock, and attending school; Verna May, born December, 1906, attending school in Lubbock; Charles E., born December 20, 1908, at Lubbock, and Henry Louis, born at Lubbock, in 1910.

ROBERT ARTHUR SOWDER. A young attorney who has found a successful field for his career in west Texas, Mr. Sowder is now county attorney of Lubbock county, and one of the influential citizens of that county. Robert Arthur Sowder was born in Cooke county, Texas, March 16, 1880. His father, Israel Harless Sowder, a native of Virginia, came to Texas in 1860, settling in Grayson county, where he was a farmer and stock raiser for sixteen years, after which he moved to Cooke county. He has served in the office of School trustee, and is a man of substantial influence in his community. He now lives in Cooke county at the age of sixty-three years. The mother, whose maiden name was Florence Stelzer, was born in Collin county, Texas, where she grew up and was married, and is now fifty-nine years of age. Of their two children, the odler is Willie May, who is at home with her parents.

Mr. Sowder attended the schools of Cooke county, and was also in school in Montague county, and at Plainview for a time. Subsequently he entered the University of Texas in the law department, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1901. His first practice was in Rock Springs in Edwards county, after which he moved to Canyon City, where he remained seven years, and came to Lubbock four years ago. He was appointed to the office of county attorney, and was then regularly elected to the office, being now in his second term of service. He also served as county attorney of Edwards county.

Mr. Sowder is a Democrat, is a member of the Bar Association, and is affiliated with Masonry, being a member of all the York Rite.

At Lubbock, on June 26, 1906, he married Miss Eppie Earhart, daughter of E. P. Earhart, of Lubbock. Their one child is Kate Sowder, born at Canyon City, September 14, 1908. Mr. Sowder's success is due entirely to his own effort, since he started out with little capital, and paid his own way through school.

J. T. HUTCHINSON, M. D. For his field of practice Dr. Hutchinson chose Lubbock, and though located here but five years has found himself in a congenial clime from every point of view, and has already come to be regarded as one of the best physicians in the town and adjacent country.

J. T. Hutchinson was born in northeast Texas at Annona, September 13, 1880, a son of N. B. and Vorina (Gause) Hutchinson. The father was also born in Annona, where his parents settled after coming from Scotland. The father began his career as a farmer and stock raiser in Red River county, where he remained until his death at Hubbard City at the age of fifty-one years. The mother was born in North Carolina, came to Texas when a young woman in 1875, was married in this state and died at Fort Worth in 1911, at the age of fifty-one. The oldest of their eight children, Dr. Hutchinson attended school in Red River county, and received his professional preparation chiefly in Tulane University at New Orleans, where he was graduated M. D. in 1909. His equipment was further increased by hospital and clinical experience in New Orleans, Chicago and in New York for three years. Dr. Hutchinson began his practice in Lubbock, and has since resided in this town.

He is now serving as president of the Lubbock county Medical Society, and belongs to the District and State Societies, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Democrat. His chief fraternal association is with the Masonic order, and he has gone through the York Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In Annona, Texas, December 2, 1903, Dr. Hutchinson married Miss Ione Moseley, daughter of C. W. Moseley, now deceased. They are the parents of two children: Benjamin Bailey Hutchinson, born at Anonna, Texas, in 1908; and Virginia Ruth Hutchinson, born at Lubbock, April 22, 1911.

EDWARD LEE WALKER. One of the well established men of Dallas and one who is entitled to the regard that is generally accorded to him is Edward Lee Walker, a pioneer settler of Dallas county, and ex-county judge of Stephens county, this state. He has had a long and varied career in the state, including experience as cowboy, soldier, farmer and judge, and he is now living quietly in Dallas, where he has in late years been identified with the Texas & Pacific Railway.

Edward Lee Walker was born near Rumsey, Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, April 28, 1844, and he is the son of B. B. B. Walker and Louisa (Alford) Walker. The family left the Rumsey community in 1857 and set out for Texas. On the way the father sickened and died, and young Walker continued on the journey with his mother and the remainder of the family. Their first location in Texas was in Bowie county, where they located in the spring of 1858. Some few months later they removed to Fort Worth, then a frontier military post and village, and in 1859 Edward Walker went out to Stephens county, where he entered the employ of the Williams cattle outfit as a cowboy. He was only a lad, but he was one of the first settlers of the county, nevertheless, the region being a part of the extreme frontier then, and he continued to live there for a long number of years. He enlisted for service in the Confederate army when the war broke out, joining in Stephens county Company B of Col. George W. Baylor's regiment. In this he served in the Transmississippi Department in Louisiana and Arkansas, and was in both of the Red River campaigns, participating in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and many others. He was severely wounded by a bullet in the leg just above the ankle,—a wound that to this day causes him acute pain and suffering at times.

After the war Mr. Walker located in Buchanan county, which was later changed to Stephens county, in honor of Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. When the county was platted off it was called Buchanan, in honor of President Buchanan, and the county seat was Breckenridge, named in honor of Vice President Breckenridge. There Mr. Walker filled many offices of trust, including those of justice of the peace, school trustee and county judge. He served in the last named office from the spring of 1876 to the fall of 1886, bringing to bear a devotion to duty and a general efficiency that proved him a proper person for the office. In about 1900 Mr. Walker's business affairs demanded that he make frequent trips to this city, and in 1904 he decided to take up his residence here, and has permanently been located here since that time.

Mr. Walker has been twice married, and by his first

marriage has six children. Berry B. Walker is engaged in the implement and vehicle business in Fort Worth. Lee J. is in the insurance business in the same city. Breck Walker is president of the First National Bank of Breckenridge; Hal C. is engaged in the insurance business in Ranger, Texas. Mrs. Myrtle Line and Mrs. May Morris are the two daughters.

In 1905 Mr. Walker married Lizzie Farrow, a native of Kentucky, who when she married Mr. Walker was the widow of Marion Anderson, a prominent citizen of Taylor, Williamson county, this state. She and Mr. Anderson were married in Kentucky, and, coming to Texas, lived for many years in Williamson county, where Mrs. Walker still has valuable property interests. Mrs. Walker is the daughter of E. R. and Bettie (Henry) Farrow, the latter of whom is still living at her home in Oak Cliff, Dallas, the father being deceased. Both of these parents were members of prominent Kentucky families, in Montgomery and Woodford counties, including the Ashby and Gen. John B. Hood families. E. R. Farrow was a first cousin of General Hood, and was the son of Judge Kenis Farrow, a prominent jurist.

JOHN P. LEWIS. In Lubbock county, mercantile enterprise has its highest development in the establishment of the John P. Lewis & Company, which has been a growing concern from its beginning in 1908. The head of the company started out many years ago as a bookkeeper, and having the proper qualifications won his way to the top, and has rank among the substantial and prosperous merchants of Texas.

John P. Lewis is a Texan by birth, born in Henderson county, August 4, 1864, a son of R. B. and Elizabeth (Rice) Lewis. The father was a Virginian, whence he went to Tennessee, and later to Texas, where he died in Henderson county in 1867 at the age of sixty years. During his residence in the latter county he served in the offices of assessor and surveyor. The mother was born either in Mississippi or Alabama, came to Texas with her parents and was married in this state. Her death occurred in Limestone county, in 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom the Lubbock merchant was fifth.

In early life he attended the schools of Henderson county, and later attended Trinity University, Tehuacana, Texas. As already stated he began his business career as a bookkeeper in the employ of John A. Glenn in Hill county. After working for several years he bought an interest and became a partner of Mr. Glenn in 1901, and in 1908 moved the entire business out to Lubbock. The John P. Lewis & Company is a partnership concern, looked after energetically by its owners, and with the assistance of three salesmen. The firm, one of the largest dry goods establishments in the county, handles a large and well selected stock, and everything in that line can be found in their store.

Mr. Lewis is a Democrat in politics, and is a Mason, affiliated with both the Blue Lodge, Mount Calm Lodge, No. 204, and Mount Calm Chapter, No. 88 of the Royal Arch, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He is unmarried.

GEORGE R. BEAN. Representing one of the oldest families of Texas, Mr. Bean has been a Lubbock lawyer for the past ten years, and is one of the successful members of his profession in west Texas.

George R. Bean was born in Wise county, Texas, April 28, 1874, the oldest of three children born to Robert and Amanda (Perrin) Bean. Grandfather William Bean was one of the first settlers in Grayson county, and had come to Texas before the Revolution in 1830 for the purpose of hunting buffalo. Subsequently he returned to Arkansas and there married, and afterwards returned to Texas where he reared his family. The name of the grandfather was William Bean. Robert, who was also a buffalo hunter, during the existence of those animals, came to Texas in 1844 with his father, during the closing years of the Republic; afterwards removed to Cooke county, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising and served with the Eleventh Texas Cavalry in the rank of lieutenant and captain in the Civil war. He died in Cooke county July 30th, 1911, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother was born in the state of Kentucky, was married in Wise county, Texas, in 1872, or 1873, and her death occurred in Montague county in 1883, at the age of about thirty-three.

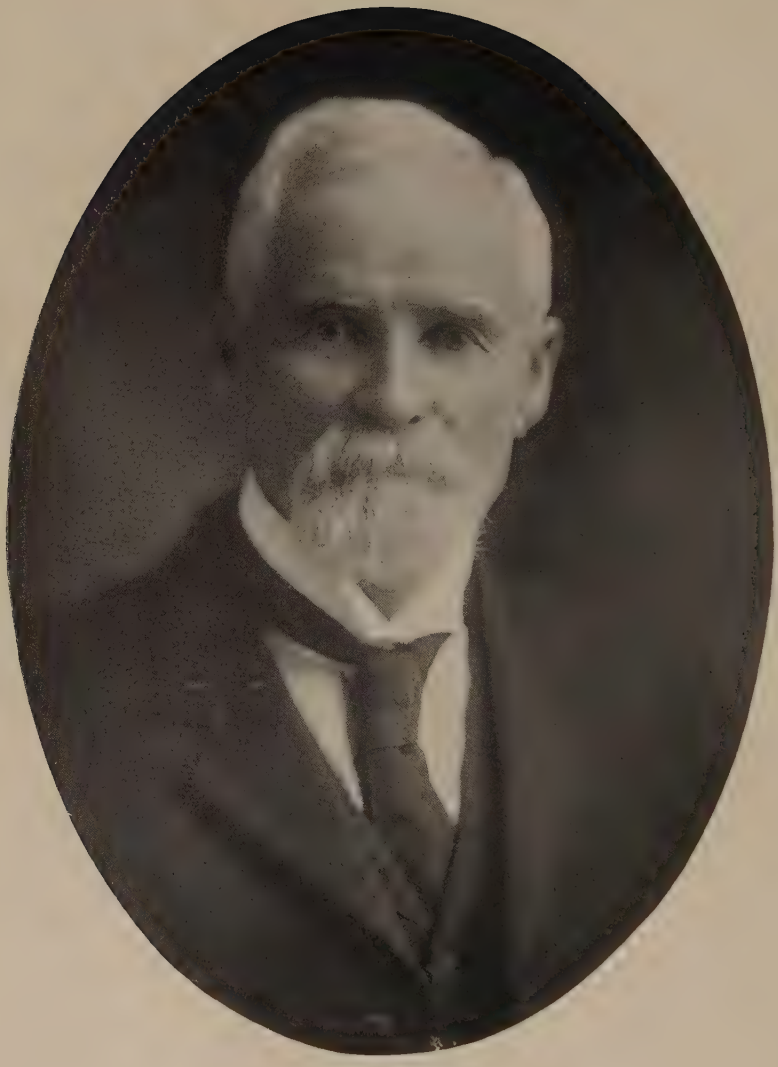
George R. Bean after his early years spent chiefly in Montague county, took up the study of law at home, and by perserving effort was admitted to the bar in 1902. He came to Lubbock in 1893, where he has since 1902 been engaged in active practice, and is one of the best known attorneys in the county. Since 1908 he has had a partner and they now share a very liberal patronage. Mr. Bean is a director in the Citizens National Bank, and is a member of the County Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and his church is the Methodist.

In Plainview, Texas, December 24, 1899, he married Miss Nora Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, now deceased, one of the early settlers in west Texas. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Bean are: Robert, born in Lubbock, in November, 1901, and attending school; Blanch, born in Lubbock in 1902, and also in school; Everett, born April 23, 1904, at Lubbock, where he attends school; Perrin, born in 1906 at Lubbock; Alice, born in 1908; Sallie, born in 1910; and Russell, born in 1912.

JOSEPH E. KETNER. A fine type of the citizens who are building and developing west Texas is found in Joseph E. Ketner of Tahoka. He was a ranchman for a number of years, running his cattle over Lynn county, when it was still known as one of the "unorganized" counties of the state. He was a leader in the organization of the first civil government for the county, was one of the first county commissioners, and has been closely identified with public affairs ever since. He is now proprietor of the largest mercantile establishment of the county.

Joseph E. Ketner was born in Williamson county, Texas, January 8, 1867. His father, Gave Ketner, a native of Germany, came to America when about seventeen years old, and was in the Civil war, and became a farmer and cattleman in Williamson, Lampasas, and Coleman county, Texas. His death occurred at Waco in December, 1912, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a Democrat and a Methodist. He married Maria A. Thomas, who was born in Alabama, and came to Texas with her husband about 1866. She now has her home in Waco. Her children numbered four, all of whom are living, the Tahoka merchant being the second in order of birth.

His early education was attained in the schools of Lampasas to the age of seventeen, and in the meantime he had gained a familiarity with the cattle range and was completely at home in the saddle. At eighteen he started out on his own account, and continued actively in the cattle industry until 1909. On April 15, 1901, he took up his residence in Lynn county, and continued to be identified with the stock business until October, 1909, when he established a store in Tahoka. He enjoys the largest trade of any merchant in Lynn county, and carrying a stock of dry goods and general merchandise has developed an enterprise which has been successful from the start. He also owns a large amount of real estate, comprising about twenty-seven hundred acres in the county, and considerable city property, including his own home.



W. J. Greer

As a Democrat he has been active in politics since casting his first vote. He was one of the organizers of Lynn county, served as county commissioner for six years, and for the past four years has been a member of the school board of Tahoka. Fraternally he is affiliated with Tahoka Camp No. 1603 of the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Methodist. In 1890 in Coleman county, Mr. Ketner married Ida Coughran, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Aaron Coughran, an old settler of this state. The ten children born to their marriage are mentioned as follows: Ruby, the wife of Boyce Hatchet; Kate, who married Elmer Coughran; Ruth, the wife of Carl Sherrod; Ross; Essie, deceased; Etta; Joycie; Pearl; J. E., Jr., and Coughran.

Hon. James R. Robinson. A Confederate veteran and a veteran lawyer, Mr. Robinson has for more than forty years practiced law in north and west Texas, and has a great range of experience and knowledge of the life and times in those sections of the state. In Lubbock, where he has been located since 1906, he is held in high regard by the legal fraternity and citizens. Mr. Robinson's memory as a lawyer covers scenes and events in which the now almost forgotten west Texas military posts were central features.

Henry county, Kentucky, was his birthplace, where he came into the world June 28, 1846. On both sides his family date back to Virginia during colonial times, and from there was transplanted on the western side of the Alleghany. Frank M. Robinson, his father, was born in Alabama, moved to Kentucky in 1835, and during the Civil war enlisted in the Confederate service from Texas, entering Co. A., 14th Texas Cavalry, and serving East of the Mississippi. He was discharged from the Fourteenth Texas regiment for disability and then reentered the service, the command in which his son was a soldier, which was Wells' Regiment of King's Brigade and Walker's Old Louisiana Division, in the Trans-Mississippi department. He and his son then continued fighting for the Confederacy until the final surrender, and neither was wounded or taken prisoner. The father died in Denton County, Texas, in November, 1867, at the age of forty-six. He had come to Texas in 1855, and was one of the early settlers in his part of the state. In politics in the years before the war he had been a Whig but afterwards affiliated with the Democratic party. He was an active member of the Christian church. He was a slaveholder and much of his property was thus represented and was wasted by the fortunes of the war. The maiden name of the mother was Frances Aynes, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Samuel Aynes, an old Kentucky planter. She married Frank M. Robinson in Franklin county, Kentucky, and her death occurred in Texas in 1905 at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of two children, the other being Dr. John T. Robinson of Jacksboro.

James R. Robinson had his primary education in country schools, and completed his early training at Fort Worth at the age of twenty-two. His military service has already been mentioned, and he was one of the boy soldiers of the south. He lived on the home farm for the first part of his life and then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He began his practice in Jacksboro, where he remained for twenty-one years, and during that time served as county attorney one term, represented his district in the eighteen and nineteen sessions of the state legislature, and has always been an influential factor in whatever community he has resided. For a number of years he resided and practiced in Fort Worth, and from that city moved out to Lubbock county in 1906.

He is a Democrat and has supported that party since casting his first vote during the sixties. He has membership in the county bar association, is president of the local bar association, and belongs to the Christian church. At Jacksboro, Mr. Robinson married Miss Emma Chase, a native of Illinois, and daughter of B. F. Chase. The eight children born to their union were John F., William Edward, James R., Jr., Louis A., B. H., Gertrude, who is Mrs. L. S. Mast and lives in Nacogdoches; Hattie, who is the wife of Will H. Coleman of Coleman City; and Aynes.

Mr. Robinson is the only survivor of an event which occurred when General Sherman made his inspection of the frontier post in May, 1871. General Sherman with his escort passed over the old trail from Fort Belknap to Fort Richardson, and the day after he had gone the trains of Captain Warren and Julian Fields were attacked by a band of two hundred Indians, sixteen miles west of Fort Richardson, and thirteen teamsters were killed. The teamsters were tied to wagon wheels and executed by burning the unfortunate captives at this improvised stake. The citizens of Jacksboro, knowing that General Sherman, who was at Fort Richardson, took the occasion to memorialize the general on the death of the teamsters and frequent raids of the Indians, had a committee appointed of whom Mr. Robinson was one to attend the general to Fort Hill in Indian Territory to identify stolen property. The Indians who were suspected of killing the teamsters came in to Fort Hill while General Sherman was there, and among others the general ordered the arrest of Satanta, Satauk, Big Tree and Kicking Bird, whom he suspected of causing the massacre. But Kicking Bird escaped. These chiefs were started to Jacksboro to be tried by the civil courts. On the way Satauk made such strenuous resistance that he had to be killed by the guards, but the other two were tried and convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The committee of Texas citizens who had taken such a prominent part in these proceedings consisted of W. M. McConnell, L. L. Crutchfield, and James R. Robinson. Through the interference of the governor of Texas and General Grant, then president, the sentence upon the Indians was commuted to life imprisonment, and they were some years later paroled. Satanta was returned to prison at Huntsville, Texas, tried to escape, and while scaling a wall fell and broke his neck. Big Tree later was sent to Florida. The case is specially interesting from the fact that it was the only one in which Indians were ever tried for their crimes before the Civil courts.

William Jeffries Greer. While the late William J. Greer was for many years one of the ablest and most successful members of the Van Zandt bar, his career and services were best known and most appreciated over the state at large as a member of the senate from 1906 until his death at his home in Wills Point on June 4, 1913. From all parts of the state as well as from his associates in the legislature and members of the local bar came tributes to his splendid ability and sterling character, his conscientious and faithful work as a legislator, and his rugged, sincere and positive character. A well bestowed honor upon this veteran legislator was his election at the close of the thirty-third legislature as president pro tem of the state senate, by a unanimous vote, and that honor was still fresh in the minds of the public when the news came of his death.

William Jeffries Greer was born in Vivian county, South Carolina, April 3, 1853, and was therefore a little more than sixty years of age when death called him. From South Carolina the parents of Mr. Greer came to Texas about 1864, and his father spent the rest of his career in Texas as a farmer. The father and three brothers went to the war as Confederate soldiers from South Carolina, and one of them died soon after the close of the struggle as a result of wounds received on the battlefield.

The late Mr. Greer was educated at Alexander's Institute in Gilmer, was reared on the home farm until practically grown, then began work in a grocery store and for two years was a collector in Henderson county. Several years of his early life were spent as a teacher in

Henderson and Van Zandt counties, and this vocation afforded means and leisure for the study of law, to which he applied himself with such vigor that he was admitted to the bar in Van Zandt county in 1880.

When the new lawyer entered upon his practice he bought forty dollars' worth of books on credit, and those books were his working equipment for several years. From the beginning he had a living practice, and developed popularity and influence with each succeeding year. In 1888 Mr. Greer moved to Wills Point, associated in practice with J. G. Kearby for some time, and later was in partnership under the firm name of Wynne, Greer & Smith. Still later his associate was Ben L. Cox, now of Abilene, and at the time of his death his partner was his son Earl M. Greer, under the firm name of Greer & Greer.

While his professional and business prosperity came to him through the avenue of the law, his reputation over his district and the state at large was based on his public and political performance. His first public office was as a member of the city council of Wills Point, and he was also on the school board. In 1902 after a close and spirited contest with J. O. Wiley of Tyler, Mr. Greer was elected district attorney for the seventh judicial district, and entered office as the successor of Judge R. W. Simpson, who is now on the district bench. In 1906 came his election to the office of state senator, without opposition, and he was kept in the senate by a loyal constituency until his death. In the senate Mr. Greer was known as "the apostle of few and good laws," and a particularly well spoken appreciation of his work was contained in an editorial by the Waco *Tribune*, which, in commenting on his recent death, described him as one "of the purest and best men in the public life of this state. Efficient and faithful to every trust, conscientious and painstaking, and as high-minded and noble as a pure woman, he did his work modestly, content to let the fruits of his labors speak for themselves. He was a member of the old guard in the upper house of the Texas legislature, and just before the body adjourned in the spring it chose him president pro tem by unanimous vote."

Senator Greer because of his kindly and interesting personality, his efficiency as a member of the upper house, was a popular subject among the press representatives at Austin during his career. Some of his characteristics both as an official and as a man were covered by a correspondent of the Fort Worth *Record* several years before his death, and it will not be amiss to quote some portion of that article:

"No member of the senate stands higher in the estimation of his fellow senators than this good gray senator. His word once given is never recalled. His opposition once aroused is never withdrawn. But when he announces ready for any contest his zeal never flags. His energies are never exhausted and his powers are felt until the last call is made for the determination of the issue. Senator Greer reflects in his countenance his strong character. He belongs to the old school. He has still lingering about him the echoes of the days when men's souls were tried by fire, as their actions were tried before courts of negro-lovers. There are two things that Senator Greer cannot do. He cannot truckle, he cannot cringe. . . . And there is no better raconteur in the senate than this good man from Van Zandt. Let the mood of reminiscence take possession of him and the stories of his boyhood days in East Texas, of the squirrels he has killed, of the fishes he has caught, of experiences that have been his, are rare descriptions by one who has always seen life through the brightest tinted glasses." In politics Mr. Greer was a Democrat, always interested in his party. He was a delegate to a number of state and district conventions and took part in a number of spirited contests as a delegate. He was also a member of that convention which nominated Governor Hogg, the convention nominating Federal Judge J. Gordon Russell as Congressman from his district, and of the convention that named Tom Campbell for governor in the first term. His political service was a clean, wholesome and creditable one, characterized by the most honorable methods, and daylight politics was the only kind he knew anything about.

The late Mr. Greer was a man of talent. In his profession he proved himself especially capable, and as a speaker he was a power in his community. He was something of an orator and served his party well during its campaign when a stump speaker was in demand, and in debate was ready and equal to any emergency. Cool and collective in his bearings, he was always the master of any situation he found himself placed in, and his genial manner and honest worth won for him a host of friends, wherever he was known.

Another characterization of his career, which finds an appropriate place in this sketch, is contained in the resolutions of the Van Zandt bar, which in part are quoted as follows: "A member of this bar since his admission here, during all these years he has represented the highest ideals, reflecting honor and credit upon a profession as old as human existence itself. As district attorney of this judicial district for four years, and state senator from the seventh senatorial district since 1906, a position he held at the time of his death, he served in each capacity with that fidelity and integrity of purpose that always marks the true public servant. He never in his public service lost sight of the fact that he was serving others, and never arrogated to himself power or authority not granted to him by those whose office he held. His guiding thought and constant ambition both as a public servant and as a private citizen was that of being of service to those about him, to his state and to his community. But it was at his own fireside that the most lovable traits of his gentle disposition manifested themselves in the greatest degree. Tender and loving and sympathetic, he gathered his family about him by day and by night, leaving upon them the impress of his exalted character. . . . In the death of Senator W. J. Greer the bar of this county has lost one of its most useful, distinguished and honored members, the state and the community in which he lived one of its best loved citizens, and his family a husband and father whose precious memory will live forever."

For many years Mr. Greer was a member of the Masonic fraternity; has served as past master of the Blue Lodge and at the time of his death was high priest of the Royal Arch Masons. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Twice he was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Masons at Galveston and at Houston. In early life Mr. Greer joined the Baptist church, was one of its enthusiastic workers, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school, and attended as delegate many church conventions in Texas and once represented the church in a national assembly.

In 1879 Mr. Greer married Miss Ella A. Gossett, daughter of J. P. Gossett, who long served as county treasurer of Van Zandt county, and was by trade a blacksmith. Mrs. Greer was born in 1863 and was reared in Henderson county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Greer are as follows: Eugenia, now Mrs. M. P. Mell, of Gilmer; Florence, now Mrs. C. F. Hubbard, of Wills Point; Earl M.; W. Neal Greer, cashier of the First State Bank of Harleton, Texas; Barry D. Greer, with the Montague Hardware Company of Wills Point; Ella A., now Mrs. D. B. Mikeselle, of Dallas; and William J. and J. Gossett Greer, who live in Wills Point. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. E. Greer Floyd, of Gilmer, Texas.

Earl M. Greer, who was his father's legal partner for several years, was born in Henderson county August 18, 1886, was educated in the Wills Point schools and at

Baylor University in Waco. His law studies were pursued in the State University, and in the same year of his graduation he took up practice with his father, and since the latter's death has enjoyed rising distinction as one of the able younger members of the Van Zandt county bar, and after the death of his father was elected to the State Senate in his stead.

William H. Bledsoe. Since his admission to the bar in 1890, Mr. Bledsoe has confined his attention strictly to a general law practice, and has had exceptional success. He took up his residence in Lubbock in 1909, and is regarded as one of the strongest trial lawyers and counsellors of the local bar.

William H. Bledsoe who bears a name which has been prominent in Tennessee history for generations, was born at Cleburne, Texas, December 23, 1869, but his father, W. S. Bledsoe was born in Tennessee, the date of the state with which the family name is most closely identified. The father moved to Texas, in 1867, settling at Cleburne, where he was one of the early residents, and there practiced law with success and ability. During the close of the Davis administration, in 1870-71, he served as a member of the state legislature, and gave active assistance in ridding Texas of the carpet-bag administration. He was always a worker, and influential factor in politics. During the war he was captain of a company in the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of major in that regiment. He went throughout the struggle between the states, was wounded three times, but was never taken prisoner. His death occurred at Cleburne, in 1877, when he was in his thirty-third year. Major Bledsoe married Susan Harrison, who was born in Overton county, Tennessee, a daughter of William Harrison, who was a Virginia planter and slave holder, and later took up his residence in Tennessee. The marriage of Major Bledsoe and wife occurred in White county, Tennessee, in 1861, and they were the parents of six children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Q. C. Templeton of Cleburne, is the other living representative of the family. The mother died at Cleburne in July, 1909, at the age of seventy-three.

Mr. Bledsoe was educated in the Cleburne schools, and after leaving the high schools took the junior course in law at the State University. He was admitted to practice in November, 1890. His early life was spent on a farm, and on being admitted to the bar he began practice at Cleburne, where he remained until 1909. In that year he moved to Lubbock and has since had a very satisfactory general practice.

Mr. Bledsoe has been an influential Democrat, and a regular supporter of the party since he cast his first vote, but has never had any ambition for political preferment. He is affiliated with Masonry through the York Rite, including the Chapter, Commandery and the Shrine, and has served as eminent commander. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He and his family worship in the Christian church.

At Glenrose, Texas, May 23, 1895, he married Miss Alice Mathews, who was born in Milam county, Texas, of a family who came to this state from southeastern Arkansas. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe are: Scott, born at Cleburne in 1897; Alice, born at Cleburne, in 1900; and Louis, born at Cleburne in 1904. Though his parents were quite well to do, Mr. Bledsoe early in life determined to make his own way, and therefore paid for his education. His success therefore has been due to his own efforts and with the loyal and ever effective cooperation of his good wife. Mr. Bledsoe has no diversions of his home, and is a man who believes in cultivating the domestic as well as the civic virtues.

Kenney N. Miller, M. D. It is from some of the earliest German stock planted in the Republic of Texas that Dr. Miller is descended. Over a broad area of territory, comprising at least a dozen counties in southern and southwestern Texas the German influence was predominant both during the pioneer and the later development of industry and establishment of towns and the substantial frame work of social and civil institutions.

Dr. Miller, who has for nearly thirty years been a practicing physician and surgeon in Texas, and who since 1900 has been located in Houston, is a son of an early German colonist, whose name stood prominent in the annals of early settlement and improvement in Austin county.

Dr. Kenney N. Miller was born at New Ulm, Texas, November 24, 1859. His parents were Frederick Edward and Phillipina (Holzman) Miller. Born at Bingen on the Rhine in Germany, Frederick E. Miller graduated from the Gymnasium of Bingen and for two years was a student in the University of Bonn. His studies were interrupted when he left his native land for America, and after his arrival in New York in 1837,. he spent about two years in the east and in 1839 located in Texas. Only three years before had the Texas armies wrested this country from the Dominion of Mexico, and established the Texas Republic. He was one of the pioneers to locate near New Ulm at a place which he named Post Oak Point. There he was engaged in the quiet vocation of farming, and introduced many of the thrifty customs, and at the same time the intelligent industry of the German race. He had a personal acquaintance with General Sam Houston and other leading men of the republic, and was a man of more than ordinary influence, not only among his fellow Germans, but among all classes of population in old Austin county. His work there not only was that of a farmer, but for many years he held the office of justice of the peace. How stalwart he was in character and in support of his convictions is indicated by his attitude during the war between the states. His sympathies were with the Union and the Federal government, and all through those years of strife, and in spite of pressure brought to bear upon him, he always retained and expressed his allegiance to his united country. After the war, during the reconstruction era, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the military government to enroll the qualified voters of the state. While engaged in that duty in 1867 he was stricken with yellow fever at Hempstead, and died within three days. At the time of his death he was a candidate for county judge of Austin county. His wife was born in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Dr. Miller grew up on a farm in Austin county, and completed his early literary training in the Agriculture and Mechanical College at Bryan. In 1884, he completed his medical studies at the University at Louisville, Kentucky, and received the degree of M. D. Thus equipped for practical work, he opened his office at New Ulm, and during his residence there up to 1900 enjoyed a large practice in both the town and country. In 1890, Dr. Miller took a course of post-graduate studies at the New York Polyclinic. His success as a physician was such as to justify his choice of a larger field, and in January, 1900, he moved to Houston, where he has since had a very profitable business in general medical and surgical practice. Dr. Miller belongs to the Harris county, the South Texas District and the Texas State Medical and the American Medical Association. Fraternally his relations are with the Modern Woodmen of the World, the Sons of Hermann, and the Houston Turn Verein.

On November 23, 1888, Dr. Miller and Miss Laura Koch were married. Her father was C. C. Koch, of Industry, Texas, a prominent merchant of Austin county, who was exceedingly well known throughout Texas in the early days, not only as a merchant but as a scholar and citizen. Dr. Miller and wife have four children, as follows: Rosa L., the wife of Edwin Mims; Hayes, of Park Place, Houston; Linda Miller; Kenney N. Miller,

Jr., and Harvey Fisher Miller. Their home is at 1802 Clay Avenue.

Claes A. Elmen. It is undeniably true that Texas owes much to those pioneer men who, coming into the commonwealth at a time when the most unattractive and uninviting conditions prevailed, took upon themselves the colonization and development of the region. The wonderful development of the Gulf coast country has been brought about by those men, as the result of their indefatigable toil and their splendid faith in the ultimate progress of this part of Texas in particular, and it is to them that the major portion of the honor and credit is due. They have furnished the enthusiasm that has quickened the more lethargic one into activity, and going into the more thickly settled sections of the east and the north, have brought to these parts investors and prospective settlers who were glad to establish themselves here, when the splendid possibilities of the country had once been manifested to them. These men have had an abiding faith in the future of Southern Texas, and they have manfully shouldered the prospector's and the pioneer's burden, backing up their belief in the country with those powerful essentials, money and work. These were the men who promulgated the movements to bring settlers to Texas, and they were the first to see and demonstrate the splendid opportunities offered the farmer and homeseeker in the coast country, while it was they who brought about the opening up of the big ranches for settlement that had hitherto been held by landed proprietors against the small farmers. All these things have been done by the pioneer land men of the state, and to them honorable mention is surely due.

One of the pioneer firms of this nature that has been most active and effective in this worthy work for the past twenty years is C. A. Elmen & Company, of which Claes A. Elmen of this review is the president. Mr. Elmen, like many of the most progressive and successful men of our country, is an alien by birth, being a native of Sweden, where he was born on March 22, 1863. He is the son of John A. and Josephine (Johnson) Elmen, who passed their lives in their native land. Mr. Elmen was educated in the University of Lund, in Sweden, from which he was graduated in 1884, and in the following year he came to America. He located first at Omaha, Nebraska, and for ten years was there engaged in newspaper work, for which his training and his natural talents fitted him most admirably. During that time Mr. Elmen came to see something of the possibilities of the southwest, and to shape his plans for a campaign of colonization, which resulted in the organization of the present firm. In 1890, C. A. Elmen brought the first carload of private buyers to Texas, and from then until today they have been busy in placing settlers in the state. This party landed at El Campo twenty-two years ago and bought more than nine thousand acres of land in one day. These were actual settlers who soon improved their lands and became the founders of that most prosperous colony round about El Campo, which community today is known to be one of the best developed sections in South Texas.

In 1895 Mr. Elmen and his company came to Houston, locating permanently in the real estate business, and since that time the firm has brought and located thousands of ambitious settlers, besides many hundreds of thousands of additional invested capital. They have established several other large and successful colonies in different localities and some of their more recent work has been the settlement and development of Chambers and Jefferson counties around Stowell.

In addition to their colonizing propositions this company has handled a great many large acreage tracts throughout the Houston territory, and they have been especially active in the development of Harris county and that county lying adjacent to the line of the Houston-Galveston Interurban. Thus it is that the dream of the pioneer of a quarter of a century ago has come to be realized, and Houston has grown with the passing years, from a small and unimportant village, to a sturdy city, with all the marks of the urban center, and recognized as a power in the commercial world, while lands that might be purchased then for a few pennies the acre, and went a-begging for a purchaser, now are in big demand at as many dollars. These conditions could not today exist had it not been for men like Claes Elmen, who had visions of a great southwest, and who have lived to see those visions come into reality.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Elmen is a director of the Houston Real Estate Exchange, as well as a stockholder in the Park Place Company of Houston, and in the Turning Basin Development Company, also of Houston. He is not a member of any fraternal or social orders, his business interests and his home claiming all his time and attention.

Mr. Elmen was married in 1889 to Miss Johanna Wilhelmine Carlson, of Omaha, Nebraska, a native of Sweden, and she died in 1902, leaving children as follows: El Vera, a graduate of Bethany College at Lindberg, Kansas, as well as a graduate of Kid Kee Musical College at Sherman, Texas. Miss Elmen is especially gifted as a pianist, and is much sought after for concert tours. Erick, the only son, is a graduate of the Bethany College, class of 1913, and the two younger children, Mildred and Madeline, are yet in school. Mr. Elmen is particularly fond of the talent and achievement of his eldest daughter, and is giving all his children the best possible educational advantages. In March, 1903, Mr. Elmen was married a second time, Miss Mamie Johnson becoming his wife. The home of the family is located at No. 1203 Crawford Street.

Alvis E. Greer. One of the younger medical men of Houston and one who has already made his mark, as the familiar saying has it, in the city of his adoption, is Dr. Alvis E. Greer, the descendant of a sturdy Scotch race, as his name would indicate to any possessing a degree of knowledge of or familiarity with the names of that country.

Born in Gallatin county, Illinois, in 1885, Alvis E. Greer is the son of John S. and Miranda (David) Greer. The father was a business man of Southern Illinois and a descendant of the Greers who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century, and settled in Virginia, later becoming established in Tennessee. The mother is the daughter of an old Kentucky family.

Dr. Greer was educated, in a professional way, at the Northwestern University, at Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated from that well known institution of learning in 1908, with his degree of M. D. Until 1910 Dr. Greer served as interne at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, in that year coming to Houston and establishing himself in his profession here. His advancement has been rapid, and his success assured, his name being among the leaders of the profession in Houston, despite the brief period of his professional activity. He is a member of the staff of the Baptist Sanitarium in Houston, having charge of the obstetrical department.

The Doctor is a member of the Harris County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternity, the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and the Tau Alpha Pi. He also has membership in the Houston Club and the Z. Z. Club of Houston.

In June, 1912, Dr. Greer was united in marriage with Miss Claire Eleanor Gadde, of Chicago, Illinois, and she with her husband, takes her place in the leading social activities of the city, where both have a host of good friends. The family home is at 2618 Chenevert street, this city.

HENRY D. APPLEGATE. For the past ten years Mr. H. D. Applegate has been looked upon as the leading contractor and builder in Beaumont and vicinity, and in that time a large number of conspicuous public buildings and business structures have been erected under his management. Mr. Applegate as a builder and contractor has worked in both north and south Texas, and has been identified with his business in this state for the greater part of thirty years.

Henry D. Applegate was born at Covington, Kentucky, April 11, 1861. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Henry) Applegate, the former a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the early sixties moved to Putnam county, Missouri, where Henry D. Applegate was reared and educated. At Unionville, Missouri, he learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1881 left Kansas City, where he had been working as a journeyman, and found employment at Fort Worth, Texas. There he was engaged by the well known firm of Martin, Burns & Johnson, a partnership which for many years was one of the largest and most successful contracting firms in Texas. Some time later Mr. Applegate was taken in as a member of this firm. During the early eighties, he spent a few years in his business in Colorado City, the county seat of Mitchell county in West Texas, then in the heart of the great open cattle range, and a famous cattle town of those days. In 1889 he returned to Fort Worth, and not long thereafter he went to south Texas and located at Victoria, representing the above mentioned firm in the southern part of the state. They built several courthouses in those days, including the courthouses at Victoria, Goliad, Bay City, Liberty, LaGrange and Lockhart.

In 1900 Mr. Applegate moved to Houston. In 1902 he established at Beaumont, and there built the Y. M. C. A. Building and the First Baptist Church, both on Forsyth Street. Since then, among a large number of other buildings, he has constructed the T. S. Reed wholesale grocery house, the Norvell-Wilder wholesale hardware building, the N. Blanchette Building, the Plaza Hotel at Port Arthur, and the Millard, Pennsylvania Avenue and Averill School Buildings in Beaumont.

Mr. Applegate did not move his family from Houston to Beaumont until 1905. However, since the latter year, Beaumont has been his permanent residence. He has a beautiful residence constructed by his own design, at 2020 Franklin Street. Mr. Applegate married Miss Rebecca Waggoner, who was born at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They have four children, namely: Mrs. Florence Kuckert, Jay J. Applegate, Henry C. Applegate and Miss Edith Applegate.

JOHN W. LEWIS. In looking around for men of vigorous and forcible character who have taken important and prominent part in the affairs of men, the biographer is not expected to deal only with valiant and martial heroes; for in the world of science and arts, the professions and politics of the present day, are found men of action, capable and earnest, whose talents, enterprise and energy command the respect of their fellow men, and whose lives are worthy examples and objects of emulation. That the life of such a person should have its public record is peculiarly proper, because a knowledge of men whose substantial fame rests upon their attainments, character and success, must necessarily exert a wholesome influence on the rising generation of the American people. It is in this connection that it is appropriate to review in this volume, even though briefly, the circumstances of the life of John W. Lewis, one of the leading members of the Houston bar.

Mr. Lewis was born in Montgomery county, Texas, in 1868, and is a son of John M. and Mattie (Woodson) Lewis. The family was founded in the Southwest in 1842, when John M. Lewis, Sr., the grandfather of Mr. Lewis, gathered his family about him, and with his household goods and slaves left his Virginia home and with the true spirit of the pioneer set off overland for the Republic of Texas, where he felt he could find a location where the country was not crowded. The journey was long and tedious, being made by water and on foot, as the railroads had not yet penetrated the great Southwest, but eventually the trip was completed, and Mrs. Lewis settled on a large plantation in what is now Montgomery county, a tract consisting of between two and three leagues of land. A lawyer by profession, he at once took a prominent part in the great political controversies of his day, and from 1843 to February, 1846, served as speaker of the House of Congress of the Republic of Texas, being the last individual to hold that position when Texas became a State. He was widely known in his section, taking an active part in business, professional and public affairs, and died in 1862, one of his county's best esteemed men.

John M. Lewis, Jr., was also born in Virginia, and was a child when brought to Texas by his parents. Like his father, he took up the legal profession, and for many years served as county judge of Montgomery county. During the war between the States he enlisted for service in the Confederate army, being a member of Hood's famous Brigade. His death occurred in 1909. The Woodson family came to Texas from Georgia about 1856, when Mrs. Lewis was a young lady and settled in Montgomery county, where members of the family took an active part in the development of the section, many of the name still being residents of that locality.

John W. Lewis received his early education in the public and high schools of Montgomery, and early gave evidence of a desire to follow the profession in which both his father and grandfather had been so successful. Accordingly, he entered the law department of the University of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, being admitted to the bar during the same year, entered immediately upon the practice of his profession at Conroe, Montgomery county. In 1899 he was elected county attorney of Montgomery county, and served efficiently in that office for four years, and in 1903 again resumed his private practice. He came to Houston in 1905, in order to secure a wider field for the demonstration of his high attainments, and this city has since been his field of practice, his offices being located at No. 601 Union National Bank Building. His thorough knowledge of his calling has made him recognized among his professional brethren as a valuable assistant or a formidable opponent, while his strict adherence to the unwritten ethics of the vocation has gained their confidence and esteem. He has shown some interest in fraternal work, being a Master Mason, and having attained to the Eighteenth degree, Scottish Rite, and also holding membership in the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His social connections are with the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club and the Thalian Club of Houston.

ANDREW L. JACKSON. The last mayor of Houston under the old municipal charter before the adoption of the commission form of government was Andrew L. Jackson. Mr. Jackson who is one of the prominent attorneys of the south Texas bar and has been in the practice of law for a quarter of a century, was elected mayor of Houston for a term of two years in 1904. Chiefly owing to his own insistent activity in inaugurating the commission form of government he served as mayor only until July, 1905, at which date the five commissioners took office under the new charter. As mayor at the time of the charter campaign, his position naturally was the center of the opposing forces. He realized that the majority of the people wanted the new form of municipal government, and without considering his own interests in the matter gave the weight of both his personal and official influence to expedite the movement. In this way his leadership had much to do with having the charter adopted at the earliest possible time, and as

soon as the charter had come from the legislature he ordered an election to choose the five commissioners designated in the new law. His own term of office did not expire until 1906, but by hastening the adoption of the charter and the election of the commissioners he retired so that the commission began its duty in July, 1905.

Andrew L. Jackson was born near Weimar in Colorado county, Texas, November 11, 1863, a son of Daniel W. and Susan Elizabeth (Lee) Jackson. His father was a native of Georgia, and came to Texas in 1854. The mother was born in Alabama, and had come to this state with her people in 1857. After his marriage Daniel W. Jackson located in Colorado county, where he was for many years a successful farmer and stock raiser. By profession he was a civil engineer and surveyor, and did much work in that line, and also represented Colorado county in the state legislature. His death occurred July 13, 1904.

Andrew L. Jackson was reared on the home farm in Colorado county, where he also attended the public schools. For two terms he was a student in the noted Bingham school at Asheville, North Carolina, and his collegiate career was spent in the University of Texas where he was graduated A. B. in 1887. In the following year he graduated from the law department LL. B. and in the same year was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Texas. Up to 1894 Mr. Jackson was in the practice of law at LaGrange, and in that year moved to Houston where he has since enjoyed an extensive general practice, the only important interruption being during his term of Mayor. On retiring from that office he resumed his active relations with the law, and now has one of the best practices in Houston. His offices are in the Paul Building.

Mr. Jackson is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1888 he married Miss Susan Rutherford, daughter of A. S. Rutherford of Austin, Texas. The Rutherford family originally came from Georgia, and were among the early settlers of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have six children, Fannie Lee, Daniel W. Rutherford, Andrew L., Jr., Elizabeth and Homer. Their home is at 3202 Milam Street.

THOMAS M. KENNERLY. A member of an old and honored family of Texas, whose representatives have ever been numbered among the builders of the commonwealth, Thomas M. Kennerly, one of Houston's foremost legists, stands as an example of well won, deserving, self-made success. From his forebears he inherited the best of legacies, health, industry and integrity.

Mr. Kennerly was born in what is now Lee county, then a part of Washington county, Texas, in 1874, and is a son of Joshua H. and Hannah (Hunton) Kennerly. The family was founded in the Lone Star State by the grandfather, Everton Kennerly, who came to Texas from South Carolina, and located near Independence, Washington county, where he was a pioneer school teacher. He belonged to the class of men who assisted in blazing the trail for future generations and civilization, but did not live to see his labors bear fruit, as he was called by death during the early 'thirties, when still in the prime of life. Joshua H. Kennerly was born near where Caldwell, Texas, now is, in 1831, was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was so engaged throughout his life. During the war between the South and the North he fought as a Confederate soldier as a member of Waul's Legion, a famous organization recruited at Brenham, Texas. His wife was a native of Arkansas.

Thomas M. Kennerly received his early education in the public schools of Lee (then Washington) county, and in the high school at Giddings. He then procured law books and began the study of his chosen calling during such time as he could spare from his work, and after some preparation entered the law offices of Rector & Harris, and later studied under the preceptorship of Judge Ed. R. Sinks, of Giddings. After his admission to the bar, in 1893, he at once began the practice of his profession at Giddings, but four years later, desiring a wider field for the display of his abilities, came to Houston, this city since having been the scene of his activities. Mr. Kennerly was endowed with superior talents, and had worthy ambition to aid his industry, his excellent training and his good business ability, but was content to take his humble place among the toilers of the city, where he has grown with its growth and shared in its unwonted prosperity. While he has labored to build up his own fortune, however, he has toiled with no less assiduity to foster institutions of educat[illegible]l charity.

As a member of the Baptist church he was instrumental in the organization of two of the younger congregations of the city, one in 1904 and the other in 1908, and was chairman of the building committee of the Baptist Temple, Houston Heights, which was completed in April, 1913. He was one of those who conceived the idea of the Baptist Sanitarium at Houston, and an organizer of that worthy institution in 1907, and was likewise one of the organizers of the Star of Hope Mission of this city. In his profession he has won distinctive place. From June, 1903, to December, 1906, he served as referee in bankruptcy at Houston, and at the time of the receivership of the Houston Oil Company he was attorney for the receiver. On the reorganization of that company, July 1, 1909, he was retained as attorney for the new concern, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to the duties of his office. He maintains well-appointed offices at No. 907 Scanlan Building.

In 1895 Mr. Kennerly was married to Miss Evalena Meineke, daughter of C. Meineke, of Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, who served as a Confederate soldier during the war between the States. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Irl F. and Everton. The family residence is located at No. 1523 Boulevard, Houston Heights, a suburb of Houston.

CHARLES A. LEE, D. D. S. The improvements made and changes effected through a better knowledge of the science of dental surgery are most remarkable. No science has shown more rapid advancement within the past several decades than that which deals with the care and preservation of the teeth. The dental fraternity of Houston is represented by as fine a body of men as can be gathered anywhere in the country, men who have trained themselves by the present exhaustive course which has reduced the care, preservation and restoration of teeth, and the treatment of the various disorders attendant upon them, to an exact science. Among those who have built up a large practice and thoroughly established themselves in the confidence of their community, is Charles A. Lee, D. D. S., who has well-appointed offices at Room No. 606, Scanlan Building. He is a son of the South, and was born at Ludlow, Scott county, Mississippi, in 1875, a son of Thomas H. and Alitha (Denson) Lee.

Doctor Lee is a descendant of the Virginia Lees, his grandfather being a native of the Old Dominion and an early pioneer settler of Central Mississippi, where he was the owner of a large plantation. His son, Thomas H. Lee, inherited a part of the famous old H. B. Lee homestead and plantation, and passed his life in agricultural pursuits in the South, being one of his community's prominent and highly respected men.

The early education of Doctor Lee was secured in the public schools of his native county, and his professional studies were prosecuted in the Atlanta (Georgia) Dental College. After his graduation from that institution, in 1896, he came to Hallettsville, Texas, where he was engaged in practice until 1903, in which year he came to Houston. This city has since been his field of practice, and he has succeeded in building up a large and repre-

V. A. Collins

sentative professional business. He is a thorough master of his vocation, keeping fully abreast of its various developments and advancements, and is professor of prosthetic dentistry and crown and bridge work in the Texas Dental College, Houston. He has cared for little except his profession and his home, and has not identified himself with any social or fraternal orders except the Z. Z. Club of Houston, of which he is vice-president. He has not been interested in public matters, except as a good citizen, but has been ready at all times to aid in movements which have been introduced with the idea of bettering municipal conditions.

In 1898 Doctor Lee was united in marriage with Miss Eva Ratliff, daughter of Capt. William Ratliff, of Sunnybrook, Rankin county, Mississippi, who for many years was prominent in that State. He represented his district in the State Legislature for a long period, and took a prominent part in business and political activities. During the war between the States he served as a captain in the Confederate army. Doctor and Mrs. Lee have no children. Their comfortable residence is located at No. 1318 Rosalie avenue.

Hon. Vinson Allen Collins. As a teacher, lawyer and legislator, Mr. Collins, of Beaumont, has throughout his career lived in close touch with the people, and with a broad knowledge and deep conviction as to the needs of modern government, has also acquired the practical ability for action in the right direction, in reaching some of the economic and legislative ideals which are now so prominently discussed in our community and state and national life. Since 1910 Mr. Collins has represented the Fourteenth Senatorial District in the State Senate, and his record in behalf of progressive legislation, particularly along those lines affecting social and industrial affairs, places him among the leaders of modern thought and action in this state.

Vinson Allen Collins is a native Texan, and was born in Hardin county, March 1, 1867, a son of Warren J. and Eboline (Valentine) Collins. Natives of Jones county, Mississippi, both parents are still living. The father came to Texas in 1853, and assisted in surveying the lines of Hardin county, which originally was a part of Jefferson county, when he first settled there. Hardin county remained his home until the spring of 1882, when he moved to Tyler county, where he still has his homestead. In late years, retired from active work as a farmer, which has been his lifelong vocation, he and Mrs. Collins spend much of their time with their children in Beaumont, and in Tyler and Hardin counties.

Vinson A. Collins had a farm training of which he is very proud. He attended the schools of Hardin and Tyler counties during his youth, and in 1888, at the age of twenty-one, qualified for teacher and took up that profession, which he followed until 1901, excepting the years spent in school. In 1893 he graduated from the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, and during the following year was principal of the public schools at Kountze, county seat of Hardin county. In 1894 he began a period of six years as teacher in Grand Saline, Van Zandt county, and while there took up the study of law. Admitted to the bar at Kountze in 1901, in the same year he established his office at Beaumont, which has since been his home. Mr. Collins established himself as a lawyer at Beaumont soon after the oil boom had struck that city, and he was thoroughly familiar with conditions and the people in that part of the state, and experienced no difficulty in getting a start as a practicing lawyer. For many years he has been interested in local and state politics, and his long career as a teacher in different sections of southeastern Texas and in the law gave him all the support he needed for his progress in political affairs. In 1902 he was appointed assistant county attorney under L. B. Hightower, Jr., serving as such for two years. That experience proved a good schooling in criminal practice. However, as a lawyer, he has specialized in real estate law, and most of his practice is connected with that class of litigation.

His larger political career was begun with his election to the state senate in 1910, representing the Fourteenth district. As a "holdover," he served in the senate until the summer of 1913 for two regular and two extra sessions. During the session of 1913 Mr. Collins was chairman of the committee on Commerce and Manufacturing, and a member of various other committees. In 1913 he was author of the Employes' Compensation Bill, which became a law. He was joint author of the bill, also passed and signed, prohibiting the employment of females more than fifty-four hours a week in certain industries. In both the regular sessions he introduced compulsory school attendance and child labor bills, the latter modeled upon the national uniform child labor law. Both of these failed of passage, but such legislation always makes slow progress, and there is no question that Mr. Collins has initiated a movement which in a few years will bear fruit in this direction of social justice. Mr. Collins has the distinction of having been author of the first law in Texas providing for eight-hour labor on public works in the state. Practically every judicious labor measure under consideration by the senate during his term received his active and vigorous support. His work as senator, according to the plan just suggested, shows him to be thoroughly progressive, and all his influence is directed along the lines of enlightened public sentiment. Mr. Collins favors strong prohibition laws, and is in favor of the initiative and referendum and the recall.

Mr. Collins has been a member of the Christian Church since 1890. His fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of the Maccabees. His first wife, who died in 1900, was Miss Lizzie Hopkins. Their two children are: Carr P. and Hallie H. Collins. The maiden name of the present Mrs. Collins was Nannie Kuykendall. They were married at Grand Saline, Texas, where Miss Kuykendall was born and reared, a member of one of the oldest families in east Texas, and in Van Zandt county. Of this marriage four children have been born: Allene, Warren K., Lillian Mae, and Jack D.

Charles T. McElvaney. It is one of the appropriate events for the closing years of a long career of service that the mature experience of life should be honored with public office, of the dignity such as executive of a city enjoys. In the spring of 1913 the citizens of Denison elected as their mayor Charles T. McElvaney, who was for many years master mechanic with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Denison, and whose service in that department of railroading and with other industrial concerns covers a period of forty-five years. He is one of the veterans of railroad circles in the southwest, and a man of the highest probity of character and standing as a citizen.

Charles T. McElvaney was born September 4, 1851, at Hornell, New York, the oldest in a family of five children of Charles T. and Alta Palmer McElvaney. He is now the only one of the immediate family in Texas. On his mother's side, the Palmers have a large descent in New York State. His father, who was born in New York, the mother being a native of Vermont, was likewise a railroad man, and for twenty years held the post of locomotive engineer with the Erie Railroad. Later he was for about eight years master mechanic for the M. K. & T. Railroad in the southwest. From the M. K. & T. he went to a similar positon with the Northern Pacific and after about ten years retired from service, and died in Oklahoma in 1907 at the age of about seventy-eight years. His wife passed away about 1865.

Mayor McElvaney got his education in the New York public schools. He was seventeen years old when

his experience in the mechanical department of railroading began. He was a machinist's apprentice in the Erie shops at Buffalo, from 1868 to 1872. From the latter year until 1880 he worked as a machinist for different railroad companies, was locomotive engineer on several different lines, principally the Erie, from 1880 to 1883, from the latter until 1887 was superintendent of machinery for the Osage Coal & Mining Company in Oklahoma, and then came to Denison, Texas, where he was general foreman in the M. K. & T. Shops during 1887-88. Promoted to master mechanic, he served continuously in that capacity at Denison from 1888 to 1899, and finally resigned to accept the superintendency of the mechanical department of the American Cotton Company, with headquarters at Denison. The general offices of this company, are in New York City. His work for this well known corporation continued from 1899 to 1902, a little more than three years. However, with comparatively brief exceptions, Mr. McElvaney has always been identified with the railroad service, and resigned his position with the American Cotton Company to return to the M. K. & T. as master mechanic. He finally resigned that position on February 1, 1913, about forty-five years from the time he had begun as a machinist's apprentice back in New York.

In April, 1913, Mr. McElvaney was elected mayor of Denison, and has made a very popular and efficient official. In his political views he is liberal and votes for the man rather than the party. Fraternally his membership is with the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has long been a member and is now a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Denison.

On May 15, 1889, at Pilot Grove, Missouri, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Maud Davis, a daughter of Joseph and J. Davis, her father a grain dealer for many years, and also judge in several courts in Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. McElvaney have been born a fine family of seven children, as follows: Charles, now twenty-three years, is a machinist with the M. K. & T. R. R. at Denison; Lyle, aged twenty-one is a stenographer in the M. K. & T. Offices at Dallas; Estelle, aged eighteen, graduated from the Denison high school in 1912 and lives at home; Eugene, aged sixteen, is in school; Marie, aged twelve, is also in school; Maud, is ten years old and attending the Denison public school; and Lucie Avis, is the youngest and is eight years of age. Mr. McElvaney has always thoroughly appreciated his climate and resources, as well as the social advantages of life in north Texas. He has lived in Denison for many years, and has done all he could to forward the growth of the city along substantial and permanent lines.

JOSEPH G. ELLIS, M. D. For more than a quarter of a century Joseph G. Ellis, M. D., has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Denison, Texas, and here he is regarded as one of Grayson county's leading specialists. Holding in high regard the responsibilities of his calling, he has ever been true to its highest ethics and evidence of his standing in the professional world is found in the esteem in which he is held among physicians and surgeons of this part of the Lone Star state. Doctor Ellis was born June 5, 1849, near Monroe, Louisiana, and is a son of Benjamin C. and Charity (Field) Ellis, of Irish descent. After their marriage the parents lived for a time in Louisville, Kentucky, but eventually removed to Louisiana, where the father was a merchant, planter and slaveholder, and where he passed away about the year 1870. Of the children of Benjamin C. and Charity Ellis, but four survived, and of these Doctor Ellis is the youngest. The mother passed to her final rest in 1910.

Joseph G. Ellis received his early educational training in public and private schools in Louisiana, and his first employment was as a teacher, a vocation which he followed both in Louisiana and Texas. He took a collegiate course at Homer, the county seat of Claiborne county, Louisiana, and pursued his medical studies at the Hospital College, Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Ellis' first experience as a practitioner was attained at Oak Ridge, following which he went to Shreveport, Louisiana, and about 1886 came to Texas, first settling in the city of Houston. He remained, however, in that city only about six months, going to San Antonio, where he remained about the same length of time, and in 1888 came to Denison, which has since been the scene of his activities and his successes. He maintains a suite of offices at No. 417½ Main street, and is there in the enjoyment of an excellent practice, secured through his devotion to his profession, his natural inclination, his wide knowledge and his sympathetic and kindly nature. Personally a man of genial presence, his visitor is invariably put at his ease by the old-fashioned courtesy and sociability of the Doctor. He has never ceased being a student, endeavoring continually to keep fully abreast of the various advancements which are marking the progress of the profession. He is a member of the Texas State Medical Society and the Grayson County Medical Association. Doctor Ellis has supreme faith in the future of Denison, where he has seen so many changes take place, and not the least of this, is based upon the confidence he places in its healthy climate, it having been found that the city has the third smallest death rate in the United States for a city of its size. He is popular fraternally, belonging to the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Fraternal Union. His political connection is with the Democratic party, although he has confined his activities in this line to supporting the campaigns of his party and his friends and to taking an interest in those things which he feels will affect the welfare of his community.

On May 26, 1884, Doctor Ellis was married at Merrouge, Louisiana, to Miss Anna Turpin, daughter of Bernard Turpin, who was a planter of Louisiana, and a slaveholder prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. Three children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Ellis: Leland C. and J. G., Jr., who are both practicing physicians and surgeons of Denison and in partnership with their father in practice here; and Miss Stella A., who lives at home with her parents. The comfortable family home is located at No. 401 West Morton street.

LORENZO J. GEER. The life of Lorenzo J. Geer, of Gainesville, Texas, is a splendid example of what brains and hard work and a determination to succeed can do for a man. When he started in life he had only a high school education and he started at the very foot of the ladder but he has passed on the way many men who have had college educations and a good foundation to begin with, but were lacking in ambition or strength of character. He is not yet forty but he is local manager of the Texas Power and Light Company of Gainesville, and has been extremely successful, not only in his profession but also in winning and keeping friends.

Lorenzo J. Geer was born in Texarkana, Texas, July 31st, 1874. His father was Jefferson Geer and his mother was Angeline (Anderson) Geer. Jefferson Geer's parents were natives of Missouri, and those of his wife's were from Illinois. He was a railroad man all if his life, his death occurring in 1908. His widow is still living and makes her home in Sherman, Texas. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Geer, only three of whom are living as follows: Lorenzo J., the eldest; William H., a railroad engineer of Dallas, Texas, and Edna, the wife of William M. Shoemaker, a conductor on a railroad running out of Sherman.

The first education that Lorenzo J. Geer received was

Quentin D. Cosley.

a school at Long View, Texas. He later attended the schools of Sherman, both the grammar and high schools, and being a graduate of the latter. His parents could not afford to send him to college so as soon as his high school course was completed he went to work. This was at the age of nineteen and his first position was in a machine shop in Sherman. After a short time here he entered the employ of a railroad company in Sherman, remaining in this place for two years. His next move was to enter the service of the Electric Company in Sherman as an engineer at the power house. He was with this power company for a year and a half and then worked for the city of Sherman as a stationary engineer for two years. Each one of these positions was an advance over the one he had previously filled and he was hard at work all the time, improving each opportunity to acquire further knowledge and fit himself for holding more responsible positions.

It was in 1900 that he came to Gainesville, Texas, as chief engineer for the Texas Power and Light Company, which was at that time owned by the Gainesville Electric Company. He was at that time only twenty-six years of age and it was a fine position for him. He served in this capacity for five years and was then appointed general superintendent and chief engineer. Until December 1, 1912, he held this position and then he received the promotion to the position of local manager, a post which he has filled ever since. During the time in which Mr. Geer has been in charge of this plant it has been increased in size by about two-thirds of its former size. He has given satisfaction not only to the officials of the company but to the public.

In politics Mr. Geer is a member of the Democratic party and he has always taken a keen interest in politics. He has served four consecutive terms as a member of the city council, eight years in all. In religious matters he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been prominent in both the fraternal orders of which he is a member, being a Past Noble Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also a member of the Grand Lodge of Texas, and in the Knights of Pythias he has held several chairs.

Mr. Geer was married to Miss Adele Whitehurst, on December 19, 1894. She was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Med Whitehurst, of that state, her mother also being a native Tennesseean. Mr. Whitehurst has been connected with the Gas Company in Sherman for many years and her parents make their home in the latter city. She is one of five children, the others being as follows: Eugene, of Corpus Christi, Texas; Joseph D., of Los Angeles, California; Other, of Amarillo, Texas and Claine, of Sherman, Texas. To Mr. Geer and his wife six children have been born, namely, John, who is in the high school of Gainesville; Dewey, Louis, Arthur Lee and Marie who are all in school; and Charlie, who is too small to go to school.

Jesse Newton Bass. Retired from active business since 1903, Jesse Newton Bass may yet look back and contemplate with satisfaction the most strenuous career as a farmer and business man. He was widely known as an agricultural man in Texas up to 1886, when he established himself in the grocery business in Gainesville, and here continued in business until he felt himself able to retire from active operations. He is a native son of Tennessee, born in Haywood in 1836, and is the son of Barnibas and Penelope (Milford) Bass. The father was a farmer and a native of Alabama, and the paternal grandfather of Mr. Bass was also of the same nativity and occupation.

Jesse Newton Bass is one of the twelve children born to his parents, of which goodly number ten reached years of maturity, and of which three are living today. Albert W. is a resident of Jackson county, Arkansas, where he is living as a well-to-do retired farmer. Jesse Newton is the second oldest living child, and the third is Edna, the widow of William Highfield, of Scott county, Arkansas. Mr. Bass was reared to young manhood on his father's farms, going with the family to Arkansas in 1844. He lacked an education of any sort, and the only acquaintance he has with schools and schooling is represented by five days spent by him in a writing school in Brazos, Texas. When the family moved to Arkansas, the father purchased land there and devoted himself to farming during the remainder of his life, and he lived to reach the age of seventy-eight years.

When Jesse Bass was twenty-five years old he launched out for himself, making his way first to Texas, where he stayed until the Civil war broke out. He then enlisted promptly in a Confederate regiment and served throughout the long war in the Army of Tennessee. Mr. Bass saw much active service, and had an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with every aspect of war. He was captured at Vicksburg during the siege of forty-eight days and nights, and besides the Vicksburg affairs, participated in five of the bloodiest battles of the war. During all his service he received but one injury, that being a gun shot wound in the neck, which proved not too serious.

With the close of the war, Mr. Bass returned to his old home in Arkansas, where he bought some land and settled down, apparently, to life in that state. He made two crops and then gave up his resistance to the call of Texas, and sacrificing his interests there, he made his way back to the Lone Star state, accompanied by his wife, whom he had married after his return from the war. Mr. Bass settled in Williamson county, Texas, and farmed there for a time, but was not wholly satisfied with the location. In the years that elapsed between then and 1886 he conducted farming operations in many of the farming sections of the state, and finally gave up the project to engage in the grocery business in Gainesville. He carried on a most successful business there for four years, and in 1903 disposed of his interests and retired from all active pursuits, since which time he has been enjoying the fruits of his labors of former years. Later he moved to Mangum, Oklahoma, and in a thriving little city there he engaged in the feed business, but after five years he returned to Gainesville, and he may be said to have retired permanently on this occasion.

Mr. Bass is a Democrat, and he makes no exceptions to his political faith at any time, or on any occasion. He has never been an office seeker, but just a plain, straightforward, stanch Democrat, ready to work for the party interests at all times, and giving of his influence and energies in its behalf. For forty-five years he has been a member of the Methodist church, and is known for one of the stanchest members of that churchly body here.

In 1863 Mr. Bass married Sarah Axley, a native daughter of Arkansas. One child was born to them, who died in infancy, and the young mother died in 1867. In December, 1872, Mr. Bass married a second time, when Vinie Dowell became his wife. Five children were born of this latter union. Sarah Elizabeth, the first born, is the wife of James R. Cole, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and they have one child: Albert A. of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Ella A. is the widow of C. H. Smith, of Gainesville, Texas. Mr. Smith was secretary and treasurer of the Teague Company, a prosperous merchandise concern of Gainesville. Lovie is the wife of William Easley of Gainesville, where he is a prominent cotton buyer. Belvidere is the wife of C. H. Leonard, a newspaper man of Gainesville, Texas.

Judge Quentin D. Corley. Probably few men in the entire state of Texas have better exemplified the principle of self-help, or have made better use of the opportunities of life in spite of the limitations of physical powers, than the present judge of the Dallas county courts, Quentin D. Corley. In the city of Dallas, in Dallas county, Judge Corley is one of the most

popular officials and his career is probably familiar to the majority of the local citizenship. His has been a career of loyal usefulness and service, and his general popularity is based, not only upon his personal character and his gallant fight against difficulties, but upon his practical value as a working member of his community. He has been a man of worth, and well deserves the esteem with which he is greeted by all his fellow citizens.

Quentin D. Corley was born in the old town of Mexia, Limestone county, Texas, on the twenty-first of January, 1884. His parents were Daniel J. and Callie (Daniels) Corley, who formerly lived in Alabama, and who came to Texas about the year 1874, locating at Mexia, where they were long well known and substantial citizens. The father followed the occupation of contractor and builder, and many of the larger buildings in Mexia were constructed through his labor and supervision.

Judge Corley lived in Limestone, Hunt and Clay counties, before coming to Dallas in 1895, and up to that time had attended the common schools in the localities in which his residence had been. In 1901 he was graduated from the Oak Cliff high school, and at the entrance of his business career took up work as a bookkeeper and stenographer, an occupation which he followed for four years. During this time he was making ready for a larger field of usefulness, and had studied civil engineering with the intention of following that profession. Just when he was about ready to take up the active work of this profession, an accident in which he was involved at Utica, New York, on September 18, 1905, deprived him of both hands and one arm and shoulder. This injury and loss of useful members would have discouraged many a young man with less energy and ambition than Judge Corley, but though balked of his ambition in one line, he, as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, diverted his attention to the study of law, in the offices of Muse & Allen at Dallas, and in 1907, successfully passed the bar examination and became a duly qualified lawyer of the Dallas county bar.

Soon afterward began his career in public affairs. In 1908 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and his service in that capacity was of such a character that in the campaign of 1912 he was placed upon the ticket for the office of county judge, and was choosen by a gratifying majority. The fiscal and administrative affairs of the county could not have been placed in better hands than those of Judge Corley, who throughout his career in public life, has shown an unquestionable devotion to the public welfare, and has also exemplified that efficient honesty that is everywhere needed in the public service.

Around the courthouse Judge Corley is known as the "Armless Wonder." For the better use of his own injured body, and also as a boon to others suffering similar deficiencies, Judge Corley has invented an automatic hook for his left arm, a patent having been issued in 1912, and also an apparatus for adjusting his collar, also patented in 1912. By the aid of these inventions, he has the use of pen, pencil, knife and is able to write in longhand or can use the typewriter, and can do many things, which are hardly conceivable without the full use of his arms.

The fact that he has no hands and only part of one arm has not prevented County Judge Quentin D. Corley from joining the ranks of Dallas motorists. He purchased an automobile and showed his friends that he could operate it very cleverly. He has invented an application by which he regulates the flow of gasoline and controls the speed of his car, and a second attachment by which he guides the machine. Two leather straps enable him to crank the car without assistance. "I think I will have solid tires put on," Judge Corley said. "It would take too much time for me to put on a pneumatic tire if I had a puncture."

Judge Corley was married on the fourteenth of April, 1910, to Miss Hattie W. Robertson, a daughter of J. M. and Penelope Robertson of Dallas. They are the parents of one child, Hattie Louise Corley, who was born June 29, 1911. Judge Corley's residence is at 83 North Beckley street, and his offices are in the county building.

S. William Gibson. A successful business man of Gainesville, Mr. Gibson is a self-made man, beginning his career with little education, and in the minor positions of the world's work, and gradually promoting himself to a place of independence.

S. William Gibson was born in San Xevar, Argentine Republic, South America, March 3, 1874, a son of Samuel & Lucinda A. (Moore) Gibson. The father was born in Upper Lake, California, and the mother in Portland, Oregon, and they were married in South America. The father went to South America when a boy of fourteen, became identified with the great stock industry of the Argentine Republic, and is still active there, being a dealer in stock on a large scale. There were four children in the family, the others being David C. of Helper, Utah; and Henry L. and Mary, both deceased. S. William Gibson was eleven years old when he left home and started out to make his own way. At the time he was living with his mother at San Angelo, Texas, and his first work was in calling the train crews for the Santa Fe Road at the San Angelo shops. He was connected in different capacities in the railroad service, was promoted for efficiency, until he became a locomotive engineer. He held the post of engineer for six years, until an accident on the road caused him to retire from railroading. In the meantime he had supplemented his deficiencies of early education by a course in a business college, and has by his industrious efforts placed himself on a plane of opportunity with other men. In 1911 he began work for a Gainesville undertaker, and soon went away to an embalming college in Cincinnati, where he acquired a technical and professional knowledge of the business. Then returning to Gainesville he bought out his former employer, and since May, 1912, has conducted a high class establishment in the city. In politics Mr. Gibson is a Democrat, without any aspirations for office. He is an officer in the Masonic Lodge, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His business establishment is located at 16 Main Street in Gainesville.

Mr. Gibson was married January 25, 1899, to Miss Minnie M. Rouse, a native of Rogers, Arkansas, and a daughter of James A. and Julia (Beck) Rouse. Her parents now live in Kansas City, Missouri, her father having been a farmer. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, all of them attending school at Gainesville, are Harry L., Achsa D., and Ocyte B.

Parx O. Hays. The best years of Parx O. Hays' life thus far have been passed in Texas, chiefly in Gainesville, where the family settled in the early eighties, when Mr. Hays was yet a small child. He was for some years identified with his father, in young manhood, in the packing and retail meat business, but when he launched out as the head of a family, he withdrew from that connection and has since been identified with the land and loan business, in co-partnership with his brother. Success has attended his efforts, and Mr. Hays stands among the leading business men of his community today.

Born in Georgia in 1876, Mr. Hays is the son of Lawrence R. and Lucy (Carpenter) Hays. The father came to Texas with his family in 1881, later locating in Arkansas and remaining there for two years, when he returned to Texas and coming direct to Gainesville, settled there and became engaged in the packing business. He built a commodious packing house, and began to oper-

e extensively in wholesale and retail meat dealing, continuing active in the packing work until 1907, when he discontinued that phase of the business and has since devoted himself to the wholesale and retail departments of the industry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hays, who make their home in Gainesville, are the parents of five children. They are as follows: Reese A. of Gainesville, where he is engaged in business with the subject; Odessa, the wife of Judge C. R. Pearman, of Gainesville, Texas, who is prosecuting attorney for the county and was at one time judge of the county court; Louanna is the wife of Sidney A. Horn, connected with Val Peers & Company, in which he is a stockholder; Ella died in infancy; Park O. Hays was the second born of the family of five.

Parx Hays grew up at home, gaining his education in the schools which his community provided, and when he reached a reasonable age he began to take an active part in the business of his father, in which he continued until he was twenty-six years old. When he married he engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is in that enterprise associated with his brother, Reese A. Hays, the firm being known as the Hays Land Company. They operate a general land business, operating for themselves and for others in their capacity as brokers and dealers. The firm is known for one of the enterprising and successful ones of the district, and the young men who have fostered the business have shown themselves possessed of excellent ability in their line.

Like his father, Mr. Hays is a Democrat, and like him so, he has never gone in for office seeking at any time. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is one of the worthy citizens of the community, as many will attest.

In 1905 Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Miss Anna Jones, a daughter of C. M. and Bettie (Boyd) Jones, natives of North Carolina and Texas, respectively, and Mrs. Hays is a native daughter of Texas also. Mr. Jones is a retired farmer of Gainesville where he has lived for many years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hays three children have been born: Louanna, Estelle and Margaret Parx Hays. The family takes its proper place in the social life of the community, and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a large circle of the best people here resident.

Dr. William H. Anderson. Since 1898 one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of El Paso, Dr. Anderson has been health officer of this city since 1905 and through his office, as well as through the medium of his individual practice and his public spirited citizenship, has contributed much valuable service to his home city.

William H. Anderson is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was born May 15, 1867, a son of William and Helen M. (Richardson) Anderson. His home was in Kentucky until 1898 at which date he came to El Paso and has been continuously identified with practice of medicine in this city for fifteen years. His early education he obtained in the grade and high schools of Louisville, and he studied medicine in the University of Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1888. As a boy he depended upon his own exertions to secure further means for his higher education. He worked in a store and from his earnings saved enough to pay his way through college. After graduation from medical school he was interne in the City Hospital of Louisville, then moved to Mason county, Kentucky, where he engaged in practice until he came west to El Paso.

Dr. Anderson was married at Aberdeen, Ohio, in 1893 to Miss Carrie Pyles, a daughter of Leonard Pyles of Mason county, Kentucky. Three sons and one daughter were born to Dr. Anderson and wife are named William H., Jr., Charles L., Pauline, and Joseph U. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist church and she takes a very prominent part in the church, being a member of the Ladies' Aid and other organizations. Politically Dr. Anderson is a Democrat, and while not a politician has for a number of years been interested in political thought and activities, and is especially concerned with problems of good government in his home city. He served for four years as assistant city health officer, and since 1905 has been the chief in charge of this very important department of the public service. Among the larger Texas cities, El Paso is now said to possess the best organization for the regulation of sanitary and health matters and for fighting public disease which exists in any municipality of this state. Dr. Anderson is a member of the Masonic Order, having attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

As one of the foremost men of his profession in the state, and also a citizen who has given the best in him for the betterment and wholesome development of El Paso, Dr. Anderson's opinion on his home city is of more than passing interest. In his judgment the city of El Paso offers the best inducements of any of the Texas cities, not only as a place for the acquirement of solid material prosperity, but also for health and the enjoyments of the better proofs of civilization. The climate is unexcelled, the water is second to none in any city in this state, and the municipal government exercises a very fine system of inspection both of foods and dairies, so that the inhabitants are safe-guarded in nearly every direction from the perils of disease which may be caused by carelessness or by social laxness. To incipient cases of tuberculosis, El Paso offers probably the best location in the country for recuperation and for a successful fight against the disease. Dr. Anderson has spent fifteen years of his career in El Paso, has had a more than ordinary success in his profession, and is thoroughly devoted to the welfare and continued prosperity of his home city.

Elmer Dwight Strong, M. D. Engaged in the practice of medicine since 1902, the connection of Dr. Elmer Dwight Strong with El Paso began in 1910, and brief though the time is since his location here, his progress has been exceptional, and he leads in his profession in the city and county. The years in which he practiced in South Dakota and New Mexico were fraught with many pleasing successes, and he came here well fortified by an excellent reputation for professional ability which he has in every way upheld.

Born in Fayetteville, N. Y., on April 4, 1874, Elmer Dwight Strong is the son of Fred and Millie (Utter) Strong, both natives of New York state. The father was born there in 1845 and died in 1893 in South Dakota, when he was forty-eight years of age. He was a farmer, and came from New York state to South Dakota in 1883, there settling at Aberdeen, where he took a prominent and active part in its political life from that time until his death. He engaged in business in Aberdeen, and was one of the successful men of his time there. The mother still survives her husband and is a resident of El Paso today.

Dr. Strong was the only child of his parents. He received his education in the schools of Fayetteville as a boy, and completed his common school training in Aberdeen, finishing the course prescribed by the Aberdeen high school in 1893. He then spent five years in school teaching in Dakota, after which he took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical School in Chicago in 1901. He then entered the Garfield Park Sanitarium in Chicago as an interne, and during the time of his service there took post graduate work at Rush Medical College, after which he felt himself sufficiently fortified in the knowledge of his profession to engage in its practice. He began practice in Bradley, South Dakota, in 1902, continuing there until June, 1905, when he removed to New Mexico, where he was local surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad and mining camp physician for five years. His success in those places was excellent and an excellent preparation for serv-

ice elsewhere, and in 1910 he withdrew from his Mexico practice and came to Texas, locating in El Paso, where he has since remained. While in South Dakota in practice, Dr. Strong was first vice president of the South Dakota Medical Society, and during his stay in New Mexico, he served as health officer of Socorro county.

Dr. Strong is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, and the South Western Surgeons' Railroad Association. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic order, in which he is a member of the Knights Templar, the Shrine and the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. His churchly affiliations are with the Baptist church, and he is a member of the Episcopal Church Club.

Dr. Strong is the owner of a fine ranch at Highland Park, near El Paso. He gives some attention to its care and cultivation, and finds a great deal of pleasure in the work.

On May 7, 1902, Dr. Strong was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Myrtle C. Ailer, daughter of Solomon and Louisa Ailer, of Bellevue, Ohio. To Dr. and Mrs. Strong two children have been born, Bradley Dwight, the first born, is deceased, and the second is Adelaide Geraldine Strong.

HON. ROBERT AUTRY GREER, well known to Beaumont and this section of the state as a prominent and successful lawyer, as well as through his association with the banking interests of the city, has been a resident of the state since 1875, in which year he came to Texas to give attention to the large landed estate of his mother. He was born at Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, in 1854, and is the son of James M. and Mary (Autry) Greer, both natives of Paris, Tennessee.

The Greer family is one of distinguished stock, of Irish origin, the first American progenitors having settled in Virginia. James M. Greer was a lawyer, but he was also a planter when he lived in Marshall county, Mississippi. His home place there was completely devastated by General Grant's army on its way to Vicksburg, and he came with his family to Texas in 1877, locating in Navarro county, about nine miles from Corsicana, although he made his home in the latter named place for several years before his death, being engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Greer's mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, making her home in Beaumont. She is one of the most revered members of the Daughters of the Republic, and although, because of her advanced age, she does not actively participate in the work of the society, she has been accorded high honorary positions in the society. Her father, Micajah Autry, was one of the martyrs of the Alamo, where he met his death with the others of that heroic band in March, 1836. He had come to Texas from Tennessee with Davy Crockett, with whom he was associated in the Texas War for Independence, and Mr. Greer's aged mother has in her possession a greatly treasured relic,—a letter written by her father to her mother back in Mississippi, on the day before the fall of the Alamo. A farewell letter in which he expressed his full knowledge of the impending doom of the besieged Texans. The widow of the martyred Texan was given a large tract of land by the Republic of Texas, about 20,000 acres in all, and it was for the purpose of reclaiming some of this land that Robert Greer came to Texas in 1875, some months in advance of his parents. Mrs. Greer still retains the old Greer home place, nine miles from Corsicana, that being a part of the original grant.

Robert Autry Greer studied law under his father and was licensed to practice in 1880, beginning the practice of his profession in Corsicana, where he continued to be so engaged until 1890, in which year he came to Beaumont. This city has since represented his home and the center of his activities. The early education of Mr. Greer, it should be stated, was gained in th common schools of Holly Springs, and in the Universit of Mississippi at Oxford.

Mr. Greer is a member of the law firm of Greer, Na & Bowers, enjoying a large general civil practice i these parts. He is vice president of the Texas Ban & Trust Company of Beaumont. A brother of M Greer's, D. Edward Greer, is general counsel for th Gulf Pipe Line Company and the Guffey Petroleu interests in Texas. Another brother, Hal W. Greer, wh was formerly associated with Robert A. Greer in lega practice, is now practicing law at Laredo, Texas, whil still another brother, James M. Greer, is a prominen lawyer at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Greer served in the Nineteenth Session of th Texas Legislature, House of Representatives, from Na varro county, and after coming to Beaumont he wa elected state senator, serving as such in the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth sessions, also a member o the house of representatives during the Twenty-seventh session. In all these sessions he acquitted himself wit his accustomed energy and ability. During his servic he was the author of and saw to the passing of th Material and Mechanics Lien Law, and took a prominen part in various other measures. He is a member of th Elks fraternity.

Mr. Greer married Miss Jeanette Stone, who was born at Henderson, Rusk county, Texas, a member of a pioneer family of that county that came from Texas Mr. and Mrs. Greer have one daughter, Miss Mary Greer, who is now in the University of Texas.

M. C. SMITH. One of the best known and most suc essful attorneys of Ballinger is M. C. Smith, engaged i the practice of his profession here since 1886. He ha gained a most excellent reputation in legal circles of th county during the years of his residence and practice, and stands well to the forefront in the ranks of good citizens as well as in his profession. His progress has been o steady growth, well worthy of the energy and applica tion with which has career has been marked. It is more than forty years since he began practice, and among his other distinctions Mr. Smith has to his credit a brief service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states.

M. C. Smith was born on March 7, 1847, in Dublin, Georgia, and is the son of Leonard and Priscilla (Oliver) Smith, both natives of Georgia, and later residents of Louisiana. The father, a man of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a slave holder and planter, who died in Louisiana before the war. The widow and her sons moved to Marlin, Texas, in 1858, and owned farms in the Brazos bottom, which they operated with more or less success for several years after the war. There were twelve children altogether, seven sons and five daughters. Mr. M. C. Smith is the youngest of the family and the only survivor of the twelve.

In Mount Lebanon, Louisiana, and later in Marlin, Independence and Waco, Texas, M. C. Smith gained his early education by attendance at private and collegiate institutions in those places. In 1867 he went east and entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and, in 1870, received from that Institution the degree LL. B. His first practice after his graduation was begun in 1872, in Marlin, Texas, and in 1875, he located in Brownwood, where he remained until 1886, when he came to Ballinger. Both Brownwood and Ballinger, when he began practice in those respective localities, were practically frontier towns, and Mr. Smith has grown up with Western Texas, has been a part of it in its magnificent development, and as years have witnessed many improvements in the civilization and resources of the country, so likewise have they brought increased dignity and honor to this well known lawyer. Mr. Smith has continued in practice at Ballinger for twenty-seven years, each year adding something to his popularity as an attor-

R. A. Green.

ey of skill and position in the county, and he ranks mong the most honored and ablest men of the profes- on.

Always a Democrat, Mr. Smith has been a staunch efender of the party, and has served it well in all the ears since he came to man's estate. When the war roke out, Mr. Smith then only a boy, enlisted in Com- any B of Waller's Battalion in Tom Green's Brigade, erving from January, 1864, to the close of the war.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Ballinger Commercial lub, and of the Presbyterian church, with which he has ong been identified in an active manner. He was mar- ied on the seventh day of October, 1877, to Miss Dona . Tanner, at Brownwood. She is the daughter of "Sol" nd C. A. (George) Tanner, and was born at Blanco, 'exas, in 1860. Her father was a well known stockman nd ranger before the Civil war. Three children have een born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, two girls and one boy. Irs. Hermia Turbeville lives in Ballinger, where her usband is a music dealer; Miss Marryatt is one of the taff of high school teachers in Ballinger, having charge f the Latin and German. M. C. Smith, Jr., is now a tudent in the Ballinger high school.

Col. Jonas Shearn Rice. In the group of men who ompose the leaders in Texas finance and larger business, here is at this time not a more prominent figure than ol. J. S. Rice of Houston. The name itself has for a umber of years had a prestige which would be sufficient s an asset in almost any enterprise with which it is ssociated. Colonel Rice began his career about forty ears ago as clerk in a railroad office, then some years ater became one of the minor employees in a Houston ank, and thirty years ago his name first acquired large rominence in the industrial affairs of southern Texas hen he and his brother, William M. Rice, went into the umber industry. Jonas Shearn Rice was born in Hous- on, Texas, November 25, 1855, and is a son of Frederick nd Charlotte M. (Baldwin) Rice. On both his father's nd his mother's side he is descended from American evolutionary stock, and is of Scotch-Irish and English xtraction. One of his great-grandfathers named Hall as wounded in the battle of Lexington in 1775, but ved to be one hundred and two years old, and spent all is lifetime in Massachusetts. Frederick A. Rice, the ather, was born in Massachusetts, located at Houston n 1850, and for many years was identified with mercan- le and railroad interests. He was one of the builders f the Old Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and in very way one of the most progressive citizens in that poch of development which began before the war, and hich produced the metropolis of south Texas. His eath occurred in 1901 at the age of seventy-one years. Ie was a brother of the late William M. Rice, founder f the Rice Institute of Houston. Charlotte Baldwin ice, the mother, was born in New York State, a daugh- er of Horace Baldwin, whose brother-in-law, was A. C. llen, one of the owners of the original town site and ounders of the city of Houston in 1836. Horace Bald- in, himself, located in Texas in 1840, and was engaged n the transportation along the gulf coast and from Hous- on down the bayou. In 1844 he was honored with elec- on to the office of Mayor at Houston. There were even sons and three daughters in the family of Fred- ick A. Rice and wife, and Colonel Rice was the oldest f the children.

Colonel Rice completed his education in the Texas Mili- ary Institute at Austin, and left school in October, 1874, t the age of nineteen, in order to become a railroad erk under J. Waldo, who was general freight and assenger agent of the Houston & Texas Central Rail- oad. In 1879 he left railroading to become bookkeeper nd teller for the National Exchange Bank of Houston. In 1881 Colonel Rice and his brother, William M. Rice, ngaged in the sawmill business in Tyler county, and om that time forward he has been identified with many of the larger business affairs and interests of the state. Governor Culberson, in 1895, appointed him financial agent of the Texas State Penitentiary, a position which he held until 1899. Governor Sayers then appointed him superintendent of the Texas State Penal System. He resigned that office in 1902 and returned to Houston, which city has since been his home and the center of his large and financial business undertakings. From 1904 to 1909 he was one of the receivers for the Kirby Lumber Company, and when that great corporation was reorganized in 1909 he became its vice-president.

Colonel Rice in August, 1905, was elected president of the Union Bank & Trust Company of Houston, which has since become the Union National Bank, of which he is still president. His interests in the financial and business affairs of southern Texas, in addition to what has already been stated, is best indicated by his official connection with the larger corporations. Colonel Rice is president of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Texas, president of the Bankers Trust Company of Houston; is vice-president of the J. S. & W. M. Rice Lumber Company of Houston; vice-president of the Hogan-Allnoch Dry Goods Company of Houston; vice-president of the Houston Land Corporation; is treasurer of the Keithly Company of Houston; and director of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railroad Company.

Colonel Rice in 1874 became a member of the Houston Light Guards, a noted military organization which in its time was one of the most influential social as well as military bodies in the state. He took a prominent part in the State National Guards' work and held the commission of adjutant in the First Regiment of Militia which was organized after the Civil war. He also served as adjutant general of the First Brigade on the staff of General F. W. James, and his final military service was as chief of staff under Governor L. S. Ross. Fraternally Colonel Rice is affiliated with the Masonic Order, with all the branches of the York Rites including the Chapter and the Knights Templar Commandery and belongs to El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Galveston. He is also a member of the Order of Elks in Houston, and belongs to the Lumbermen's Organization, the Hoo Hoos. Colonel Rice was appointed by Governor Campbell a member of the commission for the improvement of the San Jacinto Battle Ground. He is a former president of the Thelian Club, and in 1905 was King of the No-Tsu-Oh Carnival Association.

In 1887 Colonel Rice married Miss Mary J. Ross, daughter of Colonel P. F. Ross, and a niece of Governor L. S. Ross. Mrs. Rice is also a granddaughter of General James E. Harrison of Waco. Their three children are Laura F., Kate Padgitt, and Lottie. The Rice home is at 2304 Crawford Street.

Charles Craig Belk. As a true son of the south, and one who has risen to a position of prominence and well-being in his community, Charles Craig Belk deserves mention in this historical and biographical work, and it is to be regretted that further details and facts concerning his career thus far are not at hand. He is a member of the Insurance firm of Rice and Belk. Mr. Belk is a native son of Houston, born in the city in 1881. His parents were Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Grinstead) Belk, natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. Both came of good old southern stock, and came with their families to Texas in 1868, their marriage following in 1869. The father, who was a lumber man, died in 1881, while the mother survived him until February, 1913, her death occurring at El Paso, Texas, where her other children reside.

Charles Craig Belk was educated in the schools of Houston, finishing his training with his graduation from the Houston high school in 1900. He thereupon entered the employ of the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, remaining with them for eight years and leaving them to engage in the insurance and bonding business on

his own initiative, under the firm name of Belk & Company. In June, 1912, the firm was consolidated with that of Rice, Bradford & Burn, and the new concern came forth under the name of Rice & Belk, Mr. Belk being the active member of the consolidation. They carry on a general bonding, casualty and fire insurance business, and are among the leaders in that field in Houston.

Mr. Belk is receiver for the Houston Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and the United Surety Company. He is also a member of the firm of Belk Brothers, who do a large business in alfalfa and real estate in the Mesilla Valley, in New Mexico.

Mr. Belk is a Scottish Rite Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and has membership in Gray Lodge No. 329, A. F. & A. M., Washington Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, Ruthven Commandary No. 2, Knights Templar, El Mina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Texas Consistory No. 1, at Galveston, Texas. He is a member of the Houston Club, the Houston Country Club, the Thalian Club of Houston, and the Houston Turn Verein. He is an especially active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, with which he has been actively engaged all his life, and his work among the younger men of the association is one of the finest things in his life. He has always displayed a wholesome and kindly interest in the younger men of the city, and in his relations with them has wielded an influence that has been most creditable to him.

W. Burton Thorning, M. D. The membership in the Texas medical fraternity includes a great host of physicians and of physicians and surgeons, but the list of men who confine their practice exclusively to surgery is a comparatively short one. It is as a surgeon, and with no general medical practice at all that Dr. Thorning has established himself at Houston, and though his residence here has been brief he has already enjoyed some of the special distinctions and successes of the modern surgeon, with special ability and qualification for his work. Dr. Thorning has his offices in the Union National Bank Building at Houston.

Of an old and prominent New England family, W. Burton Thorning was born at Sullivan, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, July 2, 1872, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Knight) Thorning. The father spent all his career in New Hampshire where he was a contractor for furniture finishing. The founder of the American branch of this family was William Anthony Thorning, who came from England in 1673 and settled at Middlesex, Massachusetts. The Thornings are still prominent in England, and have been for centuries, their estate dating back to the time of William the Conqueror.

Dr. Thorning grew up in New England, and was graduated with his degree of medicine from the University of Vermont in 1899. After some experience in hospital work he began practice in 1900 at Winchendon, Massachusetts. His home remained there until 1910, and his successful experience led him more and more to concentrate his work on surgical practice. In 1910 Dr. Thorning went abroad and attended the clinics and lectures in many of the notable European medical centers. With this additional preparation for his chosen work, he returned to America, and on the first day of January in 1911, opened his office in the city of Houston. Dr. Thorning is a member of the Harris county and Texas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is one of the members of the latter body eligible to the recently organized congress of surgeons. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and affiliated with the order of Elks, and belongs to the Delta Mu Medical College fraternity.

In 1905 Dr. Thorning married Miss Gertrude M. Goodnow, a daughter of D. W. Goodnow of Keene, New Hampshire. They have one son William Burton Thorning, Jr. Their home is 2504 Mason Street.

Jere S. Hogue. A resident of this section of the state since the close of the Civil war Jere S. Hogue is reckoned as one of the human landmarks, if that term may be employed, of Winfield and vicinity. He is the pioneer manufacturer of pottery of this place, one of the largest as well as one of the pioneer peach growers of the district, and may safely be said to be the maker and parent of the town. He came here as a young man, fresh from the long civil strife of the early 'sixties, and this region has since been his home and the center of his many activities.

Born in Union county, Arkansas, on December 29, 1847, Mr. Hogue is the son of James and Margaret (Hines) Hogue. The father was born in Alabama on May 1, 1809, and he was a son of a middle class farmer of Georgian birth, John Hogue by name. This John Hogue fought in the war of 1812 and in the war with the Seminoles in the Everglades of Florida, serving under his brother-in-law, Colonel Foster, in the former conflict. He passed triumphantly through his busy and eventful life with little education beyond that he gained as a result of experience and observation, and he died about 1860, when he was eighty-four years of age. He married Polly Foster, who died in Union county, Arkansas, and their children were as follows: William, who died in Texas; Sallie, who married William Cornish and died in La Fayette county, Arkansas; James, the father of Jere S.; Holland, Hattan and Arthur, who spent their lives in Union county, Arkansas, save Hattan, who died as a Confederate soldier; and Sena, who married J. G. Gatlin, also of Union county, Arkansas. John Hogue had brothers Holland, Hattan and William, and one sister. Holland passed his life in Mississippi and Hattan, like his brother, came to Arkansas.

James Hogue upon reaching manhood took his place in life as a modest farmer. He had no part in the slave traffic, and stoutly espoused the cause of the Union as opposed to secession. He consistently urged his neighbors against the latter action, and during all his life was an influential force in local Democratic politics. He took his place among his fellows as a natural leader, was captain of elections and officiated at other responsible official functions throughout his life. In 1860 he was a Douglas partisan and advised his friends to support that candidate for the presidency instead of Breckenridge, pointing out to them the probable result of Lincoln's election. In 1846 he married Margaret Hines, a daughter of William Hines, of Alabama. She died in Tarrant county, Texas, in 1908, and her husband died in 1869. They became the parents of eight children. Charles, the first born, was a Confederate soldier and is a farmer of Tarrant county, Texas; Jeremiah S. is the subject of this review; Emma married Francis Denney and lives in Tarrant county; Mary died unmarried; Rosa is the wife of A. L. Tinker, of Lubbock county, Texas; Sarah died in Titus county as Mrs. J. D. Lassater; Nannie J. is the widow of I. H. Davidson, of Titus county, Texas; and Chloe married Charles Winters and lives in Clay county, Texas.

Jere S. Hogue passed his youth in Arkansas, where he was born, and he had barely reached his majority when the Civil war came on. He entered the Confederate service as a member of Company I, with Captain Matthews, of the Fifteenth Infantry, under command of Colonel Williams. He served in Louisiana and Arkansas without encountering many of the hardships and dangers of the firing line, and was dismissed from the service at Marshall, Texas, on May 10, 1865, while on a furlough. He came again to Texas in the autumn following the close of the war, possessing but little capital that might be applicable to a successful career. His military experience and a sound and vigorous body seemed his chief material assets, and he applied himself miscellaneously to work of varied nature until he saw an opening to enter the pottery business for himself in 1866. The presence of a bed of clay at what is now Winfield, but at that time unnamed and not designated on the map,

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hoey

as known to exist at that point, but what its commercial value might be had never been determined. Its availability for commercial usage and for the development of living industry were thus left to him to decide and exploit. He opened the deposit of fire clay, out of which immense quantities of brick were subsequently made and out of which crocks, jars and jugs, whose capacity would aggregate millions of gallons, have since been made and placed upon a ready market. Mr. Hogue purchased the right to make use of the material here found ready and waiting just such a man of enterprise as he proved himself to be, and his first move was to put in a one-wheel factory and engage a potter. Thus was established the first pottery at this point. He himself learned the trade under various experienced potters whom he employed at the works, and for several years he sold his product to local consumers. His growth to an eight-wheel shop was slow but gradual, being reached after a period of twenty-five years of steady business activity. In 1900 he sold the plant, which is now incorporated as the Winfield Pottery Company, with a capital of $30,000, and is known as one of the few potteries of Texas.

Having summarily abandoned his trade Mr. Hogue sought employment for himself and his capital in the fruit industry, then being pushed for the first time in these parts. He planted a few hundred trees on cotton and he owned in an adjoining town and nursed them to the bearing age with some little anxiety. His crops encouraged him to extend his orchard area, and his net results soon showed the wisdom of his undertakings. From his farm in 1912 Mr. Hogue picked nine cars of fruit, and his fine orchard of 2,000 Elberta peach trees, 1,400 Arpbeauty, 1,000 Slappys and 350 Early Wheelers promise returns that will justify every atom of energy expended in their behalf. Having acquired a leadership in his community among the fruit growers he came to be depended upon for the provision of a proper market, and he has been instrumental in bringing about excellent market conditions for his community.

He encouraged the organization of the State Bank of Winfield and was made a director of it upon its organization, since which time he has kept close to its management and is familiar with its policies and methods. A Democrat, he was at one time one of the active local managers of the party in Titus county, and as chairman of the county committee he called the first primary election held in that county. He was always and still is a believer in voting the ticket as nominated and held to the principle of party regularity through all the presidential campaigns. In the primary contest of 1912 for presidential candidates he first evinced interest in Harmon, then settled on Mr. Wilson, and found solace in the first official acts of the new Democratic president.

In 1874 Mr. Hogue was married in Titus county, Texas, to Miss Belle Hanks, a daughter of James and Caroline Hanks, of Marshall, Texas. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Hogue is a son, James C., of Winnsboro, Texas, a prominent pottery manufacturer of that place. He married Maggie Killingsworth and is the father of three children, Howard, Mabel and Lois. Mrs. Belle Hogue died April 28, 1880.

Mr. Hogue has always maintained the most personal interest in Winfield and her fortunes, and ever since the days when the town was first planned, and in the making of which he achieved a victory of the utmost import to the locality. The railroad company passing through the location had established station facilities on either side of the pottery, and the situation looked ominous for the future commercial life of the little hamlet that Mr. Hogue had established. He took the matter in hand and gave every energy to his task of bringing the officials controlling the establishment of sidings and stations for the Cotton Belt, and secured from the company a contract embracing a concession of one-half the lots, the right-of-way and ten acres of land for depot facilities for the aid of the company in withdrawing its interest at this point. Mr. Hogue first proposed to call the new station Barrett, in honor of an esteemed family of pioneers upon whose ground the town was located, but the idea was ultimately abandoned on account of a town called Bassett a few miles away and the similarity of names. It was next called Carr, and eventually the present name of Winfield was given to the place. In making the preliminary surveys and in preparing the necessary details of the transaction, Mr. Hogue did all the effective work that led to the establishment of his favorite town, in which he has made his home for something like half a century. He is at the present time chairman of the Prohibition party of precinct No. 8 of Winfield.

On the 30th of June, 1881, Mr. Hogue was married to Miss Linnie Turner, a daughter of Judge Joseph and Rhoda (Turner) Turner. Judge Turner was a resident of Tennessee and came to Texas in about 1844. Mrs. Hogue is now the only living member of her father's family. She is a member of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

EUGENE B. POOL, County Treasurer of Carson county, Texas, is a native of The Lone Star State. He was born in Hill county, November 28, 1878, son of William R. and Laura (Lusk) Pool, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Texas. The Pools were among the pioneers of Mississippi and several generations of the family lived and died there. William R., in 1865, left that State and came to Texas. He established his home in Hill county, and engaged in ranching, conducting operations both in this State and in New Mexico, near Melrose. In 1912, well advanced in years and having been fairly successful, Mr. Pool retired and is now enjoying the comforts due him. His whole life has been devoted to his own affairs and he has never sought or filled public office. Religiously, he is a Methodist. His wife, Laura (Lusk) Pool, traces her ancestry back to Virginia. Her father was born in the Old Dominion and was one of the pioneers of Upshur county, Texas, where he was for many years extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. William R. and Laura Pool are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, Eugene B. being next to the oldest.

Eugene B. Pool received his education in the public schools of Throckmorton, Texas, and is a graduate of the Throckmorton High School with the class of 1898. On leaving home to make his own way in the world, he engaged in ranching near Quanah and Wellington, which he followed successfully four years. Then he took up the study of pharmacy and was registered in 1906, and since then has been a resident of Panhandle. Having sold his ranch and stock interests, he invested in drugs, and today has the largest and best equipped drug store in Carson county.

Ever since he became a voter, Mr. Pool has taken an active interest in Democratic politics, and from the time he became a resident of Panhandle he has been recognized as one of its most public spirited citizens. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and besides the office he now holds has served as city alderman and member of the Panhandle School Board. He was elected County Treasurer in 1912.

Mr. Pool's family consists of wife and four children. He and Miss Ina May Irwin were united in marriage at Duke, Oklahoma, January 17, 1906, and their children are: Mamie, born at Duke, Oklahoma, in October, 1906; Roy, at Wellington, Texas, in September, 1908; Helen, at Panhandle, in November, 1910, and Ralph, also at Panhandle, in January, 1913. Mrs. Pool is a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Irwin.

Mr. Pool, when he left the paternal home and started out in life on his own responsibility, had a capital amounting to less than three hundred dollars. He now

owns his own home and other valuable real estate in the town of Panhandle, and is enthusiastic in regard to the possibilities and opportunities afforded in his chosen location.

William B. Anderson, M. D., whose practice is limited to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born at Columbiana, Alabama, February 26, 1863, a son of Dr. Daniel McCaskel and Martha Elizabeth (Bean) Anderson. The family moved to Texas in 1866, and in 1893 the parents located at Brownwood. The father who had practiced medicine in Texas from 1866 until 1893, then retired, and his death occurred in Brownwood in 1903. He was an excellent physician of the old school, and was known both as a scholar and as a gentleman. There were ten children in the family, two of whom are now deceased, and Dr. Anderson was fifth in order of birth. One of his brothers, Dr. Reuben Anderson, is a successful physician at Seguin.

Dr. Anderson is a self-made man and paid his way through medical college by teaching school. As a boy in Anderson county, he attended the public schools and then entered Baylor University in order to prepare himself for the profession which he had chosen. At the age of nineteen he left Baylor to supply himself with more means, and taught school in Llano county for four years. Then with his earnings he began the study of medicine in 1886 at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, where he was graduated M. D. During 1893-94 he was at Tulane University at New Orleans in the medical department, and received from that college also the degree of M. D. in 1894. On returning to Texas from Nashville he took up practice in Williamson county, where he remained two years. His devotion to his work undermined his health, and on that account he returned to Llano county, afterwards moving to Runnels county, where he remained three years and regained his health. In the fall of 1894 he came to Brownwood, and for nearly twenty years has been identified with his profession in this city. Soon afterwards he began specializing in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In his preparation for this special work he took two extended courses of study in Chicago and four in New York City, besides numerous other shorter visits to medical centers for study. Since 1907 he has held the record among Texas physicians in his specialty in regular attendance at the meetings of the American Medical Association. Dr. Anderson is not only a skilled practitioner, but is a contributor to the progress of medical science by his work and has also written for the literature of the profession. He has been quoted in medical text books on his specialty. Dr. Anderson has one of the best equipped suites of offices in the state, and his services are now in constant demand throughout the middle west counties. Since 1904 he has limited his practice to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Dr. Anderson has membership in the County Medical Society, the Fourth District Medical Society of which he was president for two consecutive years, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His work in his profession has been incessant, he is devoted to the broader interests of the profession at large, and the first regular vacation since he began practice was a month in 1911 during which he and his wife traveled on the Pacific Coast. Dr. Anderson is a Knight Templar Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On December 13, 1888, he married Miss Fannie Elizabeth Lewis, a native of Fayette county, Texas, and a daughter of John and Mary (Trimble) Lewis.

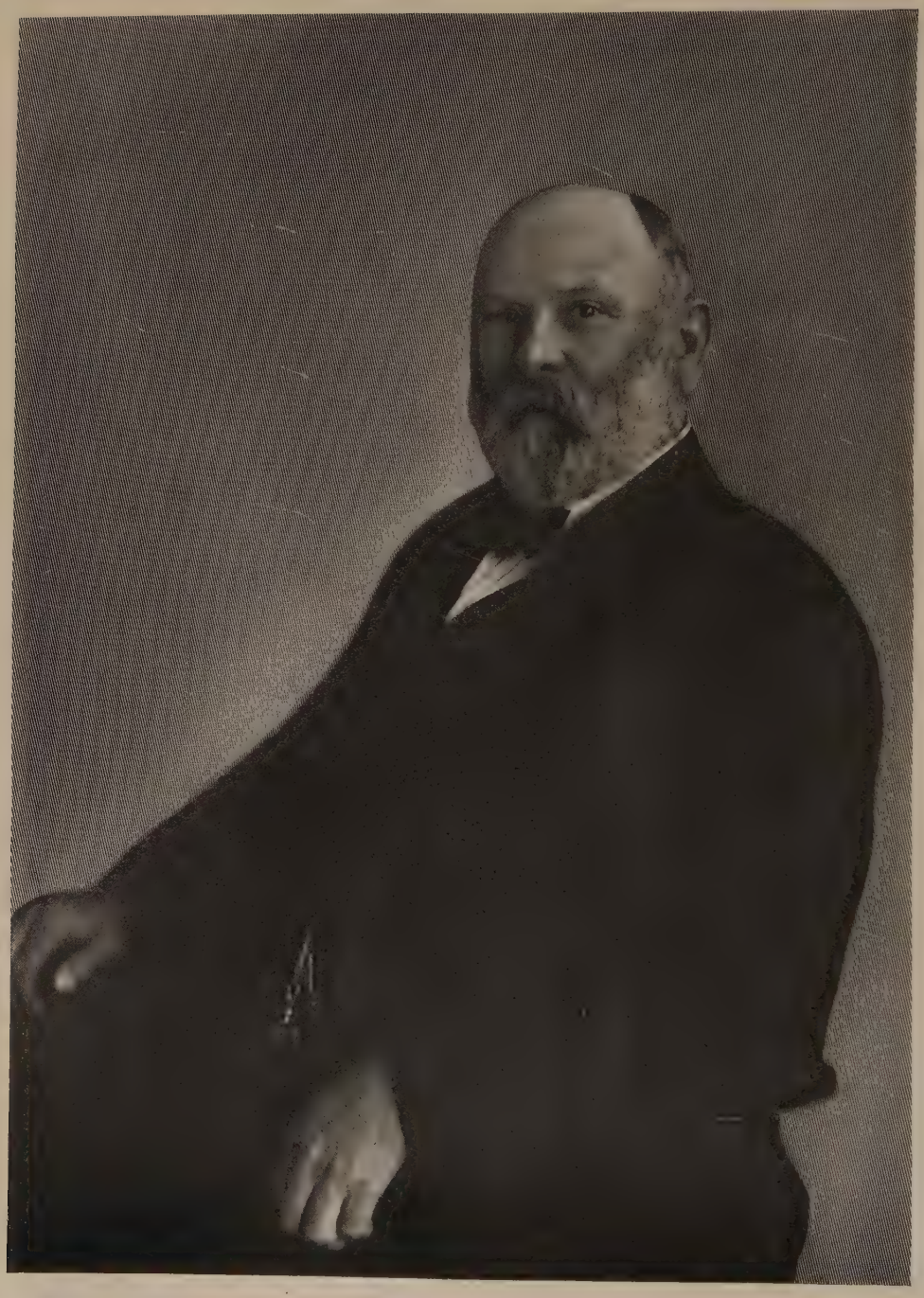
Joseph Kenneth McKenzie. The incumbent of the office of county clerk of Roberts county, Texas, Joseph Kenneth McKenzie, is another of the young men of this section who has gained financial independence and public prominence through the medium of his own efforts. His only equipment when he entered upon a career of his own was that of a good education, with which, in connection with ambition, determination and persistence, he has rapidly forged to the front. He is a Texan by birth, having been born at Clarksville, June 8, 1880, and is a son of John T. and Martha A. (Barry) McKenzie.

Mr. McKenzie comes of an illustrious family of Texas. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. J. W. P. McKenzie, was born in North Carolina, from which State he went in young manhood to Georgia, taking his M. A. degree at University of Georgia, and after his marriage there traveled to the Indian Territory, where for a number of years he was a missionary among the red men. In 1832 he came to Texas and founded McKenzie College, which was later consolidated with Southwestern University. He died in June, 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. Reverend McKenzie was married in North Carolina to Mathilda High Parks, also a native of North Carolina, and she passed away in 1892, when seventy-five years of age. The maternal grandfather of Joseph K. McKenzie was David Noble Barry, an early settler of Texas, who followed farming and ranching and died in 1876 at the age of sixty-seven years. He was married in Tennessee to Martha Cabine Smith, who passed away in 1888 when sixty years of age. John T. McKenzie, the father of Joseph K., was born in the Republic of Texas, in Red River county, November 13, 1845. He received excellent educational advantages, and as a young man became an instructor in McKenzie College, and when the Civil war broke out enlisted in the commissary department of the Confederate army, in which he served for two years in the Indian territory. Later he took up farming in Red River county, and there he still continues to reside, one of his section's substantial and highly esteemed citizens. He was married in Texas to Miss Martha N. Barry, who was born in this State, November 1, 1848, and she still survives. They became the parents of four children: David M., who is an extensive farmer and stockman of Red River county; one who died in infancy; and a sister who died when thirteen years of age; and Joseph Kenneth.

Joseph Kenneth McKenzie secured his preliminary educational training in the public school at Clarksville, following which he entered the University of Texas under Dr. Winston's presidency. He attended this noted institution during 1898, 1899 and 1900, taking three years in literary department. From 1902 to 1906 he followed farming in the Red River country, and in 1907 came to Miami and turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he was engaged at the time of his nomination, in 1909, for the office of county clerk. He was the choice of the voters in the following election, and his popularity was demonstrated in November, 1912, when he was given the reelection. He has proved an efficient, painstaking and conscientious official, and therefore a popular one. Mr. McKenzie is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic order, in which he is master of the Blue Lodge and has attained to the Council, and is religiously affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is the teacher of a Bible class. He has a firm belief in the future of this section, and has evidenced this confidence by investments in fine farm lands in Gray county, which is now being developed.

On October 25, 1911, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage with Miss Birdella Wilkes, at Miami, daughter of A. K. and Eliza (Hinds) Wilkes, the former of whom still survives and makes his home at Miami, Texas. One child has come to Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie: Wilkes Kenneth, who was born at Miami, August 7, 1912.

Charles B. Parker. Now manager of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company at Weatherford, Mr. Parker has been on his own responsibility since he was thirteen years old, and not yet thirty, has successful achievements behind him, and a more promising career ahead. Of Irish stock on his father's side, and Dutch on his mother's, Charles B. Parker was born February 6,



A. C. Foster.

885, at Ellis county, Texas, a son of Z. E. and M. L. Brown) Parker. The parents came from middle Tennessee o Texas about 1879. There were only a few of the Parker amily in middle Tennessee, and the grandfather was harles Parker, who had two sons, Zebb and Z. E. Parker. he grandfather was a planter and slaveholder before he war. Z. E. Parker was a soldier in the Confederate rmy, during the last years of the war, and the grandather entered the army earlier in the war and attained he rank of major in his regiment. He was wounded in ne of the battles, but after a brief time spent in recuperation at home, rejoined his command, and fought to the nd. The father, after coming to Texas, followed busiess as a contractor, at first in Kaufman county, later noving to Bowie, in Montague county, where his busiess career has been continued to the present time. The nother is also still living, and there were four children n her family, two sons and two daughters. The youngst daughter died in 1904.

Charles B. Parker, the youngest of the family, had ll his education in the public schools of Montague county. At the age of thirteen he started out for himself, and as practically won not only education and training, ut all his own advancement and progress in the world. or several years he worked as a clerk in a hotel, and hat brought him into touch with business men and ffairs. On March 1, 1907, he took the place of plant hief for the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Comany at Bowie. On January 1, 1909, he became toll inpector for the company, and on March 1, 1912, took he management of the Graham Exchange, a year later eing transferred to his present position at Weatherford. he telephone plant at Weatherford is the central point f operation for lines covering all of Parker county, and eaching other points at Boonville, in Wise county, in alo Pinto county, and also in Jack county. There are bout four thousand individual telephones concentrating t Weatherford, and the business is being rapidly exended to other sections.

Mr. Parker has always voted the Democratic ticket ince reaching his majority. He is a member of the Veatherford Commercial Club. In Loveland, Oklahoma, n January 14, 1909, Mr. Parker married Lou Etta Parr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parr of Oklahoma. er father is a farmer and stock raiser, while her mother ied January 13, 1913. In the Parr family were three hildren, two daughters and one son. J. A. Parr is now iving with his father, and the other daughter is Mrs. I. B. Smith of Decatur, Texas, her husband being ditor of the Wise County *Messenger*. Mr. Parker is oo busy to take vacations and is closely devoted to the nterests under his charge. He is a popular man among is employes, and his energy and efficient work have the romise of much larger accomplishments in succeeding ears.

Arthur C. Foster. While it is undeniably true that he race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the trong, the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless nergy, perseverance and industry a successful career. n no field is this assertion better exemplified than in the aw, for while inherent talent, broad training and practical experience are great factors in the shaping of success, it is steadfast application that brings the fullest easure of prosperity. A case in point is found in the areer of Arthur C. Foster, one of the leading members of the Haskell county bar, and a citizen of more han local importance in fraternal and public life. Mr. oster was born in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama, January 31, 1853.

When an infant, Mr. Foster was brought to Texas by is parents, and here resided until he was four years old, t which time the family moved to Mississippi. In that tate Mr. Foster received a liberal public school educaion, and when nineteen years of age returned to Texas nd began his career as a school teacher. He continued as an educator for nearly four years, and during this period spent his spare time in reading law, and when he gave up teaching engaged in farming for a few years, although he continued to assiduously prosecute his legal studies. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1880, but did not actively enter practice until 1883, when he opened an office in Throckmorton county. He remained there but one year, however, in 1884 coming to Haskell county, which has since been his field of endeavor. At the outset of his career, in order to add to his income, he began to deal in real estate, insurance and loans, and has found this business so profitable that he has since continued therein, and since coming to Rule, in 1907, has developed a large and lucrative clientele along this line. As a lawyer, he has won more than a local reputation, and is recognized as an able, conscientious and thoroughly learned legist. He has been connected with some of the complicated litigation fought out in the Haskell county courts, in which he has brought himself to the front as an expert in the field of real estate law.

Mr. Foster was married in Lee county, Texas, in November, 1877, to Miss Margaret Edwards, of Lee county, who was a daughter of Thomas I. Edwards, and she died in 1882, at the age of twenty-three years, being buried in Lee county. One child was born to this union: Una L., who is a talented artist and now makes her home in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Foster's second marriage occurred in Belknap, Young county, Texas, in 1886, when he was united with Miss Dora Lee, a native of Texas, and to this union there were born six children, of whom three survive: Arthur C., Jr., Mildred and Adina.

For forty-three years Mr. Foster has been a member of the Baptist church. He was a member of the first church of this denomination organized in Haskell county, and served as its first clerk and first superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Rule Commercial Club, and has associated himself with his fellow-members in promoting movements for the progress and development of the city's interests. An active Democrat, he was the first mayor of Rule, and ever since coming to this place has been connected with the school board, of which he is now treasurer. Mr. Foster is fond of music and theatricals, and in his youth was a skilled performer on the violin, guitar and flute. He has attained a high place in Masonry, being past master of the Blue Lodge, past high priest of the Chapter, thrice illustrious master of the Council, past district deputy grand master of his district and grand visitor of the Grand Chapter and Council, and has gained the thirty-second degree, including the Shrine. He holds membership also in the Encampment of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. With supreme faith in the future of his adopted community he has invested heavily in Haskell county lands, and now has numerous valuable holdings. His activities have left their impress upon the locality, and he is justly regarded as one of Haskell county's most substantial and reliable citizens.

Nicholas S. Schmitz. The success which has attended Nicholas S. Schmitz has contributed in building up South Texas, with thrifty farmers, and to the upbuilding of the fertile lands of that part of Texas to which he is still devoting his energy. The life of the realty dealer, perhaps, is less conspicuous before the world than one whose activities are devoted to affairs of the public arena or of a member of one of the learned professions, but it is none the less one of arduous labor and thorough engrossment, requiring financial skill of the highest order, organizing talent far beyond the ordinary, and strict watchfulness of the trend of affairs. The utmost fidelity, constant watchfulness, far-sighted judgment and thorough experience are necessary to counterbalance the effects of contraction in monetary credits,

the contingencies of poor crops and unprofitable business and other multitudinous influences which render land undesirable. Mr. Schmitz has proved by his success the possession of uncommon power as a realty dealer. He devoted the early years of his life to the routine of humble positions, thoroughly training himself in every detail pertaining to his chosen calling. Today his position is assured, and his standing among business men throughout Texas is of the highest, while his fair dealing under any and all circumstances has gained him the unqualified confidence of the general public.

Nicholas S. Schmitz was born April 26, 1852, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and is a son of George S. and Magdalena (Putz) Schmitz. He was reared in his native place, where his father was a land owner and agriculturist, and attended the public schools and agricultural college of Ettelbrueck, graduating from the latter in 1867 with the highest honors of his class. In 1868 he entered the law office of Emile Salentiny, where he gained a comprehensive knowledge of real estate law and business methods. In the meantime, his parents and the other children of the family had emigrated to the United States, and in January, 1872, he followed them to this country, locating at Chicago, in which city he became connected with a grocery house, there perfecting himself in the English language. He embarked in the real estate business on his own account in 1876, and in 1879, having located a colony of settlers in Northeastern Kansas, went there and opened an office, continuing to engage in extensive enterprises at Marysville until 1886, that year marking his advent in Western Texas. In company with his father and brothers, he invested in large tracts of land and engaged in stock raising and farming, with headquarters at Marienfeld, now Stanton, the county seat of Martin county, at that time far out on the staked plains, on the frontier. In 1894 Mr. Schmitz came to Houston and became associated with J. S. Daugherty in the land business, their operations consisting of the locating of farmers on properties and looking after the development and settlement of lands in Southeastern Texas. He was thus engaged until 1913, in which year he moved to Raywood, Liberty county, and there he has since followed farming, stock raising and dealing in land. Mr. Schmitz has accomplished a great work in bringing into Texas a good class of permanent settlers, and in convincing them of the benefits of diversified farming as compared to the limited results to be obtained through the growing of one particular crop. He has thereby helped them to succeed. Scientific agriculture is no longer merely a high sounding phrase. Farming has been brought to the front as one of the professions, and one that demands careful preparation. Each year witnesses remarkable progress along this line, and to understand this aroused and continued interest, the effective work carried on by men like Mr. Schmitz must be considered.

In 1882 Mr. Schmitz was married to Miss Anna Birren, of Chicago, daughter of Henry and Margaret Birren, and to this union there have been born four children: Catherine, Nicholas Henry, George and Emile. Of these, George is now deceased. His family residence in Raywood, Texas, is one of the handsomest homes in Liberty County.

Samuel Fain Carter. In the development of the lumber, the oil, and the other large resources of Texas, a number of men have acquired prominence and wealth and business leadership, but among them all not one has been more self-reliant, more nearly self-made, and in his progress from the bottom to the top has aided more of his struggling comrades, than Samuel Fain Carter, President of the Lumberman's National Bank of Houston. Mr. Carter is one of the vital forces in the progress of south Texas, and as the director of large industrial affairs has helped maintain the solid prosperity of this portion of the state.

Mr. Carter was born near Huntsville, Alabama, September 14, 1857, a son of J. Q. A. and Mildred Ann (Richards) Carter. His parents came to Texas in 1858 and settled at Sherman, where the father was for many years engaged in business. It was in the city of Sherman and during the troubled period of the Civil war that Samuel F. Carter spent the years of his youth. Schools were in a very rudimentary condition at that time, and he attained only the bare essentials of an education. On leaving the school at the age of thirteen in 1870 he became a printer's devil in the office of the Sherman *Courier*, and there learned his trade. As a printer he gained the best part of his general education, since no one can follow composition and general printing work without obtaining almost a liberal education. He soon became one of the skillful compositors in the office, and was a first-class printer in every respect. He left Sherman at the end of six years, and in 1876 became an employe with the Galveston *News*, the oldest and most influential newspaper of the southwest. He remained in the mechanical department of the news for four years, and then in 1881 left the printing business permanently, and began a new road to success.

He became employed in the shingle mill of Long & Co., at Beaumont as bookkeeper, and it was through that avenue that he made his entrance into the lumber industry, in which he has enjoyed the greatest success. In 1883 Mr. Carter was sold a working interest, on credit, in the Village Mills of the Texas Tram & Lumber Company in Hardin county. During the next two and a half years he lived at the mills and studied every detail in the manufacture of lumber, thus completing the knowledge which he had started to acquire through the bookkeeping end. At the end of that time he was transferred to Beaumont as business manager and sales agent for the company, and remained there for seven years, during which time he managed the largest of the lumber concerns in southeast Texas. Mr. Carter has been a permanent resident of Houston since 1892, in which year, with the late M. T. Jones, he organized the Emporia Lumber Company. The plant of this company was at Emporia, in Angelina county, Texas, and the general offices in Houston. The company began business with a capital of $50,000 which was contributed equally by Mr. Jones and Mr. Carter. Subsequently this capital was increased to half a million dollars, and in a few years cash dividends were paid to the stockholders, amounting to more than $300,000. After four years Mr. Carter bought the interest of Mr. Jones and then sold a large amount of the stock on credit to several of his trusted and efficient employes. There are a number of men prominent in the lumber business today, who acknowledge the Emporia Lumber Company as the training grounds where they were fitted for a larger career. From the money and experience acquired while in the employ of this company, three men are now proprietors each of a successful lumber business in this state, and these men loyally attribute to Mr. Carter a large share in their individual prosperity.

In 1906 Mr. Carter disposed of all his lumber interests for more than a million dollars, and has since devoted his energies to banking. He was one of the organizers of the Lumberman's National Bank of Houston, organized May 1, 1907, and took the office of president, and under his executive management has developed the institution to one of the strongest financial organizations of the state. In Houston Mr. Carter's name will always be associated with what was at the time a pioneer undertaking, and which did much to make the Houston business district conspicuous, for its progressive enterprise. Largely with his own resources and entirely under his direction was erected the Carter Building, conspicuous as the first sixteen story skyscraper in Houston, and at the time the first building of such height and size in the entire state. The Carter Building, located on South Main Street, covers a ground space of 102x103 feet and is

H. E. Stevenson

210 feet from street to roof. It was completed on January 1, 1911, and contains over four hundred offices.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Methodist church and has been one of the active contributors and promoters of the Young Men's Christian Association movement in Houston. On January 23, 1882 he married Miss Carrie E. Banks of Galveston. Their four children are Clara, wife of J. E. Roos; Florence, wife of Guy M. Bryan; Samuel Fain Carter, Jr. and Annie Vive Carter. The Carter home is at 1804 Crawford Street.

E. Clinton Murray, M. D. One of the most confidential and responsible relations in our social existence is occupied by the physician. To him are entrusted our innermost secrets, as well as the lives and welfare of our dear ones. To worthily and acceptably fill such a position is one of the most difficult tasks ever imposed on man, and such a task we find is assumed by the subject of this sketch, who, although yet a comparatively young man, is not without extensive experience in his profession. In a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the profession of medicine. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician, not alone on account of the effect he may have upon the physical system, but also upon the mental and moral nature of mankind. A cheery presence, a sympathetic nature and a genial disposition often do as much for the patient as the treatment administered, and are, therefore, essential qualifications of the successful practitioner. In none of these is Doctor Murray lacking, and for the past decade he has been actively engaged in practice at Houston, where he has gained marked distinction by reason of his broad knowledge, his skill and his honorable efforts in the line of his chosen calling.

E. Clinton Murray was born in 1875, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and is a son of Captain Hubert and Marie Camille (Aubert) Murray. Captain Hubert Murray was one of the strong figures of his day and locality. Born at Acton, Massachusetts, as a young man he adopted a seafaring life, and during the days of the merchant marine, from about 1855 to 1877, was prominent among sailing vessel men and in shipping circles, being at times owner of the ships "Good Hope," "Mountain Home" and "Electra." He sailed between New Orleans, gulf ports, New York and Philadelphia, and was known as one of the most daring and successful navigators of his day. One of his remarkable achievements was the bringing of his vessel safely into port at Corpus Christi in the face of a terrific gale, a feat that is still spoken of by vessel men of a former generation. On his retirement from the sea, in 1877, he engaged in sugar cane production, in which he was equally successful, being the owner of four large plantations in Louisiana. At the time of his death in 1912, at the age of seventy-seven years, he was one of the best known figures of his community, and his loss was sincerely mourned by all who had known him, as a citizen whose place would be hard to fill.

E. Clinton Murray was given excellent educational advantages, his early training being secured in St. Aloysius Institute, New Orleans, under private tutors. He subsequently attended the Jesuit College, New Orleans, where he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and his medical studies were prosecuted in Tulane University. On his graduation from the latter institution in 1898, he became clinical assistant and assistant resident surgeon at the New Orleans Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, for two years, and spent a like period as physician in charge of the Home for Incurables in that city. His advent in Houston occurred in 1902. He has continued in a general practice here to the present time, and has had no reason to regret of his choice of locations. He has built up a large and representative professional business, and his standing among his professional brethren is high. A close student, and a careful and sympathetic physician, he may be numbered among those who have chosen well, while as a citizen he has ably and conscientiously performed every duty that has devolved upon him. His popularity in social circles is marked, and he has numerous friends among the members of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Press Club and the Houston Turn Verein.

Doctor Murray was married in 1901 to Miss Florelle Virginia Yeager, daughter of Col. W. C. Yeager, of Natchez, Mississippi, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Hubert and Florelle Camelia. The modern family home, a center of social refinement, is situated at No. 2917 Jackson Street.

T. J. Taylor. A resident of Wichita Falls since 1890 Mr. Taylor is cashier of the First State Bank & Trust Company of the city, and has been closely connected for many years with the business and civic activities of his locality.

T. J. Taylor was born February 9, 1864, at Linden, in Cass county, Texas, a son of T. J. and Lucy (Banks) Taylor, who moved from the State of Georgia to Texas in 1850. His father was a farmer, was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in one of the companies in Copton's Brigade as a private for a portion of the war. T. J. Taylor, Jr., received a common school education at Linden, and then took up farming which was the occupation he followed until he became identified with business affairs. Moving to Wichita Falls in 1890, he first worked as a clerk in a grocery store, and afterwards by close attention to business became proprietor of a similar store in this city. In 1907, he was one of the group of local business men who organized the First State Bank and Trust Company of Wichita Falls, and has since served as cashier and by his large acquaintance among the people of this locality, and his standing as a business man, has done much to promote the success and influence of the bank.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and for the past ten years has been a member of the Wichita Falls Board of Education. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. His church is the Methodist Episcopal south.

At Linden, Texas, November 6, 1886, he married Miss Ella D. Erwin, a daughter of Rev. J. W. Erwin, who was a Baptist minister.

Herbert E. Stevenson, M. D. A man of special professional attainments, Dr. Stevenson holds prestige as one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of the "Lone Star" state, which has been his home from his boyhood days. He is engaged in active general practice in the City of El Paso, where he controls a large and important business in his profession, while his activities touch also the industrial affairs of this section of the state.

Of buoyant and genial nature, Dr. Stevenson has won friends in all classes, and he is one of the liberal and progressive citizens of western Texas, with insistent appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of his home city and county.

Dr. Herbert Elmer Stevenson was born in Solano county, California, on the 3d of July, 1871. He is a son of George B. and Anna M. (Maupin) Stevenson, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Missouri. George B. Stevenson was one of the valiant California Argonauts of the ever memorable year 1849, in which he crossed the weary stretches of plains with ox teams and wagons and encountered his full quota of the hardships and perils which attended overland travel by such means in the early days. He turned his attention to placer mining in the camps of the Golden State and was exceptionally successful in his quest for the precious metal, as he became the owner of rich mining

properties. With success thus crowning his efforts, he did much to further the civic and industrial development of California, in which connection it may be stated that he was the builder and principal owner of the Vaca Valley & Clear Lake Railroad. He continued his residence in California until 1880, when he came to Texas and established his home at El Paso, where his family joined him the following year. El Paso was at that time little more than a frontier trading point, and he was one of the vigorous and progressive citizens who took an active part in the development and upbuilding of the fine little city and the tributary territory. He became largely interested in farming lands in western Texas, and also promoted several prosperous mining enterprises after establishing his home in El Paso. He was a man of sterling character and broad mental ken, loyal and public spirited, and possessed of excellent business ability, so that he proved a valuable factor in the community. He served with distinction as representative of El Paso county in the State Legislature and was a leader in thought and action in his home county. He passed to the life eternal secure in the high regard of all who knew him, and his widow, now seventy-six years of age, still resides in El Paso as one of the loved and venerated pioneer women of this section of the state.

Concerning the six sons, the following brief data is entered: William is one of the representative business men of El Paso, being secretary and treasurer of the Texas Bitulithic Company. Andrew is an executive official in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad and maintains his home at Oakland, California. George S. is a resident of Texas and is a large land owner and prosperous agriculturist of the state. Charles A. resides on the old homestead place in Solano county, California, and is one of the representative fruit growers of the Vaca Valley. Dr. Herbert E., of this review, was the next in order of birth. Frederick is private secretary to the president of the San Toy Mining Company of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Dr. Herbert E. Stevenson gained his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town and was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family removal to El Paso, where he had the distinction of being a member of the first class to graduate in the local high school. In preparation for the work of his exacting profession, he entered the medical department of the great University of Chicago, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

While in the great western metropolis Dr. Stevenson enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war and became a non-commissioned officer with the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he rose to the office of Captain of his company. He was with his command in Cuba and gave effective service in the medical and surgical departments of the United States forces, under the late Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, one of the foremost of American surgeons. Prior to this military service, in which he made a splendid record, the Doctor had been an active and valued member of the Texas National Guard and at present is Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment. He was in charge of cadets at the dedication of the state capitol.

After his graduation in the medical school in Chicago, Dr. Stevenson returned to El Paso, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has gained a substantial and representative clientele, the retention of which affords the most effective voucher for his technical ability and personal popularity. He keeps in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society, and the El Paso County Medical Society.

Progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude, Dr. Stevenson is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry and Knight Templars and is also identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is president of the Texas organization of the National Red Cross Association and holds membership in the El Paso Country Club, the Toltic Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are most popular and prominent factors in the leading social activities of El Paso, and their home at 620 North Oregon Street is known for its gracious hospitality. He is likewise the owner of other real estate in the city, as well as a well improved landed estate in El Paso county.

On the 1st of June, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Stevenson to Miss Florence Vilas, who was born in the State of Minnesota, but who was reared in El Paso, Texas, where her parents established their home when she was a child. She is a daughter of Dr. Walter N. and Mary (Carey) Vilas, who now reside in the City of Los Angeles, California. Dr. Vilas was long engaged in the practice of medicine, but is now living virtually retired, after a professional career of signal honor and usefulness. He served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of a Minnesota regiment, and in the Spanish-American war he held the office of major surgeon of the First Texas Volunteer Infantry. The father of Mrs. Vilas was likewise an able representative of the medical profession and was a Union surgeon in the Civil war, in which he gave specially valuable service at the ever memorable battle of Gettysburg. Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson became the parents of three children, of whom one son died in infancy. The two surviving are Walter and Helen.

Prof. George H. Carpenter. Among the learned professions, there is, perhaps, none which require a more thorough training than that of the educator. The modern teacher is called upon to meet and overcome many obstacles with which those of an older day were totally unacquainted. The enlarging of the course of study in the public schools, with the demand for the practice of pedagogy, necessitates a long and careful training and constant subsequent study on the part of those to whom is entrusted the care and training of the receptive mind of youth. Popular demand has resulted in the production of a class of men of sound judgment, keen insight and comprehensive knowledge of a variety of subjects, who have had no equal in the history of the world. Among those who have distinguished themselves in the field of education in Texas, Prof. George H. Carpenter, superintendent of schools of Wichita Falls, holds prominent place. He was born at Franklin, North Carolina, August 30, 1868, and is a son of H. P. and Louisa Elizabeth (Allen) Carpenter.

H. P. Carpenter was born in North Carolina, in 1830, and there grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for service in a Tennessee regiment, and upon the close of his service returned to the peaceful pursuits of farming and stock raising, in which he was engaged in his native state until his death, which occurred in May, 1898. His wife, also a native of the Old North State, passed away there in April, 1895, being sixty-three years of age. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, and of these George H. was the eighth in order of birth.

As in the case of so many boys of his locality at that time, Mr. Carpenter's early years were divided between the summer work on his father's farm and the winter attendance at the district school. He early evinced an aptitude for the vocation which he had decided was to be his life work, and when he secured a small sum of money from some life insurance, he enlisted as a stu-

dent in the University of North Carolina. Following his graduation from that institution, in 1895, he further prepared himself by a course in the University of Chicago, and immediately entered upon the duties of his chosen calling, being for some time engaged in educational work in his native State. He subsequently removed to Mississippi, where for two years he taught in the public schools, and in 1898 came to Texas and for one year was a teacher at Greenwood. Succeeding this he accepted the appointment to the position of superintendent of the schools of Chico, in which capacity he acted for four years, then went to Bowie, where he remained in a like position one year, and following this spent nine years as superintendent of schools of Brownwood. He came to Wichita Falls in August, 1912, and since that time has so ably managed the affairs of this city in educational matters as to give the citizens of this community reason for self-congratulation. A man of progressive, though practical ideas, he has introduced a number of innovations and reforms and the public school system of Wichita Falls is one which now could hardly be improved upon. His ability and executive capacity have been widely recognized, and for some years he has acted in positions of responsibility and trust connected with his profession. For a number of terms he had charge of the summer normal schools at Brownwood and Bowie and in Wise county, was vice president of the National Educational Association of United States, State Director of that association and president of the Northwest Texas Teachers' Association, and at this time is a member of the State Board of Examiners. Professor Carpenter is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Columbian Woodmen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. He is fond of out-door life and sports, and in his younger days was known as an athlete, playing as right-guard on the varsity team while attending college.

On December 28, 1898, Professor Carpenter was married at Fort Worth, Texas, to Miss Anna C. Hughes, daughter of John R. Hughes, deceased, formerly of Tennessee. They have had no children.

THOMAS W. FORD, an attorney with many years of successful practice to his credit, and president of the Sour Lake Chemical Company, 912 Fannin street, Houston, Texas, dates his birth at Burkeville, Newton county, Texas, October 6, 1847, he being a representative of one of the prominent early families of the Lone Star State.

John Ford, the grandfather of Thomas W., was a native of South Carolina. About 1810 he moved from South Carolina to Mississippi and settled on the Pearl river, where he owned a large plantation and carried on agricultural pursuits according to the manner of the slave days. David Ford, his son, was born in South Carolina in 1805 and was a small child at the time the family home was changed to Mississippi, where he was reared and where he remained until 1841. That year he came to the republic of Texas and made settlement at Burkeville, where he acquired a plantation, which he operated with his slaves, and where he became well known as a prominent and influential citizen. During the Civil war he served as post quartermaster at Burkeville. He died there in September, 1873. His widow, Maria (Van Dyke) Ford survived him until 1892. She was a native of New Jersey, born in 1812, a descendant of French-Huguenot ancestors who settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century. David and Maria Ford were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of which number only three are now living, namely: Mrs. Catharine A. Nation, Dr. F. C. Ford of Nacogdoches, and Thomas W. Ford, whose name heads this sketch.

Thomas W. Ford was reared on his father's farm near Burkeville, and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the country schools near his home. He was a small boy when the war between the States was inaugurated, but he reached his eighteenth year before it closed and then, just before the surrender of General Lee, in 1865, he enlisted in Company E, Whitfield's Legion of the Texas Cavalry Brigade, under General Earl Van Dorn. A few years after the close of the war, he decided to prepare himself for the practice of law, and accordingly directed his course with that in view. Going to Lebanon, Tennessee, he entered the law department of Cumberland University, where he graduated in 1875. That same year he was admitted to the Texas bar and began the practice of his profession at Burkeville, Texas, where he remained until 1880. That year he moved to Jasper, Jasper county, Texas, at which place he maintained his home the next ten years, devoting his time to the practice of law. Since 1890 he has been a resident of Houston. During these years he has been honored with official preferment and has rendered faithful and efficient service in public office. A number of times he has served as special judge of the first judicial district, and he represented Jasper, Newton and Orange counties in the sixteenth Legislature of Texas.

Mr. Ford was one of the promoters of the Galveston, La Porte & Houston Railroad, from Houston to Galveston, and served as its first president, and subsequently as its vice president and general attorney.

A manufacturing concern with which Mr. Ford is connected as president is the Sour Lake Chemical Company of Houston, which was started in 1906 for the manufacture of soap, salve and hair tonic from the products of Sour Lake. Such is the merit of the manufactured products and the enterprise of the business management pushing their sale, that the industry has already grown to enormous proportions and extended to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Ford has membership in various branches of Masonry, including Newton Lodge, No. 136, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, R. A. M.; Ruthven Commandery, No. 2, K. T., and El Mina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is identified with the First Methodist Episcopal Church South of Houston, of which he is a member of the board of stewards, and, politically, he has always been a stanch Democrat.

The Ford residence is at 816 Chenevert street, Houston, but Mr. Ford's family are scattered. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary A. Cheatham, daughter of James Cheatham, a pioneer planter of Newton county and a cousin of Gen. Frank Cheatham, the renowned Confederate general. Mrs. Ford departed this life April 2, 1902. The children born to them, seven in number, are as follows: Florence, wife of T. H. Stone of Houston; Thomas C., an attorney; Francis C., a physician of Houston, was formerly State quarantine officer at Galveston; William H., deceased; Ethel G., wife of O. M. Stone of Jasper, Texas; Harry H., manager of the Mound Oil Co., and Mary Louise, wife of Dr. Jesse M. Goss of Houston.

PROF. R. MURRAY JOHNSON. In one of the most exacting of all the learned professions, Prof. R. Murray Johnson has attained enviable distinction, being known as one of the most able and successful educators in Texas. As county superintendent of schools of Wichita county, he is discharging his duties in a manner calculated to advance the standards of education in this part of the state, and his executive ability has been demonstrated in the reforms and innovations which have marked his administration. He is a Texan by nativity and training and was born September 25, 1884, in Denton county, a son of J. Henry and Martha (Nisbet) Johnson. His father, a native of Tennessee, came to Texas some forty years ago, and located in Denton county, where he became well known as a county surveyor. In later years he took up school teaching and farming, and is still living in Denton county, at the age of seventy-five years. The mother of Professor Johnson was born, reared and edu-

cated in Arkansas, and died in 1895, in Denton county, when thirty-eight years of age. They were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Alice Frasier, a resident of Dalhart, Texas; W. T. Johnson, of Wichita Falls; M. L., who is superintendent of the Milford school, in Ellis county; S. D., principal of the Strawn school, in Pala Pinto; and Kathrine, who resides at Dalhart, Texas; and one child who died in infancy. Nesbitt died at the age of sixteen years.

The early education of Prof. Johnson was secured in public schools of Denton county following which he attended The John B. Denton College and then taught school for three years in Denton county and later graduated from the state normal in 1911. He come to Wichita Falls and taught in the high school for one year, and in the fall of 1912 was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Wichita County, a position which he still continues to ably fill. He has proved one of the most satisfactory and popular county superintendents this county has known. A man of scholarly tastes and studious habits, his knowledge is broad and comprehensive, and he has the happy faculty of imparting concisely, clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired. An excellent disciplinarian, he has won alike the respect and esteem of his students and their parents and the friendship and admiration of his teachers. Professor Johnson is interested in agricultural pursuits, and owns valuable property in the Wichita country. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and, while not a politician, has taken an active interest in the success of his party. His religious connection is with the Christian church. Professor Johnson is single.

The career of this able and conscientious devotee of education has been one of earnest endeavor since early childhood. He has made his own way in the world, overcoming obstacles as they have arisen before him with a persistency of effort that would have won success in any line which he might have chosen to follow. His career illustrates most forcibly that perseverance, industry and well-applied effort invariably make for success, and is therefore one worthy of emulation.

CHARLES R. HARTSOOK, M. D. In practice at Wichita Falls since 1908, Dr. Hartsook is a successful specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, and is now serving as president of the Wichita County Medical Society. A Virginian by birth he spent his early years in teaching and as a traveling salesman, in order to secure the means to fit himself for a professional career, and has won his success and merit.

In Castlewood, Virginia, Charles R. Hartsook was born August 18, 1873, a son of Alexander M. Hartsook, who was also born in Virginia. The father was a farmer and stockman, served as a private throughout the entire war between the states, and after a successful career died at Honaker, Virginia, in 1910, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife was Eliza (Powers) Hartsook, who was born in Russell county, Virginia, a daughter of Jefferson Powers, an old Virginia planter, a very prominent and influential man in that section. Mrs. Hartsook, the mother, is still living, and makes her home with her son Dr. Hartsook in Wichita Falls. The only other child is Nathan E. Hartsook, who is a physician of Hanaker, Virginia. The paternal ancestry came from Germany, after the Revolution, and settled in eastern Virginia.

Charles R. Hartsook was the younger child, received his education in the common and high schools of Catherwood, and graduated from the high school in 1896. He completed his junior year in the Emory and Henry College of Virginia, and later took up the study of medicine, graduating M. D. from the medical college of Virginia, in 1904. Previous to this time he had spent four years as a teacher of the common schools of Virginia, and also traveled on the road as a commercial salesman. When ready for practice he located at Natural Bridge, Virginia, and also at Hanaker, and in 1908 came to Wichita Falls, where he has since built up a large private practice as a specialist in the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is one of the four specialists in this line in Wichita Falls, and has a very high standing over this section of north Texas, and is greatly pleased with Wichita Falls. Dr. Hartsook served as interne in the Memorial Hospital in Richmond, Virginia, and also at the New Orleans Polyclinic Hospital, and took post-graduate work at the New York Post Graduate School and Chicago Polyclinic. He is now acting as oculist for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He is a member and president of the Wichita County Medical Society, has membership in the State Medical Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology. He belongs to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his church is the Methodist Episcopal South.

At Richmond, Virginia, April 25, 1905, Dr. Hartsook married Miss Eveline W. Taylor, who was born at Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of George and S. E. Taylor. Dr. Hartsook has his offices in the Kemp-Kell Building, and he and his wife reside in an attractive home at 1416 Eleventh Street.

CLINTON MCKAMY WINKLER, who was a lawyer of Corsicana, Navarro county, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Burke county, North Carolina, October 19, 1820. His father, David Tate Winkler, was a North Carolina farmer who emigrated to Robertson county, Texas, in 1844 and died in 1849. Conrad Winkler, the progenitor of the family in America, was the grandfather of Judge Winkler, and came from Germany at an early date, settling in North Carolina, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death.

The mother of Judge Winkler was Lavinia Gates Owen, a lady of many accomplishments and possessed of much common sense, a native of North Carolina. She was a daughter of Harrison Owen, an educator of great merit, celebrated in Carolina. Their ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia and took standing with the first families in that state, were loyal to the colonies, and during the Revolutionary War assisted in the prosecution of the war for independence.

Judge Winkler, with his father, moved to Indiana in 1835, but the youth remained there only until 1840, when he came to Texas to join his uncle, Harrison Owen, who resided at old Franklin, in Robertson county. This was a frontier settlement at that time, and he soon became identified with all that interested the people. A few days after his arrival he went with a company of minute men organized for defense against the Indians, and reached a place where the Indians had massacred the family, and had danced around their victims, leaving moccasin tracks in blood on the floor of the cabin. He was thrilled with horror at the spectacle, and ever afterward felt that an Indian was the white man's worst enemy. While belonging to this company of minute men, under command of Captain Eli Chandler, he participated in several Indian fights, that of Chandler's first expedition in May, 1841, when they met the savages in the forks of Chambers and School creeks, where, after a gallant fight, the enemy was driven into the bottom and their horses, saddles, baggage, lead and powder were captured, being a type. The Indians acknowledged they numbered eighty-four, besides women and children, and lost eight killed and ten or twelve wounded.

In June, 1841, Captain Chandler made another expedition in search of the hostiles, going up on the east side of the cross-timbers between the head waters of Aquilla creek of the Brazos and Mountain creek of the Trinity. Here another reconnoitre occurred, in which several Indians were killed and wounded. They afterward learned there were three large Indian villages near Village creek, and the Indians were to have started

Mrs A. V. Winkler

Chester M. Winslow.

n a raid down the country in a day or two. They beeved there was a much larger force of white men, herwise they were strong enough to have destroyed handler's party.

Again, in August, 1841, he accompanied Captain homas I. Smith upon an expedition into Johnson ounty, where, in a fight, one of their number, Abram mith, was killed. They buried him under four feet of arth, rode back and forth over his grave several times o obliterate all traces of where he was buried, and ade their way back to the settlement at Franklin, hich was situated in the post oaks between where ryan and Calvert now stand.

Judge Winkler's first employment was as deputy ounty clerk, in which he continued one year, devoting very leisure hour to reading law under Charles H. Rayond, a gentleman of great renown in the early history f Texas as a pioneer citizen and public and professional man.

In 1843, he was appointed clerk pro tem. of the District Court, the duties of which office he discharged satsfactorily until admitted to the bar in April, 1844, eceiving his law license under the Republic of Texas.

He came to the county seat of Navarro county in 847, as the second male inhabitant of the embryo city, ngaging board with Rev. Hampton McKinney, where e made his home until his marriage to Mrs. Louisa R. mith in 1848. Early in 1848 he was elected a member f the second legislature after annexation, and presented he bill for permanently locating the county seat, yieldng to Colonel Antonio Navarro the honor of giving the ame, Corsicana, which interpreted means Navarro the orsican, when taken together with the name Navarro, s related elsewhere.

After his term of service expired, he engaged in the ractice of law, being retained in most of the promient criminal cases, and by his fidelity to his clients nd persevering industry in preparation of his causes oon won the confidence of his people and gained for imself a most enviable reputation. A contemporary aid of him: "In trials he was always respectful to he court, kind to his colleagues, civil to his antagonist, ut would never sacrifice the slightest principle of duty o an overweening deference toward either. In the conuct of litigation he was comprehensive and pointed, nd had the mental faculty of perceiving what lawyers all the gist of the action."

In 1861, Judge Winkler, along with the leading minds f the South, saw the folly of longer averting the 'irrepressible conflict" between the North and South being an original secessionist), and organized a comany of 150 men at Corsicana with the avowed intenion of joining the army in Virginia. This company as composed of some of the best material in the ounty, strong, brave, able-bodied young men, ready to o and dare everything in defense of principles they conidered right. C. M. Winkler was captain, Loughbridge rst lieutenant, and N. J. Mills second lieutenant. They epaired to Harrisburg, near Houston, to a camp of nstruction, and with other companies were sent off to Richmond, Virginia, to join the Virginia army. Capain Winkler's company, after their arrival at Richond, became a part of the Fourth Texas Regiment, as organized and placed under command of Colonel ohn B. Hood, afterward renowned for turning the tide f battle at Gaines' Mill, their gallantry at second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness and all he campaigns of General Lee's army, surrendering at Appomattox only twelve muskets, gaining along with ther companies, a dearly bought reputation second to o regiment in the Confederate army, and forming, ogether with the First Texas, Fifth Texas and Third rkansas Regiments, Hood's Texas Brigade—the only rigade of Texans in the Virginia army. General Lee aid of them: "I rely upon the Texans in all tight laces, and fear I have to call upon them too often. They have fought grandly and nobly, and we must have more of them. With a few more regiments, as Hood now has, as an example of daring and bravery, I could feel more confident of the campaign."

In the battle of Gettysburg, Judge Winkler was wounded in the thigh, the ball passing entirely through the limb, without breaking the bone. His first promotion was to the rank of major. Subsequently he became lieutenant-colonel, which position he held when he surrendered at Appomattox, although he was in command of a regiment after the battle of the Wilderness, and also after the death of General Gregg, below Richmond, in October, 1864, in command of a brigade until Colonel Bass, his ranking officer, recovered from a wound.

After the war was ended, in 1865, he returned to Texas, when, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he entered the race for district judge of the thirteenth judicial district in 1866. He was declared elected and received his certificate of election, took the oath of qualification, received his commission and entered on the discharge of his duty. The third day after adjourning court it was called to his attention that his competitor, Hon. Robert S. Gould, had received the majority of the votes cast, and an official mistake made. He surrendered his office and returned home. Said one of his friends: "He took no advice of counsel as to his legal rights. He interposed no special plea or technical objection. It was enough for him to know, and he knew it by instinct, that the true title to the office did not consist in the certificate of election nor in the commission, but existed in the people, and could not rightfully be held by anyone except that person upon whom the people had, by their suffrage, cast the title. He scorned to take advantage of any quibble to hold as his own that which the people in their wisdom had seen fit to confer upon another."

After this he pursued the even tenor of his way at his home at Corsicana, aiding his people during the fearful scenes of reconstruction to rise superior to the heat and passion of the hour, and at no time displaying more bravery than when assisting in steering the bark of State out of the troubled waters of factional frenzy. Between the contending political parties he stood as a bulwark of safety, and became a tower of strength to his friends and neighbors, who were ever ready to listen to his words of counsel. Perhaps this was more signally illustrated when men of Republican principles, boosted into office by brute force, got into trouble with Democratic citizens and called upon Judge Winkler to claim his protection as a good citizen. Then he rose to the magnitude of sublimity of conduct, and poured oil upon the vexed controversy. When the first election was held, as ordered at the county seat, guarded by negro state police, and each man required to stand in line and vote according to fixed rule, then he walked up and down that line, all day, encouraging the men to "keep cool, boys; keep cool," as they muttered their discontent, cheering and pointing to the day not far distant when they would recover their political rights, saying he had fought four years, and now must admonish to "keep cool," which was harder to accomplish than to fight, but glorious results would follow. Often old men now recall that day with pride.

In 1872 he was made chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. His address to the Democracy of Texas has the ring of true patriotism, from which we give an extract: "That half-civil, half-military, half-civilized, half-savage body composed, to a great degree, of irresponsible and ignorant men, called State police, no longer lords it over the people. You are no longer required to dance a four days' attendance at your county seats in order that you may deposit your votes, but instead you have a fair election law, with precinct ballot boxes, guarded against fraud in every conceivable manner. The people of Texas are once

more free to manage their affairs in their own way, according to the primary principles of Democracy.

"In national politics you need not expect that Democratic ideas will be understood or appreciated so long as there is a majority interested in keeping alive the prejudices and animosities engendered by the past, or a powerful political organization fails to restore the property of non-combatants.

"Our principles, however, will survive the prejudices of the hour. The sober second thought must give reason her sway, or the work of centralization will go on to completion. Let us wait and hope for the best; meanwhile, let us all, unmindful of past political differences, and inviting the co-operation of all good citizens, whether native or foreign born, unite as one man in building up our material interests, and securely guarding them by sound and wholesome laws, administered by honest and upright officials, in the interest of the people, with due regard for the protection of life, reputation and property, avoiding all unnecessary burdens and restraints in individual freedom consistent with public safety."

During this year he had yielded to his friends that the State required wise legislators, and was elected, along with other most prominent leaders, to a seat in the Legislature, the 13th, which is famous for abolishing so many of the abuses which had grown up during reconstruction.

In 1876 he was elected Judge of the original Court of Appeals, together with Judges M. D. Ecter and John P. White. As a judge the ten volumes of the published opinions of the Court of Appeals tell the story of his industry and devotion to duty.

Judge Winkler was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge of Corsicana and Chapter 41, and he organized Bertrand du Gueslin Commandery of Knight Templars. He was made a Sir Knight at Wheelock when the lodge there was organized.

He was made Grand Master of Grand State Masonic Lodge in 1870, and held that position until 1871; was Grand Captain General of Grand Commandery, and took the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry in April, 1882.

He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Corsicana, his purse ever open to the calls of the work of Christianity, and his home the preacher's home. His life was pure and above reproach.

He was twice married, first to Mrs. Louisa Smith, in 1848. She died in November, 1861. During the war, while a soldier of Hood's Texas Brigade, he met Miss Angelina V. Smith at the house of a mutual friend. A correspondence was proposed by the soldier so far away from relatives and friends, which was entirely friendly for a year, when it ripened into a warmer attachment after the wound received at Gettysburg, and resulted in their marriage January 7, 1864. Three children by the first marriage and six by the last (one of whom died in infancy) blessed these unions, which in both cases were singularly happy and congenial.

Judge Winkler died at Austin, Texas, May 13, 1882, after an illness of only five days, while engaged in his official duties. The people were shocked at his sudden death in the vigor of life, in the midst of a busy career, the whole state uniting in lamenting one who had proved a true son of Texas in so many and tried positions. The Central Railroad tendered a special train from Hearne to convey the remains of this distinguished child of his state back to his home for interment, while judges, lawyers, Masons and Knight Templars came from different portions of the state to pay the last sad tribute to a life which had been nobly lived.

Immediately upon the assembling of the court, Attorney-General J. H. McLeary addressed that body as follows:

"May it please the court: A sorrowful task has fallen to my lot. In the name of the bar of Texas, it is my duty to offer for the consideration of this honorable court a tribute of respect to the Hon. Clinton M. Winkler, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State.

"On the 13th inst. he was summoned to appear before a tribunal from which there can be no appeal, and to hear from the Judge of all the earth the merited plaudit of 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

At a meeting of the bar, held on the day of his death, these resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, The Hon. C. M. Winkler, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of Texas, has departed this life, in the midst of his usefulness, and while engaged in the faithful discharge of the responsible duties entrusted to him by the people of the State; be it

"Resolved, 1. That the bar now in attendance not only give utterance to their own sentiments, but echo those of their brethren throughout the State of Texas, in deploring the death of the deceased judge as a public calamity of no ordinary moment.

"2. That so long as unselfish patriotism, unsullied integrity and fidelity to every trust and duty, whether public or private, shall be held in esteem, that long will the name and memory of C. M. Winkler be enshrined in the annals of Texas and in the hearts of her people.

"3. That we tender the family of the lamented deceased our most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and sorrow, and the secretary of this meeting is instructed to communicate to them these resolutions."

Over his remains, resting in the Corsicana cemetery, the marble letters say: "Living with faith in an overruling Providence, dying in the strength of manhood, in the discharge of his official duties, ever ready for the Master's call, he was true to himself, true to his people, and true to his God."

Mrs. Angelina V. Winkler. In this history of a state that she dearly loved and in which she was widely known and held in affectionate regard, there is all of consistency in according a tribute to this noble woman who came to Texas in the pioneer days and who impressed herself definitely upon the history of this commonwealth. Of most gentle and gracious personality and high intellectual attainments, she was a representative of patrician southern lineage, on both the agnatic and distaff sides, and in her long and prolific life she stood exponent of the highest ideals and of that abiding human sympathy which transcends mere sentimental emotion to become an actuating motive for helpfulness. The memoir here entered cannot fail to be read with deep interest by those who came within the immediate sphere of her gentle influence and by all who have appreciation of those elements which make for strong and noble womanhood.

Mrs. Angelina Virginia (Smith) Winkler was born in the historic and beautiful old city of Richmond, the capital city of Virginia, and one that, like Rome of old, forms a gracious diadem of its seven hills. The date of her nativity was June 2, 1842, and she was summoned to the life eternal, at her home in the city of El Paso, Texas, on the 4th of May, 1911. She was a daughter of John Walton Smith and Elizabeth (Tate) Smith, her father having been for fully half a century a prominent merchant and an honored and influential citizen of the capital city of the Old Dominion commonwealth, in which the family was founded in the colonial epoch of our national history. John Walton Smith was a descendant of Lady Mary Hamilton and was one of the heirs to the English estate of that gentlewoman. Mrs. Elizabeth (Tate) Smith was a member of another of the old and distinguished families of Virginia and inherited a large estate, including many slaves. Both she and her husband continued to reside in Virginia, that cradle

much of our national history, until they passed from
e stage of life's mortal endeavors.

Mrs. Winkler was educated at Richmond Female Insti-
te, of which at that time the president was Rev. Basil
anly, one of the finest educators of the South. During
e progress of the war between the states she contrib-
ed spirited articles to the Southern Literary News, a
aper published in Richmond and sustained by Confed-
ate talent. Her services in this line continued during
e entire period of the blockade of her home city, the
pital of the Confederacy. Much of her time was given
relief work among the wounded soldiers brought to
ichmond, and the scenes and incidents of suffering and
eroism so impressed her that her whole subsequent life
as inspired with the desire that posterity should recog-
ize what the gallant soldiers in gray endured, that there
ight be enduring appreciation of their loyalty and
acrifice.

On the 7th of January, 1864, in the very height of
e clamor and arms of war, was solemnized the mar-
iage of Miss Angelina Virginia Smith to Lieutenant-
olonel Clinton M. Winkler, who was at that time in
ommand of the Fourth Texas Regiment, in Hood's
rigade, and with her husband she thereafter shared a
reat deal of camp life on the lines below Richmond.
ne of her most highly prized souvenirs in later years
as a certificate of membership in Hood's Brigade Asso-
iation, a tribute paid to her by reason of the fact that
he was at one time actually under fire with the com-
and.

The four years of fratricidal warfare brought to Mrs.
Vinkler great loss, both of kinsfolk and property. Her
oved father and mother died within the first years of the
reat conflict between the states of the North and the
outh, and a favorite brother was mortally wounded in
attle. It was also her portion to see several other kins-
olk and a host of friends give up their lives, their all,
o the cause of the fair and devasted southland. Can it
e wondered that she loved with enduring ardor the
outh after she had seen it receive such a pitiable but
recious baptism? Within the period of the evacuation
f Richmond the explosion of a powder magazine shat-
ered her childhood home. With its destruction were
ost the papers which proved her claim to the previously
entioned estate in England. And, after all this, Gen-
ral Lee was compelled to surrender. For two weeks
Irs. Winkler did not know whether or not her husband
ere alive. He was arranging the discharge of his men
nd could not leave immediately. As soon as possible,
owever, he sent a messenger to relieve the suspense
nd anxiety of his devoted wife. In the following July,
f the year 1865, a little son was born to them, and
ater in the same year they came to Texas and estab-
ished their home at Corsicana, where they experienced
he trials of the so-called period of reconstruction in the
outh. With characteristic and undaunted courage, Mrs.
Vinkler met with imperturbed spirit the grievous situa-
ion. From the refined comforts and social life of the
ity of Richmond, she came to a village of about five
undred inhabitants, then remote from the railroad, and
f she noticed the difference in conditions and associa-
ions none ever heard her say so. She often spoke in
ater years of these early days in Corsicana and said that
vhat local society lacked in numbers was made up in
uality. The friendships formed at that time endured
o the last—friendships cemented by common danger and
ommon joys and sorrows. If what Mrs. Winkler repre-
ented to the stricken and helpless could be written it
vould fill a book. She was the incarnation of sympathy
nd pity; she remembered those who were forgotten; and
vell may it be said that throughout the course of her
ong and beautiful life she trailed the beatitudes in her
rain. Not only did she extend sympathy, but also cheer
vherever she went. Always interested and influential in
vhatever made for the intellectual, social and Christian
trengthening and safe-guarding of Corsicana, she was
a loved and important factor in the history of that cul-
tured little city.

During the time that her honored husband, Colonel Winkler, was presiding on the bench of the Texas Court of Appeals, she would spend a part of each term with him at Austin, Tyler and Galveston. Her acquaintance thus became state-wide and her friends were in number as her acquaintances. After the death of Colonel Winkler, in 1882, his widow, who had continued her literary work, through the medium of newspaper and magazine articles, found herself confronted with the problem of rearing, alone, a family of five children, and under these conditions Mrs. Winkler began the publication of the "Prairie Flower," a monthly magazine devoted to the pure, the true and the beautiful. For three years she continued this enterprise and the magazine was a welcome visitor in the best homes of Texas. She personally sought and gained subscriptions to the periodical; the proof sheets were read by her; and every number contained articles from her pen. Her energy and ability have always remained a source of wonder and admiration on the part of all who knew her, for she developed distinctive executive and business acumen in addition to marked literary talent.

Mrs. Winkler was appointed honorary commissioner from Texas to the World's Exposition in the city of New Orleans, and through an excellent system of organization she effected the collection of the splendid women's exhibit in the Texas department of that exposition. In a book, entitled "Gems from a Texas Quarry," and compiled as a "Texas Contribution to the New Orleans Exposition," there is an article by Mrs. Winkler. In 1894 she published a volume, entitled "The Confederate Capital and Hood's Brigade," a book in the compilation of which she spared herself no amount of effort and research. Of this work the members of the historical committee of the United Confederate Veterans have expressed the highest appreciation. Judge Reagan, the "grand old man of Texas," said that the edition filled a gap in history. Many hitherto disputed facts are established, and particularly interesting are those concerning the sword question at the surrender of General Lee. When Yoakum's History of Texas was revised, in 1898, and a reference work of two large volumes was evolved therefrom, the matter concerning Hood's Brigade was contributed by Mrs. Winkler.

In 1902, at the earnest solicitation of the board of trustees of the Texas State Orphans' Home, at Corsicana, Mrs. Winkler consented to serve an unexpired term as matron of that institution. The directors felt that she, as no other, could bring order out of the great confusion, and the great thoroughness with which she met their every expectation should be a matter of gratitude on the part of all Texans. In addition to her fine administrative ability displayed in this connection her Christian influence, exercised in behalf of the orphaned wards of the state, can never be estimated, as its angle must ever continue to widen in beneficence through the lives and characters of those touched therewith.

In 1903 Mrs. Winkler and one of her daughters removed to El Paso, to which city other members of the family removed later, and here were passed the remaining years of her beautiful life. From the time of its organization until her death Mrs. Winkler was the regent for Texas of the Confederate Museum in her old home city of Richmond, Virginia, and the work in this connection was to her a great labor of love and of hallowed memories and associations. The Texas room in this museum speaks for itself, as it is pronounced the most beautiful in the building, the while the memorials there gathered remain as enduring evidences of the untiring energy of Mrs. Winkler and her devotion to the cause of the Confederacy in memory as well as in fact. In 1906 she was made a life member of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society at Richmond, Virginia.

At El Paso Mrs. Winkler effected the organization of

the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She received several honors from the Texas division of this noble organization, which ever gave to her most hearty co-operation, and the most recent of such preferments was her appointment as a delegate from the Texas division to the general convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, in 1911, her death occurring before it was permitted her to make this loving pilgrimage to the city of her birth. By the Daughters of the Confederacy in Texas has been given a fitting and abiding tribute to the memory of Mrs. Winkler by the placing of her portrait in the Confederate room in the state capitol, at Austin.

The death of Mrs. Winkler, on the 4th of May, 1911, came suddenly, after an illness of about an hour, and was a source of great shock and sorrow not only to her immediate loved ones but also to her many friends throughout Texas and Virginia. In the full possession of her powers and in the midst of her usefulness, she was called to the "land of the leal," and the immortal gained when the breath of this noble and gracious woman left its mortal tenement. Richly interested in the best of earthly affairs, yet fully prepared for the life beyond, the lovely spirit of Mrs. Winkler sought a fairer and broader sphere. The telegrams, resolutions of sympathy, and letters that poured in upon the stricken family but testified to the objective appreciation of this daughter of the South who was ever true to its highest ideals. The floral offerings were most beautiful and tendered in great profusion, coming from various chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy throughout the state, as well as from personal friends in different sections of Texas as well as in the home city of El Paso. The most elaborate emblem was a large battle flag of the Confederacy, done in exquisite flowers and nearly covering the casket. This was the offering of the district, county and city officials of El Paso. The funeral was held from the family home and was conducted by Mrs. Winkler's pastor and valued friend, Rev. Casper S. Wright, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church in El Paso. Mr. Wright spoke fully and with deep appreciation of the life and friendship of Mrs. Winkler as he had known her, and his tribute found an echo in the listening hearts. Amid sorrowing loved ones and devoted friends, the precious body was laid to rest in Evergreen cemetery. Of Mrs. Winkler it may consistently be said that hers was a perfect life. She was an ideal Christian, Daughter of the Confederacy and mother, and more than this cannot be said in praise of any woman.

The data for this brief memoir were largely gained through the kindly and effective co-operation of Miss Myra Winkler, whose filial devotion to her mother was ever of the deepest, even as is her devotion to the memory of that gracious gentlewoman—a memory that bears a perennial fruitage of consolation and compensation. Miss Winkler is a prominent and valued factor in educational work in Texas, and is the present efficient incumbent of the office of county superintendent of public schools for El Paso county, the while she has the further distinction of being the first woman ever elected to this office in the county.

Clinton M. and Tom L. Winkler, sons, live at Ennis, Texas, while another son, Walton C., lives in El Paso, as do also the three children of an invalid daughter, Beatrice, who in 1888 married George F. Markgraff and who has been in a Texas hospital for several years. Harry Owen, another son, died in infancy.

JOHN H. CORLEY. Among the able financiers of Kaufman county, Texas, none has commanded greater respect than John H. Corley, and his death in 1913 was a blow not only to his many personal friends, but also to many who depended upon him for advice and direction in business affairs. Mr. Corley was identified with financial and banking matters during the greater portion of his career, and while amassing a considerable fortune for himself, his management brought wealth and prosperity to many others. He was a clear thinker and an earnest and sincere man, trusted by all. He had the gift of rare foresight and an analysis of men and conditions that gave him unusual power and success in the manipulation of affairs, and it is greatly to his credit that he used this power not for himself alone, but for others also.

John H. Corley was born in New York, on the 7th of July, 1844. He was a son of Thomas Corley, who was a manufacturer of furniture in Skaneateles, New York, and of Elizabeth (Smith) Corley, a native of England. Thomas Corley and his wife are both dead. They had three children, as follows: Mary, who married a Mr. Crider and spent her life in Troy, Missouri; John H., who was the only one of the family to come to Texas, and Katherine, who became the wife of Claud Kimler and made her home at Troy, Missouri.

John H. Corley received his education in the schools of Onondaga county, New York, where he grew up. He was still a boy when the Civil war broke out, but he was eager to enlist. He was finally allowed to do so and became a member of one of the New York regiments that formed a part of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and in other important engagements fought on Virginia soil. After the war was over he determined to come South to settle, and in this determination showed considerable courage, for at this time and during the terrible reconstruction period the South did not feel kindly toward her conquerers.

However, he settled in Texas, and his real character was shown in the next few years. To him the events of the four years of warfare were as a closed book. He identified himself thoroughly with the interests of the section of the South in which he located and bent every endeavor towards the development of the country and the prosperity of its citizens. It was towards the end of the cowboy era that he located in Kaufman county and the manners and customs of the times were at utter variance to what he had been accustomed, but he made himself one with his new neighbors, though always preserving those individual characteristics that made him a marked man.

During the first year which he spent in the state he became a drover, handling cattle for the Kansas markets, this being from 1871 to 1872. He made this year a profitable one and used the money he earned to make his entry in the banking business. He consequently located in Kaufman and became the cashier of the bank of Waters and DaShiell. In his experience in the cattle business he had been associated with the original Dougherty, and his abrupt change from what was apparently a prosperous business to what was at least a hazardous one was regarded with interest by the men of the vicinity. He, however, was intended by nature for a financier. Some months after becoming cashier of the above bank he formed one of a company that opened a bank in Terrell, towards which the Texas & Pacific Railroad was at that time being built. This institution was opened as Waters, Bivins & Corley, and the latter was made cashier and manager of the concern.

After a time this firm was succeeded by Holt, Bivins & Corley, and later Bivins and Corley became sole owners. The institution prospered and was finally purchased by the Harris interests and then became known as the Harris Bank, and afterwards nationalized. Mr. Corley took an active part in the organization of the Harris National Bank. Out of this the American National Bank grew and Mr. Corley was the president of the latter from 1897 until his death, his regime being marked by a steady growth in the prosperity of the bank.

While Mr. Corley was more deeply interested in his banking business than in any of his other interests,

t he had a prominent part in the successful develop-
ent of other business endeavors. His advice and
uncil was eagerly sought by friends and acquaintances,
d by those who had the public welfare in their hands,
r his disinterested attitude and wisdom made him
usted.

In politics Mr. Corley believed in the principles of the
publican party, but like most Republicans who reside
a state with a large negro population, he was a
publican with reservations. He served Terrell as an
lerman, but did not care to participate in politics.
religious matters Mr. Corley was a member of the
ristian church, and was an elder of this church, being
nerous in his gifts to his church. He was not a
ember of any fraternal order, preferring to spend his
sure with his family in the beautiful home which he
ilt on Griffith avenue. He was always abreast of the
nes and knew what the leading thinkers of the world
re doing. He died at his home on April 29, 1913.

Mr. Corley married on the 31st of March, 1872, Miss
artha P. Kuykendall, the ceremony taking place in
aufman, Texas. Mrs. Corley was a daughter of Jesse
ung and Nancy A. Kuykendall, who came to Texas
pioneers from Jackson county, Tennessee. He died
ring the sixties at the age of fifty-nine.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corley, all
whom received high school educations. The elder
ughters completed their education in Gardners School
New York City. Mr. Corley was closely identified
th the commercial life of Terrell, and his sons are
owing the same keen interest which he displayed.
is eldest son, Thomas E., is auditor and treasurer of
e Texas Midland Railroad—being vice-president of the
stitution and a director of the American National
nk of Terrell. Robert lives in Beaumont, Texas,
ere he has numerous interests, being a director in
e Gulf National Bank of Beaumont, Texas, and has
al estate and oil lands, also agricultural interests.
gene of Dallas, Texas, is a member of the Murray
n Company. Earnest died in childhood. Grace became
rs. G. W. Cartwright, of Terrell. Ethel married W. A.
vis and resides at Hugo, Oklahoma. Henry married
iss Ethel Lochhead and is assistant chief cashier of the
nerican National Bank of Terrell. Herbert is con-
cted with the accounting department in the auditor's
ice of the Texas Midland Railroad, and the two
unger daughters, Ruth and Helen, are attending col-
ge.

ELIAS J. LOCHHEAD. When a city or town loses a
an who has always been in the forefront, actively
ake to the needs of the day, forceful and energetic,
at first seems impossible that his place can ever be
ed. Thus it was with Terrell, Texas, when E. J.
chhead died. For years his dominant personality had
ade him one of the leaders of the city, steady and
iable; his friends and acquaintances depended on his
dgment and the action which he chose to take. He
s president of one of the most important manufactur-
plants in this section, but his greatest value to his
ne city was in his public spirited endeavors to bring
osperity to the people in general through his work
the Commercial Club and in many other instances.

E. J. Lochhead was a Canadian, born under the flag
Queen Victoria, on the 11th of April, 1852, at
nterville, Ontario. He was of Scotch ancestry, as is
st plainly seen by his characteristics, the rugged
nesty and determined courage of the Scotch being
ongly marked in him. His father was born near
inburgh, Scotland, about 1828, and was consequently
nere baby when he was brought to this country in
0 or 1832. His father, Matthew Lochhead, by name,
w up on the farm near the place where Elias was
n, and spent his entire life on this farm. He married
ss Rachel Martin and they had seven children. Five
these children are as follows: Robert, who was the
first one of the family to come to Texas and who died in Kaufman county in 1875; William, who now resides in Terrell, Texas; Elias J.; Mrs. Oscar Hasseltine, of Marlbank, Ontario, and Mrs. George Wood, who died at Tamworth, Ontario.

E. J. Lochhead went to school as a child, but his opportunities for an education were very meagre and he went to work at the age of thirteen. He worked on the farm, and although the work was hard, yet the life was healthy and wholesome and beneficial to both his body and mind. At an early age, however, he left the farm and went to work in a grist mill at Napanee, Ontario, here learning the practical side of a business which was later to become of supreme importance to him.

It was about 1870 that he crossed the border and came into the United States. He located in the lumber woods of Michigan, which at that time were the scenes of tremendous activity. He was first employed in a shingle mill in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, where he received liberal wages. His ambitions were high and as his wages began to accumulate he allowed the money to remain in the hands of his employer, in the hope that he himself might soon become a mill owner instead of an employee. The panic in 1873 destroyed all of his hopes, for his employer was forced to go into bankruptcy and his own savings vanished in the general crash. For two years more he remained in the Michigan woods struggling to regain some of his capital by hard work and close economy. Times were hard after the panic and he was little more than a boy, but he persevered and finally had enough money to come to Texas, where he established himself in Kaufman county, whither his brother, Robert, had preceded him. For the first two years after his arrival in Texas, Mr. Lochhead devoted himself to agriculture. He bought a farm and worked faithfully, but farming was not his forte and he determined at the end of the two years to give his attention to something else.

He offered his services to the man who was at that time operating the old stone mill and went to work for him at a wage of a dollar a day, out of which stipend he boarded himself. He presently sold his farm, however, and with the proceeds, which amounted to twenty-five hundred dollars, he purchased an interest in the mill. The successful operation of this mill now became his life work. With changing conditions the mill was remodeled to meet the greater demands being made upon it. New machinery and various changes were made from time to time and the plant became one of the important and prosperous industries of Terrell. In 1886 he formed a stock company, which was known as the Terrell Milling Company. He was elected president of this company and so remained until his death. He was associated in this enterprise with some of the ablest business men of the community, including J. B. Anthony, M. W. Raley, B. L. Gill, E. M. Friend and Captain Porter.

Aside from his business he was a prominent stockholder in the First National Bank of Terrell and was vice-president of this institution at the time of his death. Mr. Lochhead was as ambitious for the commercial supremacy of Terrell as were his business associates and took a prominent part in making Terrell a commercial center. He joined with other leading business men in forming the Commercial Club and for two years was president of the board of directors of this organization. Mr. Lochhead spent his entire life after coming to Texas in or near Terrell, with the exception of the four years following 1880, when he removed to Galveston and entered the employ of the Texas Star Milling Company of that place.

In his religious belief he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the official body of that church. In fraternal affairs he was a Knight of Pythias, but his belief in fraternity was exemplified more by practical benevolence than by his

activity in any secret orders. Mr. Lochhead paid little attention to politics or political campaigns, sought no political honors for himself, and declined the urgent demand which his fellow citizens made that he take the chairmanship of the first board of commissioners when Terrell became a city with the commission form of government. His family, a few good books, the daily papers, many magazines and periodicals on mechanics and scientific subjects, these outside of business hours were his companions. He was a man of many friends and his spacious home on the corner of Francis and Pecan streets was always the center of a charming hospitality for his popularity was shared by his wife and family.

On the 10th of September, 1884, Mr. Lochhead was married to Miss Nellie Bryan, a daughter of John Bryan, of Terrell. John Bryan was a native of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, and his wife Helen (Irving) Bryan was also a native of England. They were married in their native country and came to America in 1856. Four children were born to John Bryan and his wife, namely, Thomas, now a resident of Fort Worth, Texas; Kate, who married W. S. McNiel, of Huron, South Dakota; Mary, now Mrs. J. H. Hoselton, of Springfield, Missouri, and Mrs. E. J. Lochhead. Mr. and Mrs. Lochhead became the parents of four children. Roy Lochhead of Hagaman, New Mexico, married first Lillian Powers, who died June 15, 1910, and to that union was born one son, Roy, Jr.; April 12, 1912, he married Miss Idessa White. Ethel became the wife of J. Henry Corley, of Terrell. E. J. is associated in the Terrell Flour Mill, and Miss Helen Lochhead is the youngest. Mr. Lochhead died in Terrell on the 13th of April, 1913.

HARRY GALBRAITH. Terrell, Texas, is one of the live towns of that very live state, Texas, and among her most progressive and energetic citizens, none is better known than Harry Galbraith, editor of the *Terrell Transcript*, a paper admirable not only for its news handling but also for the influence which it exerts through its editorial columns. Mr. Galbraith is one of the men whom thoughtful men look to in any crisis, certain that he will take the side of justice and the right. He has been active in securing the commission form of government for Terrell, and in giving his time and energy and brains to successfully launching the new system of government. He possesses mental power, a strong character and good breeding—needless to add that his popularity in the city and county is widespread.

Harry Galbraith was born in Hartsville, Indiana, on the 12th of April, 1869, a son of Joseph W. Galbraith. The latter was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1820, the son of Aenas Galbraith. Joseph Galbraith acquired a limited education in Tennessee and in Bartholomew county, Indiana, whither his father moved in 1830. He grew up and married in the Hoosier state, and in the above mentioned county, his father spent the remainder of his life. Aenas Galbraith was a farmer and a staunch Democrat, and his son followed the political tenets laid down by the father. After the Civil war Democracy was unpopular in the section of Indiana in which Joseph Galbraith lived, and the story is told of how at one time he had to walk fifteen miles to cast the only Democratic vote polled in Hartsville precinct. Joseph Galbraith was one of four brothers and several sisters. He married Miss Mattie Townsely, who died in Terrell, Texas, in 1883. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, as follows: Mrs. James Orr, of Terrell, Mrs. A. M. Akin, of South Houston, Texas; Harry; Mrs. J. S. Buchanan, of Norman, Oklahoma, and Mrs. W. R. Lindley, of Terrell. Mr. Galbraith died in Terrell in 1895, at the age of seventy-five.

Harry Galbraith was only a child when his father moved from Indiana to Texas and located at Terrell. It was in the latter place that he spent his boyhood and here he received his elementary education, being graduated from the high school. He then entered the University of Texas, and left the latter institution in 1890, when within one year of graduation. After his education was completed he began his career as a newspaper man as a reporter on the *Times-Star*, published by O. B. Colquit. He spent three years in this connection and the fascination of journalism made itself felt, so much so that he determined to make it his profession. These years of practical experience as a reporter have given him a grasp of that side of journalism that some editors lack. He left the paper to accept the postmastership of Terrell, receiving the appointment from President Cleveland, and served four years in this office, being succeeded by E. M. Johnson.

The change in administration which lost him his official post was no disappointment to Mr. Galbraith for he could now carry out his favorite dream, that of establishing a newspaper. He therefore founded the *Weekly Transcript*, this being in 1897, and he has been associated with its management and publication since that time. Two years later, in 1899, he began the publication of a daily edition, and this paper has become an important factor in influencing the minds and deeds of the citizens of Kaufman county and of Terrell. Mr. Galbraith is a man of progressive ideas and through the columns of his paper he has hammered his ideals into the reading public, to the delight of the men who agreed with him and to the eventual conviction of the majority of the men who did not agree. The development of Terrell and all matters of vital interest to the community have been the concern of the paper since its foundation.

Among other matters the *Transcript* strongly advocated a commission form of government for Terrell and when sentiment had crystallized in favor of the abolishment of the old regime, Mr. Galbraith took an active part in the arrangement of the preliminary details, the construction of the charter and the work of securing the passage of the bill that made the commission form the legal government for the city. At the mass-meeting called to consider the subject of the new charter for Terrell Mr. Galbraith was one of a committee of twenty-five citizens selected to frame this charter and when this committee was organized he was chosen secretary, Dr. Monday being elected president. When the committee had finished its work and reported the charter ready for consideration by the legislature, it met with violent opposition by some citizens. It was the semi-legislative feature, that is, taking new territory into the corporate limits of the city, to which they objected, and a protesting committee was formed for the purpose of securing the elimination of the particular feature. Mr. Galbraith was a member of the committee that went to Austin and fought for the passage of the bill by the legislature, his opponents also being present in the capital city and working actively to secure its defeat. Mr. Galbraith is not only a fighter but had the advantage of thoroughly understanding the situation and also of undoubtedly having the strongest side of the question. He consequently won, staying in Austin until the bill was passed.

When the first election under the new charter took place Mr. Galbraith was chosen one of the commissioners and was made chairman of the commission, being associated with W. P. Allen and C. J. Newton. It was a difficult task which these men had, that of getting the new government into practical working order. They spent the twelve thousand dollars which had been provided by a bond issued as nominated in the charter and bored a deep well, getting a bountiful supply of water, which unfortunately proved to be salt. The ten thousand dollars provided by another bond issue for the erection of sidewalks was used in building eight miles of walks and crossings in 1912. While this building was in process Mr. Galbraith began to urge the paving of the fifteen blocks of the city's main business street,

d after the expiration of his term as a member of the nmission, he was authorized to carry out the work. a chairman of the commission he was president of e Carnegie Library Board and his interest in city im-ovement made him prominent in the Commercial Club which he served as secretary for a number of years. The above improvements are only a few of those which ve been made since the commission has taken the city vernment in charge. A new $7,500 auto pumping fire gine, together with a thousand feet of new hose, was rchased for the fire department. A new concrete wer house, which cost nearly $7,000 has been erected nost entirely from the proceeds of the city plants. is cuts the insurance pay rate off twenty cents and ves the city annually about $600 in insurance pre-ums. Four new surface wells have been bored and o more will be added in the future, thus supplying the y adequately with water. All of these wells are to equipped with pumping jacks operated by electricity. e school buildings have been improved and new water in has replaced the old main.

On the 19th of November, 1895, Mr. Galbraith mar-d Miss Julia Bass, a daughter of Dr. Sidney Bass, o is the oldest druggist now in business in Terrell. . Bass was born near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 3d September, 1841. Until he was twelve years of age worked on a farm and was then sent to Stamford, nnecticut, where he became a student in the Yale eparatory School. He remained there for four years d then entered Centenary College, Louisiana, from ich he was graduated in 1860 with the B. S. degree. was living in Madison Parish, Louisiana, when the r broke out and he enlisted in Company B of the venty-fifth Infantry, being commissioned first lieuten-t, and during most of the war being in command of company. He served in Walthall's Brigade of agg's army and took part in the battles of Shiloh, rryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, okout Mountain, in the engagements around Jackson, ssissippi, and in the Atlanta campaign. After the ll of Atlanta he was ordered by the Secretary of War the Confederate States on special duty, that of gather-g up the soldiers absent in Louisiana. He was en-ged in this work when the war ended having head-arters at the time in Minden, Louisiana.

From the close of the war until 1871, Dr. Bass was gaged in farming near Natchez, Mississippi, where he d spent his boyhood. In 1871 he came to Texas and ent five years in the drug business in Sulphur Springs, ming to Terrell in 1876. Since that time he has been e of the influential men of the city, active in every ase of the city's life.

Dr. Bass is a son of Henry J. Bass, who was born at yetteville, North Carolina, in 1814. The Bass family re among the earliest American families. The first presentative of the family came from England in 36 and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and from ence most of its members went to South Carolina, hough one branch migrated westward and located in io. Dr. Bass is a member of the South Carolina anch of the family. Henry J. Bass was the son of niel Bass, and came to Mississippi with his father. later came to Texas and died at Sulphur Springs. married Margaret Robson, of Natchez, Mississippi, d they had two sons, John H. Bass, who died at Abilene, xas, and Dr. Sidney Bass. After the death of his first fe, which occurred in 1860, Henry J. Bass married a ss Smith and they had one son, Kyle Bass, of Okla-ma. Dr. Bass is not the only member of the family o has fought for his country, for a brother of Daniel ss died of wounds which he received during one of campaigns in New Jersey in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Sidney Bass married Miss Laura Bridgers, on the of November, 1860. Mrs. Bass, who died in 1902, s the daughter of Elias Bridgers, a large slave-hold-planter of Mississippi. Since Dr. Bass was also the son of a large planter, the young couple had a hard time after the war in the change from luxury to comparative poverty. They became the parents of eight children. The eldest of these, Sidney J., married Leta Allen and has been associated with his father in the drug business all of his life. Dr. Thomas Bass is superintendent of the asylum of epileptics at Abilene, Texas. He graduated from Tulane University and married Sadie Joblin. Margaret Bass married S. F. Grant and died, leaving two sons. Kate became Mrs. J. H. Cockrell and died, leaving a son. Julia is now Mrs. Galbraith. Ada married John E. Peyton and lives in Shreveport, Louisiana. John died in his young manhood. Miss Amy Bass lives in Terrell and George C. became Mrs. Wiley Smith, of Denton, Texas. Dr. Bass is one of the leading Methodists of Texas. He has been a member of the general conference of the church for sixteen years and has attended the meetings of the conference at Baltimore, Dallas, Birmingham and Asheville, North Carolina. He has been a member of the book committee for twelve years and was a member of the committee that built the Methodist Publishing House in Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith have six children, as follows: Laura, Jo, Catherine, Juliette, Nellie and Lizzie. The family of Mr. Galbraith are also members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In fraternal affairs he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

HON. ROBERT L. WARREN. Well to the forefront among the men who have made honorable names for themselves in the legal profession and who have taken upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of public life, Hon. Robert L. Warren, representative of the Nineteenth Senatorial District in the Texas senate, must be accorded place in a biographical and historical work of the nature of which this publication partakes. Senator Warren has participated in the general affairs of the city of Terrell since he became a member of the profession of law, and his place and status in this district is one that carries with it much of honor and distinction.

Born in Harrison county, Texas, on September 29, 1866, Robert L. Warren is the son of William and Bettie (Waskam) Warren. The father was born in Mississippi in 1828 and died in Terrell in 1886, having been long engaged here in the merchandise business. He was a man of excellent education, his advanced training having been secured in Transylvania University, Frankfort, Kentucky, and he began independent life as a planter, and the owner of many slaves, as was the custom at the time. He came to Texas in 1853, and settled in Cass county, from which he was a delegate to the Secession convention of Texas. He favored strongly the dissolution of the Union at that time, and followed his inclinations by joining the Thirteenth Texas Infantry, of which he became adjutant. He was in General Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Army and he participated with his command in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, as well as Jerkins Ferry. He passed through the war without experiencing personal injury or capture, and when his regiment was disbanded at Hempstead in May, 1865, he returned to his home. Soon after the cessation of hostilities Mr. Warren located in Harrison county and engaged in farming, continuing as a resident of that county until 1882, when he brought his family to Terrell. Here he engaged in the merchandise business and later took his sons in with him, operating under the firm name of W. Warren & Sons. His early connection with agriculture brought him into a prominent connection with the Grange movement in its incipiency, and he was a member of the executive committee of it for years, at one time making an effective campaign in its behalf as lecturer, in which capacity he attracted wide and favorable notice as a speaker. He was a man who ever advanced the cause of the church with all earnestness,

and long held membership in the Methodist denomination.

William Warren was a son of Joseph Warren, who came to Texas at about the same time his son did, and he died in Cass county in 1859 when he was about sixty-five years old. He was born in South Carolina and moved to Mississippi as a pioneer, there becoming a successful planter and the owner of some four hundred slaves. He owned a steamboat line that plied on the Pearl river and on Lake Ponchartrain, and was regarded as one of the notable men of his state. He was a man of Scotch and English ancestry and his forefathers mingled with the early American colonists under a British king. He married Susan Drake and they reared four sons and a daughter. Elias died in Hunt county, Texas, William became the father of the subject of this brief review, Susan spent her life in Mississippi; Silas passed away in early life; and Joseph died as a young man in Cass county.

William Warren married Miss Bettie Waskam, a daughter of Col. John M. Waskam, one time president of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, and a Methodist preacher. He was from Yazoo, Mississippi, where he passed the earlier years of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Warren were born three children, Robert L., John W., of San Antonio, and Mrs. Susie Nuckols. The mother survived the passing of her husband until 1908.

Twenty-two months' attendance at school is the aggregate of the time spent by Robert L. Warren in the securing of his education. The opportunity for further educational training was not at hand, but the disposition for study was not lacking in the boy. That he then became a student in all sincerity is well evidenced by the results achieved in his career. When he first came to Terrell Mr. Warren worked for the Pacific Express Company as a driver and delivery boy; later he wheeled brick and mortar for the construction of the old Terrell Cotton Mill, and when the work was completed he was given a berth in the factory as a mechanic engaged in the manufacture of cloth. Two years spent in steady work there was followed by his connection with a drug house in Terrell, operated by Bass Brothers, and he was there engaged as a clerk for two years, incidentally becoming a student of pharmacy. He completed his studies with a pharmaceutic course at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and was graduated with a grade of ninety-nine and two-fifths, and with the highest honors in the class; no small credit for the young man who had escaped any but the meagerest training in his boyhood days.

Upon his return Mr. Warren soon entered the mercantile house of his father and there was associated with the business for three years. He then entered upon the study of law, alone and unaided, and he completed his reading with the firm of Crawford & Crawford in Dallas, being admitted to the bar in Terrell in December, 1888, before Judge Rainey, now on the bench of the Court of Civil Appeals. He began his practice with a case involving the possession of a horse, styled Shackleford versus Hicks. The case was tried twice, with two hung juries, and the decision was finally compromised. Mr. Warren did not associate himself with a partner at any time, and has continued in general practice, with a more or less marked disposition to hold himself aloof from the criminal branch of practice, seeking the civil and corporation fields for the exercise of his talent, rather than the criminal department.

Mr. Warren has always, since he came to exercise a degree of influence in his community, identified himself with the more telling enterprises of the place. He aided in the organization of the Terrell Cotton Oil Mill, the First National Bank, the Terrell Sewage Company and the Electric Light Company. His sole connection with official life in Terrell, however, was as a member of the board of education some years back.

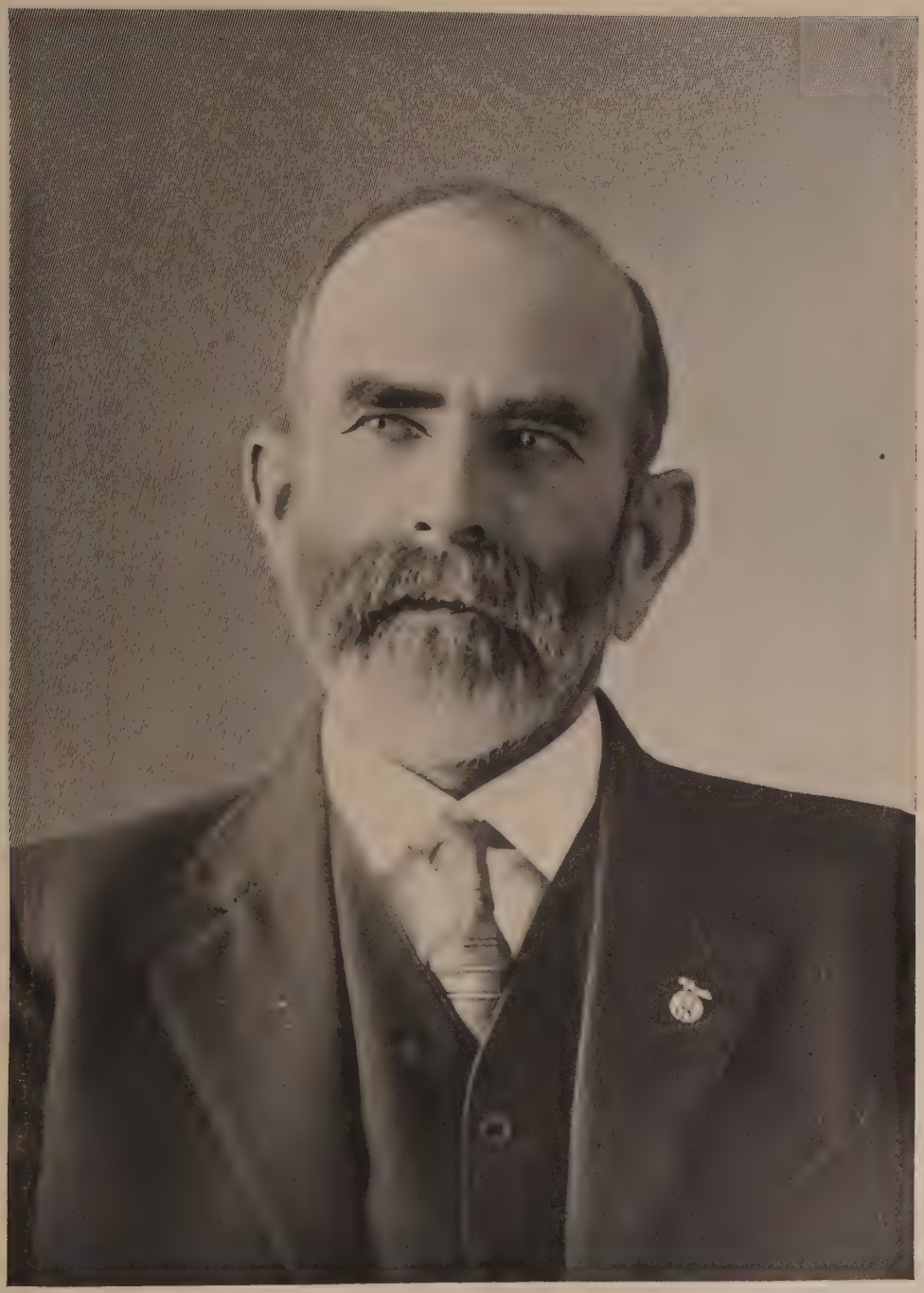
Fraternally Mr. Warren has membership in the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree. He has filled all chairs of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and sat in Grand Lodge as well. He is a Knight of Pythias, and has officiated in the local body, as well as representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State. The Elks, also, claims him as a member. Religiously, he is allied with the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the past eleven years has directed the work of the Sunday school as its superintendent, a service that has undeniably resulted in much of good among the rising generation.

Reared in a Democratic atmosphere, Senator Warren has done his political work under the banners of that party. He finds a certain healthy enjoyment in his contact with political leaders, and has helped to nominate every governor of Texas from Governor Hogg down to the present incumbent. He has occasionally participated in campaign work, but never in his own behalf until in 1910, when he was nominated without opposition for the office of state senator. He succeeded Senator Holsey of Corsicana, and in the Thirty-first Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was a member of the committee on Asylums, Finance, Education, Penitentiaries, Judiciary No. 1, Public Health, Military and State Affairs, Public Debts, Claims and Accounts, Agriculture and Senatorial Districts. In the Thirty-second Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and was assigned to membership on the committees of Finance, Judiciary No. 2, Constitutional Amendments, Public Debts, Claims and Accounts, Rules, Asylum, Stock and Stock Raising, Agriculture, Insurance Statistics and Labor, and Congressional Districts. He was chairman of the Conference Committee of redistricting the state for congressman and is a member of the committee of 1911 appointed to investigate the Prohibition election, and of the committee of 1912 for the investigation of the penitentiaries of the state. His service in the legislature has been marked by the cleanest, most wholesome and efficient conduct as the representative of the people, and is characteristic of the man in all the relations of life.

Senator Warren was married in Terrell, Texas, on March 29, 1894, to Miss Annie T. Cartwright, a daughter of Americus Cartwright and a granddaughter of Matthew Cartwright, of St. Augustine, Texas, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this historical work. One child was born to Senator and Mrs. Warren—Annie Lee. The family is prominent and popular in Terrell, and take their place in the leading social activities of the city, while they are identified with the church and philanthropic work of the community in the most praiseworthy manner.

David F. White. One of the citizens of west Texas who began their careers in this country more than thirty years ago, and who labored with courage and industry to develop this wilderness region into a broad landscape of farm and industry, and has subsequently reaped the reward of such diligence in ample material prosperity, is David F. White, probably one of the most popular citizens in the entire city of El Paso. Captain White, as he is often familiarly and affectionately known among his many friends, has had a career of great diversity, not without its share of adversity, but throughout the vicissitudes of life which began when a boy as a soldier in the Civil war, he has kept his rudder true and his faith in mankind and the world free from the acids of experience, and today is one of the most genial and kindly gentleman whom one may find in the entire scope of western Texas.

David F. White was born in Pontotoc county, Mississippi, May 25, 1848. His father was Dr. Joseph White, a native of Virginia, who came to Texas in 1851 and practiced medicine as an old-time physician in this state for many years. Along with his profession he combined ranching on a large scale, and maintained extensive herds of cattle and other livestock. He was a very devout



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aristian, and one of the most liberal supporters of the ethodist denomination in his section. His death occurred in 1873 at the age of seventy years. The maiden me of his wife was Elizabeth Gary, who was born and ared in Mississippi, in which state they were married. er death occurred in 1854, and both parents now rest peace in Texas. There were eight children altogether the family, David F. being the sixth and youngest n.

When David F. White was about three years of age s parents moved to Texas, which state has been his me ever since. There were no public schools yet established in the vicinity of his old home, and all his early ucation was obtained through private tutors. When he as thirteen years of age he entered the Confederate rvice as one of the very youngest soldiers of the South, id went all through the war and took part in many gagements but came through the experience unscathed, id had returned home a veteran soldier when little more an seventeen years of age.

After the war he entered the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he studied such anches as would better fit him for his business career. fter that schooling he returned to Texas and became entified with the mercantile industry, a line which he llowed for several years, and then entered the mertile business. In 1878 Mr. White came out to western exas, where he at once established himself in the genal merchandise, ranching and cattle business. Few en have enjoyed more solid and better prosperity than aptain White, and he continued actively engaged in his rious enterprises until 1911, at which time he opened s office in El Paso and took as a partner W. T. Tolbert, der the firm name of the D. F. White Commission Comny. They transact a general live stock commission siness and handle everything pertaining to the live ock industry, including ranches and other property.

Mr. White was married in Falls county December, 75, to Miss Sally B. Bledsoe, a daughter of A. E. Bledoe, who was formerly from Stanton, Virginia. The two ildren born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. White ere Mabel C., the wife of W. P. Cook, a resident of bilene, Texas; Edgar W., who is married and resides El Paso. Mr. and Mrs. White are both communicants the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is affiliated th the Blue Lodge, the Commandery and the Shrine the Masonic Order, and has filled all the chairs in the ue Lodge and Commandery, and enjoys the distinction a life membership in the Mystic Shrine. In politics, a Democrat, he takes great interest in local and state fairs. He has himself been solicited at various times accept nomination for important political honors, but is is by no means within the line of his ambition and has always consistently refused. Outdoor life has ways made a strong appeal upon his energies and agination, and he is particularly fond of hunting. ne finer amusements of music and the theatre and the blic lectures all give a strong appeal to Mr. White d he is a liberal supporter of everything for the adncement of culture and better means and facilities social life. In his private life he has been singularly nperate, and never touches intoxicating liquors, alough he is not bigoted in this matter and has no objecn to others participating in such enjoyment if they so sire. This broad-minded disposition to take the world he finds it and to contribute his own part to its imovement is quite characteristic of the entire character Captain White, and while he is a man of inflexible cision and intrepidity, which are probably the most lispensable virtues of manhood, he at the same time joys the friendship and admiration of all who know n, and is easily one of the foremost citizens of El so.

PINKNEY M. LEWIS. One of the honored pioneer izens of Kaufman county is this well known and influential citizen, who maintains his residence in the attractive little city of Forney and who has been a resident of the Lone Star state for forty years. He has been closely identified with the development of the agricultural resources of this commonwealth and has also done a large amount of work as a surveyor, his ability as a civil engineer being of the most practical type, so that his services have been of much value. After years of earnest toil and endeavor, attended by gratifying success, he is now living virtually retired—a sterling, loyal and broad-minded citizen who is well worthy of special recognition in this publication.

Mr. Lewis was born at Holly Spring, Marshall county, Mississippi, on the 10th of January, 1838, and is a scion of the staunchest of old southern stock. His grandfather, David Lewis, was born in North Carolina, and early settled in Tennessee, where he became a prosperous farmer, his death having occurred in Williamson county, that state, about the year 1810. The maiden name of his wife was Ramey, and concerning their children the following brief data are given: William R. died in 1877, at Saulsbury, Tennessee; David died young; Benjamin R. was the father of him whose name initiates this review; Nancy became the wife of Jesse Klee; Sallie wedded Cyrus Jackson; and Eliza became the wife of Nathan Dazey.

Benjamin R. Lewis was born in Williamson county, Tennessee, in September, 1803, and he was long numbered among the representative agriculturists of DeSoto county, Mississippi, where he died in 1876. In his youth he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and to this he devoted his attention during the years of his residence at Holly Spring, Mississippi. After his sons had reached an age that enabled them to assist him in his farming operations he purchased a tract of land in DeSoto county, Mississippi, where he passed the residue of his life and where he was the owner of a considerable number of slaves at the time of the inception of the Civil war, during the progress of which he gave every possible aid in supporting the cause of the Confederacy. He was a Whig in his political proclivities, and in the election of 1860 he gave his support to the Constitutional Union ticket, headed by James Bell, of Tennessee, condidate for president, and by Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. In the same election two of his sons supported the regular Democratic ticket and voted for Breckenridge and Lane. Both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist church and their lives were guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. Benjamin R. Lewis wedded Miss Lucinda E. Boren, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Flewellen) Boren, and she survived him by more than a decade, having been seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death, which occurred in 1888. Of the children of this union it is to be recorded that Thomas died in 1861, a bachelor; David died in 1874, in Tennessee, and was survived by his wife and a number of children, Pinkney M. is the immediate subject of this sketch; William H. H. died in childhood; and Benjamin F. is a resident of Casa, Perry county, Arkansas.

Pinkney M. Lewis passed his youthful days on the old homestead plantation in DeSoto county, Mississippi, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He studied surveying when a youth and became well qualified in both the theoretical and practical knowledge of civil engineering, with the result that he did a considerable amount of surveying work in his native state prior to the Civil war. He served as county surveyor of DeSoto county prior to the war and during its progress, though at this latter period his service was merely nominal, as he went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederate States, to resume his official duties after the close of the great conflict between the north and the south.

When the Civil war was precipitated Mr. Lewis promptly manifested his loyalty to the Confederacy, by enlisting in Company I, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry, with which he left for the stage of conflict on the 31st of May, 1861, his regiment being commanded by Colonel Featherson and being assigned to General Barksdale's brigade of Kershaw's division of the army corps commanded by General Longstreet. With his gallant regiment Mr. Lewis participated in many important engagements marking the progress of the great internecine struggle, and among the same may be mentioned Ball's Bluff, the Seven Days' fight on the Virginia peninsula, the battles of Sharpsburg, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. The command proceeded up the Shenandoah valley, assisted in the charging of Fort Saunders, at Knoxville, and thereafter took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and the engagements around Richmond prior to the capitulation of the city. Two days prior to the battle of Appomattox the brigade commanded by General Lewis Kershaw was captured by the enemy and its members were taken to Point Lookout, Maryland, where they were held as prisoners of war until two months after the close of the great conflict. Mr. Lewis was in the thick of the fray in many sanguinary engagements, but was never wounded. He received his parole on the 28th of June, 1865, and to the lasting honor of his name will remain his record of valiant and faithful service during the entire period of the great war between the states.

After the close of the war Mr. Lewis returned to his home in DeSoto county, Mississippi, and made ready to do his part in retrieving the fortunes of the prostrate and denuded south. In the autumn of 1865 he was associated with one of his brothers in the operation of a cotton gin in DeSoto county, and in the following year he resumed his farming operations, but he soon found it expedient to devote the major part of his time and attention to the work of his profession, that of surveyor, in which connection he continued the incumbent of the office of county surveyor of his home county.

In 1874 Mr. Lewis came to Texas, and here he forthwith found definite demand for his professional services, in making line surveys for new settlers. He has probably done more of this work than has any other surveyor who has followed the same line of professional endeavor in Kaufman county. He has to his credit a large amount of levee work, as well as that pertaining to drainage projects, and for a period of four years he held the office of county surveyor of Kaufman county.

During this period of close devotion to professional work Mr. Lewis was also carrying forward with characteristic energy and ability the development of the tract of land to which he had entered claim soon after coming to the state. This now valuable estate is situated five miles north of Forney, Kaufman county, on the Rockwall road, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Lewis paid only three dollars an acre for the finest black-loam land that can be imagined and that is now valued at a very high figure, as he has made the best of improvements on his farm and has made it one of the model places of this section of the state. Mr. Lewis continued to reside on this fine homestead until 1901, when he removed to the village of Forney, where he erected his present attractive and modern residence and where he has since lived retired, save that he has applied his technical skill in the laying out of various additions and subdivisions of the town, and has otherwise proved himself an appreciative and public-spirited citizen.

In politics Mr. Lewis accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been an influential figure in its local councils, as he has served as delegate to its conventions in his home county as well as to a number of state conventions. He was a member of the famous state convention of his party, at Houston, in 1892, when Governor Hogg's renomination was opposed by George Clark, the result being a split in the party ranks. Mr. Lewis supported Governor Hogg during the ensuing campaign and has always stood for clean politics. He was unremitting in his opposition to Senator Bailey at the time of the latter's last campaign for the United States senate, and he has never lacked the courage of his convictions or the ability to defend them. In the national campaign of 1912, Mr. Lewis was ardent in his support of the Democratic presidential candidate, the present president of the United States, and he, from the beginning, favored Woodrow Wilson as the logical and most desirable nominee of his party. He is a valued and appreciative member of the United Confederate Veterans' Association and through the medium of the same vitalizes the more gracious memories and associations of his military career. He has attended the national reunions of the United Confederate Veterans on three occasions—when the same were held at Little Rock, Arkansas; Dallas, Texas; and Memphis, Tennessee—and he has been usually found present at the reunions of the Texas association. He is affiliated also with the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds membership in the blue lodge and the chapter. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in their home county it may consistently be said that their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances. Mr. Lewis is a man of most genial and kindly nature, is progressive and loyal as a citizen and has contributed his quota to the civic and material development of the Lone Star state. He still does more or less work as a surveyor and as such he has long held a high reputation, as his services have invariably been marked by scrupulous care and effective results.

Mr. Lewis has been thrice wedded. In 1872, in DeSoto county, Mississippi, he married Miss Mary B. Payne, who died about two years later and who left no children. Almost immediately after the death of his wife Mr. Lewis came to Texas and established his home in Kaufman county. Here, in December, 1886, he wedded Mrs. Mary Boykin, a daughter of DeBard Murphy, who was a pioneer of Texas, to which state he came from St. Francois county, Missouri. Mrs. Lewis was summoned to the life eternal in 1888, no children having been born of this second marriage. On the 19th of January, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lewis to Mrs. Ellen Bond, of Newport, Arkansas. No children were born to them. Mrs. Lewis died October 20, 1913.

FRANK M. ADAMS. The thriving little city of Forney, Kaufman county, is favored in its possession of a full quota of progressive and loyal business men, and such a one is he whose name initiates this paragraph and who is known as a sterling citizen well worthy of the popular confidence and esteem uniformly accorded to him. He has here maintained his home since 1880 and is now engaged in the retail drug business, with an attractive and well equipped establishment that caters to a representative patronage. Soon after attaining to his legal majority Mr. Adams came to Forney and became clerk in the drug store of Dansby & Wilson, with which firm he remained six years. He then engaged in the same line of enterprise in an independent way, as a member of the firm of Adams & Daily, this alliance continuing five years. Thereafter he was associated with his brother, Walter D., in the drug business at Forney for two years, and on the 30th of January, 1899, he established his present business, in the conducting of which he is associated with his two sons under the firm name of Adams & Sons.

Mr. Adams is a native of the fine old Lone Star State and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Nacogdoches, Texas, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was July 11, 1858. He is a son of George

Milton Adams and Lizzie (Hubert) Adams, whose marriage was solemnized at Nacogdoches on the 2nd of September, 1857, the father of the bride having been one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist church in Texas, to which state he came from Mississippi. George M. Adams was born in Fayette county, Tennessee, June 12, 1828, and was a son of George William and Eliza Graves (Dixon) Adams, whose marriage was solemnized July 7, 1819, and the latter of whom was born on the 27th of February, 1800. George William Adams was born at LaGrange, Fayette county, Tennessee, October 12, 1792, and became one of the representative planters of his native county. He served as a private in the command of General Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian war, and both he and his wife continued to reside in Tennessee until the close of their lives, their son George M. having been fifth in order of birth of their fourteen children. George William Adams was a son of George William Adams, Sr., who was born in Virginia, April 21, 1766, and this worthy ancestor possessed much of the musical talent that has characterized his descendants. He composed various musical scores, was a skilled performer on the violin, and family tradition accredits him with having been the author of both the lyric and score of the famous song, "Rosin the Bow" and other serio-comic musical productions of the colonial era in American history. He married Polly Stewart and they were numbered among the pioneers of Tennessee, where his death occurred in 1836. George William Adams, Sr., was a son of George Adams, who was born in Virginia, about the year 1740, and who died in Cocke county, Tennessee, in 1805. His father, John Adams, was a native of Wales, where he was born in 1715, and in company with his eleven sons this worthy progenitor came to America, to become the head of a family whose name has been most worthily linked with the annals of our national history, a number of his sons and grandsons having been patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. A surveyor's rule and a graduated semi-circular rule that were owned by John Adams, the founder of the American branch of the family, have been handed down from generation to generation and are now in the possession of Frank M. Adams, of this review, who greatly prizes these interesting family heirlooms.

George Milton Adams was reared to maturity in the vicinity of LaGrange, Fayette county, Tennessee, and his educational advantages in his youth were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In his native state he learned the trade of saddler and harnessmaker, and about 1854 he came to Texas, the greater part of the journey having been made on horseback. He settled in the old town of Nacogdoches, where he engaged in the work of his trade, to which he continued to devote his attention until his sons had attained adult age and were prepared to assist him in his venture into another line of enterprise, when he removed to a tract of land near Kemp, Kaufman county, where he and his sons engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the period of the Civil war he again found requisition for his services as a saddler and harnessmaker and was able to do a worthy part in aiding the cause of the Confederacy, as he became foreman of the harness and saddlery department of the Confederate government shops at Jefferson, Texas, a position of which he continued the valued incumbent during virtually the entire period of the war. He then returned to his farm at Kemp, and there he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He passed away on the 22nd of July, 1873, honored by all who knew him, and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in the following year, so that in death they were not long divided. He was affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. The six children of George M. and Lizzie (Hubert) Adams were: Frank M., Sebe N., John G., Hubert, Mary and Walter D. Walter D. is engaged in the drug business at Forney, is mayor of the town at the time of this writing, in 1914. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Self. Sebe N., who married Miss Fannie Jackson, is also a druggist by vocation and is engaged in business at Crandall, Kaufman county. John, who wedded Miss Lucinda Morton, died at Crandall, this state, within the opening decade of the twentieth century. Hubert is deceased. Mary, who died in March, 1912, married Charlie Green.

Frank M. Adams, to whom this review is dedicated, was about six years of age at the time of the family removal from Nacogdoches to the old homestead farm at Kemp, in Kaufman county, where he was reared to adult age and where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the pioneer schools, including a well ordered private school near his home and also the excellent school conducted by Benjamin Allen, at Kaufman, the judicial center of the county. In the meanwhile he learned the lessons of practical industry, as he early began to contribute his quota to the work of the home farm. He continued to be thus identified with agricultural pursuits until he had attained to his legal majority, and soon afterward he found employment in a drug store at Forney, as already noted in a preceding paragraph of this sketch. He became a skilled pharmacist and it has been fully stated that he has gained precedence as one of the representative business men and honored and influential citizens of the fine little town which has been his home for more than thirty years and in the development and progress of which he has aided by his liberality and public spirit. In all consistency it may be said that this genial citizen has a circle of friends that is limited only by that of his acquaintances, and he has won independence and success through his well ordered endeavors as a business man.

In politics Mr. Adams has never swerved in his allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been influential in its local councils, as shown by the fact that he has been a delegate to its conventions in his home county and was a delegate to the celebrated Democratic state convention of 1892, where was instituted the Hogg-Clark controversy, which was followed by one of the most spirited campaigns in the history of the state. He supported Governor Hogg, who was triumphantly re-elected chief executive of Texas. In 1893, under the administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Adams was appointed postmaster of Forney, and of this office he continued the incumbent until January, 1899, his regime having been marked by efficiency and having been distinctly creditable and satisfactory. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are active and valued members of the Presbyterian church in Forney and the family is most popular in the social life of the community.

At Forney, in the year 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Sallie Rhea, a daughter of Theodoric Rhea, and they have three children,—Frank M., Jr., Leta Rhea and Yancey Dailey. All of the children remain at the parental home and Frank M., Jr., is associated with his father in business, as previously stated in this context.

Robert E. Farmer. Though a native of North Carolina, Mr. Farmer has spent practically all his life in Texas. The family has been known and honored in different localities of South Texas for a period of fifty-five years, and the city of Columbus has been the chief seat of residence and business activity.

Mr. Robert E. Farmer began his career as a merchant, but for many years now has been actively engaged either as a lawyer or in official duties. Robert E. Farmer was born at Wilson, in North Carolina, July 28, 1856, a son of Pharaoh and Mahala (Daniels) Farmer, both of North Carolina. The mother's people came from Virginia, while the paternal grandfather was an Englishman of

Scotch and English stock. Pharaoh Farmer, whose death occurred recently in Columbus, Colorado county, was by occupation a millwright, cabinet-maker and contractor. In February, 1857, when his son, Robert, was about six months old, he moved to Texas, being in company with several brothers-in-law. The party first landed at Galveston, later lived for a year in DeWitt county, and then moved to Columbus in Colorado county. There the father took up general contracting and building, and so continued until the outbreak of the war. He enlisted as a private expecting to go to the front and bear arms in the great struggle. However, his mechanical ability made his service more important in other capacities, and he was placed in charge of the Confederate Yards and while he was thus absent from the smoke and din of actual battle, he did a work which was no less vital and essential to his country than if he had been fighting on the battlefield. Following the war he resumed his old vocation and formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Goldsmith of Columbus. That partnership was one of the oldest in continuous existence in Colorado county, and was only dissolved through the death of Mr. Goldsmith a few years ago. Mr. Farmer died in 1912. The firm of Farmer & Goldsmith were engaged in building and contracting and at the present time it is said that more than one-third of the houses and other buildings to be found in Columbus are the products of their skill and handicraft. Not only as a business man, but in character and social relations the late Mr. Farmer was a leader in his community. He possessed excellent judgment and was decided in his convictions, both on business and moral questions. He was for many years before his death affiliated with the Masonic Order.

Robert E. Farmer was one in a family of fifteen children, and the others still living are mentioned as follows: George, who is general manager of the Morre's Bluff Rice Company of Dayton, Texas; Jesse, of Glidden, Texas; Thomas S., also a resident of Dayton, Texas; Mrs. Sally A. Cousins, of Columbus; Mrs. Idella Wilson of Houston; Mrs. Lula Coleman of Bay City.

Reared and educated in the local schools of Columbus, Robert E. Farmer was eighteen years old when his practical business career began, and he laid a foundation of experience as clerk in a mercantile house. In 1879 he entered merchandising for himself, and at the end of five years took a partner, a relationship which was maintained for two years, when the stock was sold. In the meantime Mr. Farmer had married and established a home of his own. After leaving the store, he took up the study of law, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. During the first two years he practiced as a member of the firm of Mitchell, Woolsey & Farmer. On the withdrawing of Mr. Mitchell, the firm continued as Woolsey & Farmer for a short time, and then Mr. Farmer became partner of the present district Judge Kennon and continued in practice for several years. Public duties of an important nature have often interrupted Mr. Farmer's regular practice of the law. His father-in-law, for a long period of years was county treasurer of Colorado county, required the assistance of Mr. Farmer in conducting the county office, and thus the latter for some time was deputy treasurer. In 1896 he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity until 1900. Since then he has devoted most of his attention to the law and real estate and the management of his various private interests. At one time he was for three years deputy county clerk.

On December 27, 1882, Mr. Farmer married Miss Lena Boedeker, a native of Columbus, a daughter of Henry Boedeker, whose name has an important place in the official annals of Colorado county through his twenty years of service as county treasurer. It was owing through his wise and effective administration that the county finances were placed upon a sound basis, and few men have contributed more important services to a community through one office than the late Henry Boedeker. He was a native of Germany, one of the pioneer German settlers of Texas, and died in 1901. His son, Charles, is now a prosperous business man and connected with the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston. The three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Farmer are: Henry B., a civil engineer for the Southern Pacific Railway with headquarters at Houston, an office which he has held since 1905, and a graduate of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station; Myrtle, living at home; and Lena, wife of Thomas Brandon, whose husband is a merchant at Palatios.

Mr. Farmer is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Legion of Honor. He and his wife belong to the Methodist church. He takes an active interest in politics and all civic matters, and is both a useful and prosperous citizen. Besides his home he owns several pieces of property in the town.

JOSEPH LESSING. One of the sterling and highly honored pioneer citizens of Columbus, the judicial center of Colorado county, is Joseph Lessing, who has been a resident of Texas since his boyhood days, who has here gained worthy and definite success through the medium of normal lines of industrial enterprise, and who gallantly represented the Lone Star state as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He has disposed of his homestead farm, to the development and operations of which he devoted himself with characteristic energy and discrimination and in connection with which he achieved independence and substantial prosperity. In the gracious evening of his long and useful life he is living in his home in Columbus, where he is enjoying the rewards of former years of earnest toil and endeavor, and where he holds impregnable vantage-place in the confidence and affectionate regard of all who know him.

Joseph Lessing was born in Germany, on the 16th of March, 1845, and was a mere child at the time of the family immigration from the Vaterland to America. His parents, Joseph and Rosa Lessing, early settled in Austin county, Texas, and in 1855, when he was a lad of ten years, they removed to Colorado county, where they passed the residue of their lives and where the father was a pioneer farmer. He was a plain, honest and industrious man, inflexible in his integrity of purpose, and he did his part in the civic and material development and upbuilding of the state in which he established his residence in the pioneer days. His wife survived him and eventually contracted a second marriage. She is survived by two children of the first marriage,—Joseph, of this review, and Mrs. Rosa Elsheik, a resident of Austin county; and by two children of the second union,—John and Samuel Schiller.

Owing to the exigencies of time and place the early educational advantages of Joseph Lessing, subject of this sketch, were meager, being confined to the primitive country schools of the pioneer days in Texas. After attaining to adult age he continued to be employed on farms and ranches until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he subordinated all personal interests to tender his service in defense of the cause of the Confederate States. Early in 1862, at Columbus, he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Texas Infantry, which regiment was later converted into heavy artillery and which was commanded by Colonel Ford, Captain R. V. Cook having been the commander of Company A. The service of Mr. Lessing was principally as a constituent member of the troops forming the Texas home guard, and he took part in the famous exploit of Dick Dowling at Sabine Pass. Thereafter he was stationed with his command at Fort Griffin until the close of the war.

In May, 1865, after the termination of his military career, Mr. Lessing returned to his home, in Colorado county, where he engaged in farming in an independent way and where he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise for a term of years. He then turned his attention to the blacksmith trade, in which he is a skilled artisan, and he still owns and operates a black-

Frank J. Mason

smith and wagon shop in Columbus, though he does not assume the heavy work which engrossed his attention in this line for fully a score of years. He is known and honored as a man of steadfast character, genial and kindly nature, and well defined opinions. He has been loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, though never a seeker of political office, and is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also his devoted wife, and is affiliated with Shropshire-Upton Camp, United Confederate Veterans, as well as with the local organization of the Woodmen of the World.

In the year 1866 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lessing to Mrs. Mary Hope, widow of David Hope and a daughter of Asa Townsend. She was born in the state of Florida and was a member of an old and honored Southern family. The supreme loss and bereavement in the life of Mr. Lessing came when his loved companion and helpmeet was summoned to eternal rest, in 1912, and of the two children, James died in infancy, the other being Dr. Joseph F. Lessing, who is engaged in the successful practice of dentistry in Columbus.

Dr. Joseph F. Lessing was born on the old homestead farm of his father, in Colorado county, and the date of his nativity was February 2, 1873. He was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of Columbus, the judicial center of the county, and in preparation for his chosen profession he received the best of theoretical and practical instruction in the office of a leading dental practitioner in Columbus. He then passed a successful examination before a board of dental examiners, and he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession for nearly twenty years. During the major portion of this period he resided and maintained his office at Columbus. He pays allegiance to the Democratic party, and in his home city is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Praetorians, and the Yeomen, of which last named organization he is clerk. In his profession he controls a representative and substantial practice, and both he and his wife are most popular factors in the social activities of the community.

On the 14th of June, 1897, Dr. Lessing wedded Miss Nuddie E. Reese, who was born and reared in Colorado county, where her parents, Samuel H. and Keetie B. Reese, settled in the pioneer days, her paternal grandparents having been numbered among the early settlers of Texas. Samuel H. Reese, now deceased, was a prosperous farmer of Colorado county and at one time served as sheriff of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Lessing have one child, Ela Maxine, a most winsome little daughter, and Mrs. Lessing holds membership in the Baptist church.

Frank J. Meason. Postmaster at Crowell, Frank J. Meason is one of the progressive young business men and citizens of west Texas, and has spent nearly all his life in Foard county. He has shown himself a capable public official, as postmaster, and conducts the affairs of the office in a manner satisfactory to all the patrons.

Frank J. Meason was born in Collin county, Texas, January 10, 1883, the fourth of ten children born to James R. and Eva (Christian) Meason. Both parents were born in Missouri, and the father came to Texas when a boy. For many years he has been identified with farming and merchandising, and has always taken much interest in political and public affairs. He was for eight years postmaster at Crowell, so that two generations of the family have been represented in connection with that office. He also at one time was a justice of the peace. His home is now in Upshur county, where he is engaged in the grocery business. He is an active member of the Christian church, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. The parents were married in Texas, and the mother is likewise an active worker in the Christian church.

Frank J. Meason has lived in Foard county twenty-six years, since he was four years of age. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen he started out for himself, taking a place in the Crowell postoffice, under his father. With the exception of an occasional vacation he has been connected with the postoffice ever since. On September 24, 1912, he was commissioned postmaster, and is now in his first year of service, although he has been in charge of many of the important details of the office for a number of years.

Mr. Meason, on September 14, 1903, at Crowell, married Miss Katie Greening, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Greening of Grayson county. Their three children are all sons, named: Albert J., Beedie, and Everett. Mr. and Mrs. Meason are members of the Christian church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Modern Order of Pretorians, and the Woodmen of the World. An Independent Republican, he is active only as a voter and good citizen, and has always declined participation as a candidate for any office. His recreations are chiefly hunting and fishing, and the pleasures of his home.

Thomas F. Boulden. He whose name introduces this paragraph is to be consistently designated as one of the progressive, loyal and representative citizens of Columbus, Colorado county, and is one of the leading contractors and builders of this favored section of the state. He has been prominently and worthily identified with the civic and material advancement of his home city and county and has so ordered his course in all the relations of life as to merit and receive the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

Mr. Boulden was born at Elkton, the judicial center of Cecil county, Maryland, on the 9th of June, 1861, and is a son of Charles and Laura (Ford) Boulden. The Boulden family was founded in America in the early colonial days and the name has been most worthily linked with the annals of our national history. Representatives of the family were found arrayed as gallant patriots of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution, and by reason of his ancestors having served as officers in the great struggle for independence Mr. Boulden of this review is eligible for membership not only in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution but also the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Boulden's lineage in both the agnatic and distaff sides is of distinguished order, and direct or collateral representatives of the ancestral line have been such eminent men as Thomas F. Bayard, Governor Grey of Delaware, and Governor John T. Cochran, of the same state. For generations the Boulder family has been exponent of the great basic industry of agriculture, and there have been many substantial farmers and planters in the genealogical line. Charles Boulden was a prosperous planter in Maryland, where he continued to reside until 1889, when he came with his family to Texas and settled in Columbus, Colorado county, where he lived retired until his death, as his health was delicate and he possessed sufficient capital to render business application unnecessary. His wife also died in Columbus, and here also occurred the death of their two daughters, Georgia and Alice, so that the subject of this review is now the only surviving member of the immediate family.

Thomas F. Boulden gained his early educational discipline in the schools of his native state, and there availed himself fully of the advantages of Elkton Academy, an excellent institution in his native county. He is a man of fine intellectual ken and in his bearing gives evidence of the patrician breeding which was his in the formative period of his character-building. He was nineteen years of age at the time of his coming to Texas, and here he has accounted well for himself and to the world as a productive and enterprising business man. His first employment in this state was in a cotton-seed oil mill in Columbus, and his ability and faithful service gained to him promotion through various grades to the position

of manager of the business. After resigning this office Mr. Boulden became one of the extensive agriculturists of Colorado county, where he operated a large ranch and also conducted a general store. He further manifested his enterprising spirit by identifying himself prominently with the construction of the Cane Belt Railroad, which is now an integral part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad System. He constructed the first twelve miles of the line and had the distinction of operating the first train over the same.

Mr. Boulden developed and sold two of the largest and best improved rice farms in Colorado county, and after disposing of these properties he engaged in general contracting and building, with residence and headquarters in Columbus. His business has ramified into all sections of the county and he has gained precedence as one of the most reliable, progressive and successful exponents of this line of enterprise in this section of the state. He has erected four of the largest cotton-gins in Colorado county, this work being accomplished in one season; he built two large bridges over the Colorado river, besides many smaller bridges in his home county, and he has erected many buildings in different parts of the county. Mr. Boulden has made a large and worthy contribution to the social and material development and upbuilding of Colorado county and is known as one of its most progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizens. He served six years, and with characteristic ability, as a member of the board of county commissioners and he has been specially alert in promoting the cause of popular education and the supplying of other facilities that conserve the general welfare. As a contractor he had charge of the remodeling of the county courthouse after the roof of the same had been blown off in the memorable windstorm of 1909. He is the owner of much valuable real estate in Columbus, including his attractive and modern home, which is a center of hospitality.

In politics Mr. Boulden is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and Mrs. Boulden holds membership in the Baptist church.

In 1898 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boulden to Mrs. Annabell (Callar) Hines, a daughter of John H. Callar, who was born in Indiana and who was a boy at the time of the family immigration to Texas, in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Boulden have two children, Cecil F. and Ouida Alice.

JUDGE F. G. MAHON. More than three score and ten years have passed since the settlement of the Mahon family in Colorado county, Texas. Judge Mahon, one lived in the county since he was two years of age, and early in his career went through all the experiences of hardship of a Confederate soldier. He made a splendid record in the Texas troops, and going in as a private he came out with the rank of lieutenant. In subsequent years his life was led along more quiet ways, but he has been energetic in pushing his business enterprises and has been frequently honored by offices of trust and responsibility in his home county.

F. G. Mahon was born near Columbus, Kentucky, November 7, 1839. His parents were P. B. and Mary (Hancock) Mahon, both natives of old Kentucky. In 1841, five years after the establishment of the Republic, P. B. Mahon brought his family to Colorado county, and settled on a farm, which he operated until his death. The Mahon family is of Scotch-Irish stock, and in the line of descent are many illustrious names. Felix Gundy, a famous lawyer of Tennessee, was an uncle of Mr. Mahon's father. The mother's people came from Virginia, and grandfather Samuel Hancock was a veteran of the War of 1812.

Two years after the removal of the family to Texas the father died, and F. G. Mahon grew up in the household presided over by his mother. The family were in fairly prosperous circumstances, and after attending the local common schools he was a student in Soule University at Chappell Hill, Texas, for four years and had the advantage of other higher training. For about a year after the close of his student days he traveled in Old Mexico, and then returned to give his services to the Southland in its struggles with the north. He enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, under Captain Swearingen and Colonel Wilkes. He was sent into Arkansas, and was captured at Arkansas Post, and was taken as a prisoner to Camp Butler in Illinois in January, 1863. After three months his exchange was effected, and he was sent on to join the army of Tennessee under Bragg. To reach Bragg's army he went by way of Petersburg, Virginia, and arrived in time to take part in the desperate battle of Chickamauga, under the command of the famous Pat Cleburne, and as a member of Grandbury's Brigade. After spending the following winter in camp at Dalton, Georgia, he was in that gallant army under Joe Johnston, which opposed by a continuous flanking movement for upwards of one hundred days the slow advance of the Federal Troops under Sherman, and the armies were in almost daily conflict between Chickamauga and Atlanta. At Atlanta, on the twenty-second of July, 1864, Mr. Mahon received a severe wound which incapacitated him for further active duty. In the meantime by popular vote in his company he had been raised to the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of his soldier's career he returned to Texas, and for some years was engaged in the cattle industry. Later he was elected tax assessor of Colorado county, and for sixteen years occupied that office, and discharged its duties with efficiency and credit. Since leaving the office of tax assessor, his business has been chiefly in real estate, buying and selling on commission, and also dealing extensively in his own property. At the present time he occupies the office of justice of the peace, and holds court in the county courthouse.

On June 4, 1872, Mr. Mahon married Miss Fanny Arnold, of Tennessee, a daughter of J. N. and Sarah T. Arnold, both of Tennessee. Mrs. Mahon's people were pioneers of Tennessee, and she belongs to an old and noted family. She is related to the famous General Meriwether, and also to Meriwether Lewis of the historic Lewis & Clark expedition. On account of her colonial ancestry, she is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Four children have been born to Judge Mahon and wife, namely: Mrs. Fanny Woods, wife of C. F. Woods, of Dallas; Miss Annie, at home; Mrs. Grace Adam, who has been recently married, and Presley H., assistant cashier of the Gulf National Bank of Beaumont. Mrs. Mahon is an active member of the Methodist church, takes much interest in social and cultural activities, and belongs to the Schropshire-Upton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Among her ancestors was also General Warren of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Mahon in fraternal matters is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows being a past noble grand of his lodge and having held all the chairs in the local offices. He was at one time affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Few citizens of Colorado county have more influence and none are more highly esteemed than Judge Mahon.

CHARLES BRUNSON. A period of sixty years represents the length of time that this sterling and honored pioneer has maintained his residence in Texas, and in the early days he lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier of civilization, with many and varied experiences, and he has been most worthily identified with the development and upbuilding of the great Lone Star state, to which his loyalty is of the most intense order and of whose manifold attractions and advantages he is deeply appreciative. He is one of the venerable, sturdy

ll honored citizens of Columbus, the judicial center of lorado county, and he has a wide circle of friends in state that has so long represented his home and with most diverse sections of which he became familiar ring the earlier years of his residence in Texas. Up-ht, sincere and steadfast, a worthy scion of the unchest of German stock, Mr. Brunson exemplifies e best traditions and customs of his fatherland, as es he also the most loyal Americanism, as he has been resident of the United States since his boyhood days ien he bravely set forth to face the battle of life on s own responsibility. With all of consistency may it said that the character and achievement of this ster-ig pioneer indicate anew the truth of the statement at "The bravest are the tenderest; the loving are the ring."

Charles Brunson was born in Westphalia, Germany, the 9th of July, 1830, and is a scion of staunch old milies of that fine province. He is a son of Antone d Louisa (Berg) Brunson, who passed their entire es in Westphalia, where the father was a substantial riculturist and honored citizen. He whose name ini-ates this review passed his childhood on the home farm d is indebted to the schools of his native province for s early educational discipline. This training was of nited order, as may well be understood when recognition taken of the early age at which he immigrated to merica, but in the broad and benignant school of ex-rience he has effectually made good the handicap of rlier years.

At the age of fourteen years, in 1844, Charles Brun-n severed the ties that bound him to home and father-nd and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He nbarked on a sailing vessel of the primitive type com-on to that day, and sixty-three days were consumed the voyage from Bremen to New York city. In the orth Sea the vessel encountered a tempestuous storm, which one of the sailors was lost, and which com-elled the boat to seek refuge in the harbor of Plymouth, ngland, where it remained three days, the abating of e storm then permitting the continuation of the voyage the New World.

After disembarking in New York city young Brunson ade his way to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he re-ained for a time in the home of a sister who had come America a few years previously. In the Indiana city, hich was then a mere village, he found employment in rious manual lines, such as chopping wood and work-g in a sawmill and in stone quarries. He finally re-oved to Logansport, that state, where he varied his periences by working in a livery stable about one year. hereafter he was employed in a sawmill at that place d assisted in the construction of the foundation for e plant of local iron works. His next occupation was at of driving stage between Logansport, Plymouth d Rochester, Indiana, and in this connection he ac-ired his novitiate in a line of enterprise with which he as destined to become closely identified in the pioneer ys of Texas.

In 1853, Mr. Brunson, who was then twenty-three years age, took his departure from the old Hoosier state d made his way to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he voted about nine months to the dignified vocation of iving an omnibus. In 1854, seeking new fields of ad-nture and achievement, Mr. Brunson came to Texas, ving voyaged on the Gulf of Mexico to Indianola, om which point he proceeded to the old frontier town Port Lavaca. He soon found requisition for his serv-es as a stage driver, and his work in this line con-nued until after the close of the Civil war, his opera-ons having covered a great part of the then settled rtion of the state, and his experience having often been zardous and onerous. He drove stage on the line tween Austin and Milford, in Ellis county, and in is connection he had the distinction of carrying the st mail ever delivered in the now thriving little town of Milford. In a reminiscent way Mr. Brunson relates that on one occasion he became inveigled in one of the gambling games then greatly in evidence in Waco, and that his experience cost him ninety dollars, this leaving him penniless. He then hypothecated his pocket-knife for the sum of fifty cents, and, on the theory that the hair of the dog will cure the bite, he put his fortunes to the test in the game of "Chuck-a-Luck," with the result that he realized a winning of two and one-half dollars. From this sum he redeemed his knife, and from that time he foreswore gambling forever,—a vow which he has kept inviolate.

In 1857 Mr. Brunson established his headquarters at Columbus, the fine little city which has been his home for many years and to the development and upbuilding of which he has contributed in generous measure. He found employment in driving stage between Columbus and Hallettsville, and his operations in this line were thereafter continued to other points, including Victoria, Port Lavaca and Indianola, besides which he was a stage driver from Victoria to Panna Maria and from Clinton on the route toward San Antonio. He retired from this vocation when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation, when he took a number of horses for a Mr. Shrek to Brownsville, who intended them for a livery business at Monterey, Mexico. He did not proceed to the latter place, as the man who had employed him became insane and thus the projected enterprise was left in limbo. Returning to Columbus, Mr. Brunson decided to enlist for service as a soldier of the Confederacy. With this end in view he set forth on horseback, but when he reached Alleyton, Colorado county, his horse was stolen, thus defeating his purpose. He then returned to Columbus, and soon afterward he obtained employment in carrying mail on the route between Austin and Bastrop, the contractor paying him for this service a salary of forty dollars a month. He was thus engaged one year, and he then engaged in freighting supplies from Texas to Louisiana, for the Confederate government, these supplies being principally utilized by the southern troops. At one time, while freighting cotton, he camped in a place with one hundred and seven yoke of oxen, and the site which he chose for the camp was then a wilderness, though it is now the ground on which is located the fine Grand Central railroad station in Houston. Mr. Brunson continued his freighting operations during the entire course of the war and retired from this service in 1866. He then established his permanent home at Columbus, where he engaged in the liquor business, a line of enterprise with which he continued to be actively identified in this city until his retirement from active business, on the 5th of March, 1913. His establishment was conducted according to the orderly and pleasing German methods, and not the least of adverse criticism was ever justly directed against the same. Mr. Brunson has been known at all times as a man of impregnable integrity, loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, and ever ready to give his co-operation in the furtherance of good government, morality and civic and material progress. Generous and kindly, sincere and direct, there are no subtleties in his nature, and he has the fine attributes of genuine manhood that ever beget the high regard and unqualified confidence of mankind. In Texas his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances, and this fact offers the best voucher for the true worth of the man.

In politics Mr. Brunson is a well fortified and unwavering advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, and while he has not been imbued with ambition for public office his civic loyalty was such that he could not well refuse to comply with popular demands when he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Columbus, a position in which he gave characteristically faithful and loyal service. He and his wife are communicants of the Lutheran church, and he is the oldest member of Caledonia Lodge No. 68, Ancient Free and Ac-

cepted Masons, in his home city, an organization with which he has been affiliated since 1858. He has been a member of the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons since 1869, and his wife holds membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Brunson is also a prominent and honored member of the Columbus lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the official chairs and with which he has been affiliated since 1870. He is likewise a popular and active member of the local organization of the Sons of Hermann.

In the year 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brunson to Miss Margaret Huffman, who likewise was born in Germany, and who presides over their attractive home in Columbus, where she is held in affectionate regard by all who know her.

SAM K. SEYMOUR. A native son of Colorado county, Mr. Seymour has here gained definite prestige as a substantial capitalist, representative business man and influential citizen, the while he has never failed to retain the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the people of the community which has ever represented his home and in which he has marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. He is engaged in the lumber business at Columbus, the judicial center of the county, and is also the owner of much real estate, besides having other important capitalistic interests. He is a member of a family that was founded in Texas nearly sixty years ago, and thus there are many elements that render consonant his specific recognition in this historical compilation. He is a scion of staunch old southern stock, and his wife likewise is a representative of a family whose name has long been identified with the annals of the fair southern portion of our great national domain.

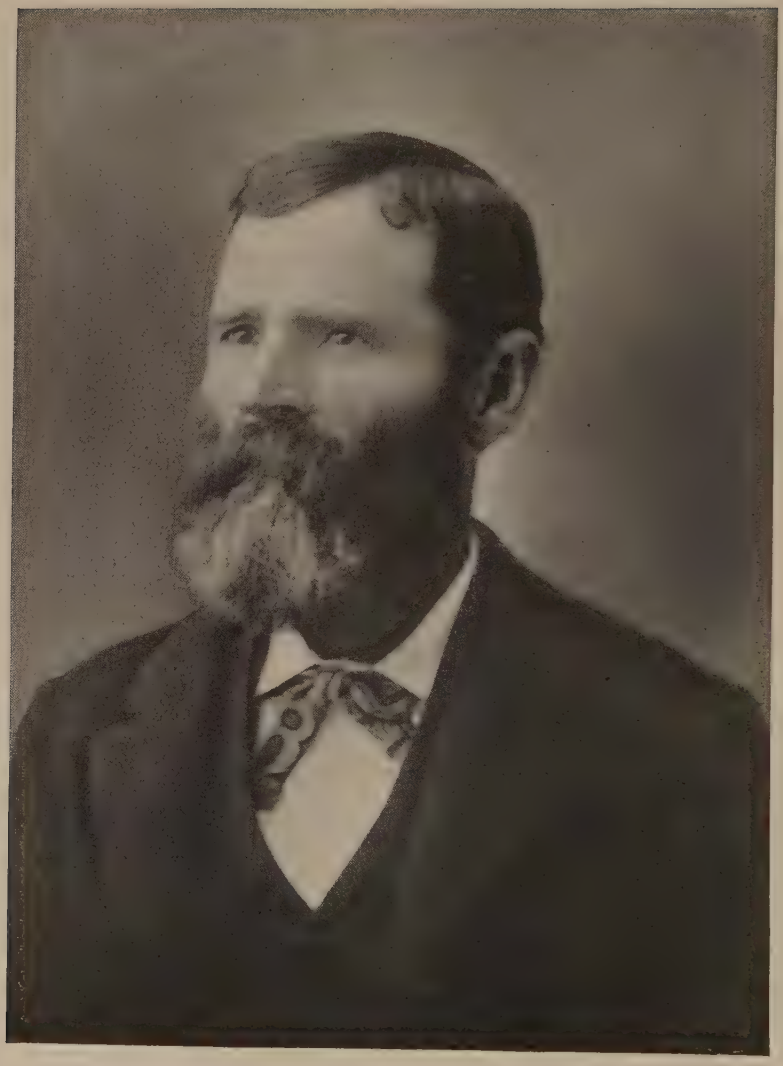
Sam K. Seymour was born in Colorado county, Texas, on the 17th of January, 1861, and is a son of James A. and Martha (Wall) Seymour, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in the state of Tennessee, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until 1854, when they immigrated to Texas and prepared to endure the hardships and trials of frontier life. They settled in Fayette county, near the boundary line between that and Colorado counties, and James A. Seymour here essayed the reclamation and development of a farm. Energy, ambition and indefatigable application brought their rewards and in the course of years he became the owner of an extensive, well improved and valuable landed estate, the greater portion of which was in Colorado county, which was his home for many years prior to his demise. One year after he had established his residence in Texas his parents came to this state, and they passed the closing years of their lives at Columbus, the judicial center of Colorado county. The Seymour family lineage is traced back to sterling English origin and the founders of the American branch came to the New World prior to the war of the Revolution, their home being established in the historic old Virginia colony.

James A. Seymour received but meager educational advantages in his youth and his early life was filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor." Even when a boy he devoted his time to plowing during the days and often worked at night in the construction of stone fences. Under this sturdy discipline he waxed strong of physique, and his alert mentality eventually enabled him largely to overcome the educational handicap of his youth. Indomitable perseverance, sturdy independence and well ordered ambition enabled him to achieve success in connection with the productive activities of life, and his career was a splendid example of worthy accomplishment in the face of many difficulties and trials. He came to Texas with virtually no financial resources and so bent circumstances and conditions to his will that he made the most of the advantages afforded him and became one of the substantial and honored citizens of the great commonwealth in which he was a pioneer. His cherished and devoted wife, who had been his faithful companion and helpmeet, was summoned to eternal rest, at Columbus, in 1894, and he survived her by a decade. He continued his residence at Columbus until his death, in 1904, at a venerable age, and his name merits a high place on the roster of the honored pioneers of this section of the state. He served with valor and marked gallantry as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war. His brother Charles died while a soldier in the southern ranks, and two other brothers, George W. and William H., represented the Confederacy as valiant soldiers during the entire period of the war, the latter having been a member of the Army of Virginia and having taken part in many sanguinary engagements. Each of the brothers lost practically all their property through the ravages of the great conflict between the states of the north and the south. James A. Seymour was a slaveholder prior to the war and his negro vassals contributed to the work of reclaiming his original tract of land. The parents of his wife continued to reside in Tennessee until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour became the parents of five children, of whom only two are living,—Sam K., who is the immediate subject of this review, and E. B., who likewise resides in Columbus. The deceased children were C. L., E. B. and Dora.

Sam K. Seymour passed the days of his childhood and youth on the old homestead farm and acquired his preliminary education in the rural schools of the vicinity. This was supplemented by attendance in the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical, at Bryan, and by a course in the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. His first independent venture was made when he entered the railway mail service, in connection with which he was employed for three years. He then established himself in the lumber business, with which he has been continuously identified during the long intervening period and in connection with which he has built up a notable large and prosperous enterprise, the results of his well ordered efforts having given him status as one of the substantial capitalists and prominent men of affairs in his native county. Impregnable fidelity and honor have characterized him in all phases of his career and thus he well merits the success which is his and also the inviolable place which he has in popular confidence and esteem. As a citizen he is essentially loyal and public-spirited and while he gives staunch allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party he has not been ambitious for public office, though he served ten years as a valued member of the board of education of Columbus and has ever been ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community.

Mr. Seymour is prominently affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has completed the circle of the York Rite bodies and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is past master of his lodge of Free & Accepted Masons, and past high priest of the Columbus chapter of Royal Arch Masons, besides which he has passed the various official chairs in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He has likewise filled the several offices in the camp of the Woodmen of the World; is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and is affiliated with the Knights of the Modern Maccabees and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, the last mentioned being the national lumbermen's fraternal organization.

On the 14th of November, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seymour to Miss Katie Dunn, who was born and reared in Texas and who is a representative of one of the distinguished pioneer families of this commonwealth. Major Benjamin F. Dunn, father of Mrs. Seymour, was born in the state of Alabama and was a boy at the time when his parents came to Texas, their



Wm Sager

urney to the frontier having been made with team and agon, in the true pioneer style. The mother of Major inn died soon after the arrival in Texas, and his father on afterward returned to the state of Mississippi, here he contracted a second marriage. after having left s young son to shift for himself. Thus it may readily understood that in his youth Major Dunn had close llowship with adversity, but his vigor and steadfastss of mind and physique enabled him to overcome emingly insuperable obstacles and to become one of e foremost men of the Lone Star state. Specific edutional advantages were virtually denied him, but his preciation and ambition would not consent to assume is handicap, and through self-application, involving udy and reading at night, after days of arduous toil, broadened his mental horizon and eventually became man of fine intellectual and professional attainments. e was long recognized as one of the most brilliant and stinguished members of the Texas bar, was an influenal figure in public affairs and was often urged to beme a candidate for governor of the state. He refused such overtures, as he had no desire for public audits or preferments, notwithstanding his distinctive lent and marked eligibility for high offices of trust. e was a power in connection with the manoeuvering of litical forces in Texas, and many a man owed his ection to the influence of this distinguished but modt citizen-soldier. He had known the last of necessity, d achieved in the face of opposing forces that would ve compassed the defeat of a man of less strength and bility, and thus he placed true values upon men and fairs, was kindly and considerate, generous and unlfish, and ever ready to aid those in affliction or need. At the inception of the Civil war, Major Dunn, who as at that time residing in Fayette county, Texas, ised a company for the Confederate service. He was ade captain of the company and with the same served th special distinction during the entire course of the ng and weary conflict between the states of the north d the south. His title of major was conferred upon m in recognition of his gallant service as a loyal soler and officer of the Confederacy. After the war he as engaged in the active practice of his profession for any years and he passed the closing period of his life Lagrange. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary olloway, died in 1891. The Dunn family was founded America in the colonial days, and Redden Andrews, lineal ancestor of Mrs. Seymour, was a patriot soldier the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. rs. Seymour is a woman of culture and most gracious rsonality, and she is a prominent and popular factor the representative social activities of her home city. e is a member of the Baptist church in Columbus and the executive head of its ladies' aid society, besides ing a teacher in the Sunday school. She is a valued ember of the Columbus Civic Club, which is devoted to oral and philanthropic purposes; is affiliated with the nited Daughter of the Confederacy; is worthy matron the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, r father having long been a prominent member of the asonic fraternity in Texas; and she is identified acely with the Columbus Cemetery Association, besides king a specially deep interest in educational affairs d the futherance of high civic ideals. Mr. and Mrs. ymour have three children,—James D., who is a stunt in the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, at llege Station; Mary Vennetta, who is a student in aylor University, at Waco; and Sam K., Jr., who is ending the Columbus public schools.

Mrs. William M. Garner, an aunt of Mr. Seymour, aintains her home in Columbus and is the widow of lonel William Mercer Garner, who was a prominent oneer and influential citizen of Colorado county and o was a gallant soldier and officer of the Confederacy the war between the states. Mrs. Garner is well known in her home county and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her influence.

WILLIAM M. SAGER. Now actively identified with business affairs at Truscott in Knox county, as a member of the firm of Louis Chesser, general merchandise, William M. Sager is one of the sterling old-timers of west Texas, and as a business man has a record of integrity and efficiency such as any man might be proud to possess. Honesty is written all over him, and the briefest acquaintance develops confidence and trust in all who know him. He started out in life a poor boy, clerked in stores in different sections of the middle west, learned bookkeeping, became specially proficient as an accountant, and in later years has held many responsibilities in business affairs and has likewise been public-spirited in his relations with every community where his home has been.

William M. Sager was born in Jackson county, Missouri, June 20, 1848, a son of Henry and Mary Sager. In the public schools he laid the foundation of a substantial education, and at the age of sixteen went to Kansas and began earning his own way. A year later, realizing some of his deficiencies in an adequate preparation for life, he returned to Kansas City, Mo., and took a commercial course, especially in bookkeeping. He has a special faculty for figures and accounts, and this talent has made him valuable to many business firms in the past. For about five years he followed clerking in Kansas, and then after a few months at his old home town began moving westward, working in various states, and following various occupations. He was in New Mexico in 1866, and in 1867 was employed by the old firm of Barnard & Hamilton at Abilene, Kansas, the famous old cattle town. Returning to West Port, now a part of Kansas City, he clerked in a store there for one year, and was next located at old Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, from which point he engaged in freighting. Since his activities at Fort Sill his home has been continuously in Texas. During all these years he has been identified with cattle and live stock business, but about 1906 sold out his interest and became interested in banking. He finally located at Truscott, and engaged in business with Mr. Louis Chesser. He now has charge of the grocery department in what is the largest mercantile concern at Truscott.

While successful in business, Mr. Sager has been unusually devoted to home life and its pleasures, and few men take greater pride and joy in their domestic surroundings than Mr. Sager. He was married in Haskell county, Texas, December 18, 1895, to Belle Caudle, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Caudle, of Haskell county. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, named Seth, Mary and Carl. The family are all members of the Methodist church, and fraternally Mr. Sager has held different chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A Democrat, he is active only as a voter, but has done much community service and held a position on local school boards many times. In Truscott both he and Mr. Chesser were members of the school board at the time the handsome new school was built in the town. Mr. Sager finds both profit and pleasure in outdoor life, particularly in ranching, and has a good farm and stock place near Truscott.

GEORGE H. LITTLE. On his beautiful old homestead farm, lying adjacent to the little city of Columbus, Colorado county, and in the picturesque bend of the Colorado river, lives one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of this section of the state, George H. Little, and he is a native son of the Lone Star state, where he was born at the time when Texas was still a republic, with General Sam Houston as its president. It is thus prima facia that he is a representative of one of the early pioneer families of the state, and he has marked the passing years with definite and worthy personal

achievement along lines of normal and productive industrial enterprise, besides which he represented his native state as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. In a preliminary way is here given a transcription of the estimate placed upon Mr. Little by one familiar with his career:

"Colorado county, or in fact the great state of Texas, can boast of no more generous and kindly man, no more splendid gentleman of the fine old southern school, than George H. Little. Never a rugged man, his loyalty was so intense that he was not to be denied his share in defending the Confederate cause in the great conflict between the states of the north and south, and he made an exemplary record as a brave and gallant soldier. In the piping times of peace he has shown himself a devoted husband and father and a loyal and broad-minded citizen, ever true to the highest and best ideals of citizenship and giving assurance of strong and noble manhood. His life history offers both lesson and inspiration. Though now venerable in years he retains his faculties of mind and body to a remarkable degree, with clear, brilliant eyes and much of animation. It is a keen pleasure to listen to his reminiscences concerning the pioneer days in Texas, and to watch him as he relates the stories of charm and of travail, in his quaint and whimsical way. He has accounted well for himself and to the world, and no man has more inviolable place in popular esteem."

Mr. Little was born in Fort Bend county, Texas, at a point twelve miles below Richmond and on the east bank of the Brazos river, and the date of his nativity was December 1, 1840. He is a son of William and Jane (Edwards) Little, and the name which he bears has been long and worthily linked with the history of Texas, the family having been founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Captain William Little, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a native of Pennsylvania and as a youth he came to the south, where for some time he was captain on a Mississippi river steamboat. He was a tall, fine appearing man, with dark and curly hair, and was familiarly known as Captain Billy Little.

Captain William Little was a pioneer of pioneers in Texas, to which now great and prosperous commonwealth he came as a member of the colony founded by Moses Austin, in 1821, Austin having obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government, which at that time maintained dominion in Texas. The young colonist obtained in the new colony a tract of land in what is now Fort Bend county, and it was upon this original homestead that his son George H., of this review, was born. Captain Little was one of the five young men who built the old fort, in the bend of the Brazos river and north of Richmond, judicial center of Fort Bend county, from which the present county derived its name. Associated with him in the construction of old Fort Bend were William Smithers, Charles Beard, Joseph Polly and Henry Holsten, Moses Austin having assigned to them the work of constructing the fortification and forming the nucleus of the new settlement. In 1833 a great and very disastrous flood swept down the Brazos valley, devastating the country for a distance of several miles on either side of the river. All crops were destroyed and much live stock was drowned, and Captain Little suffered great losses in this disaster, including the drowning of two of his negro slaves.

In 1836, when the Mexican army came to Fort Bend, many of the settlers in the Austin colony assembled for consultation at the Little homestead, and, as a matter of safety, a number of the families escaped down the old Stafford road, while others, including the Little family, fled down the Shipman road, finally to take refuge in a dense cane bottom, where they escaped discovery by the Mexicans. In a few days "Deaf Smith," the famous Texas scout, came to them with the glad tidings that the Mexican army had been practically annihilated, at San Jacinto, and that the famous general Santa Ana had been captured. There was great rejoicing as the refugees returned to their homes. Captain Little and his noble wife continued to reside in Fort Bend county until their death and their names merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of the Lone Star state. Of their eight children the only survivor is George H., of this sketch, and the names of those deceased were as follows: John, William, Walter, Martha, Louisa, James and Robert.

The Little family lineage is traced back to staunch English origin and representatives of the name settled in America prior to the war of the Revolution in which one or more members of the family served as patriot soldiers of the Continental line. Major John Little was an artillery officer in the great struggle for independence, and in the possession of his descendants is treasured as a valued heirloom a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles which were given to him by the distinguished General Bates, who presented the same to Major Little because the latter's eyes had been severely powder-burned in battle. Major John Little, the gallant patriot of the Revolution, was grandfather of George H. Little, the only living representative of the original pioneer family of Texas, he having been the youngest of the eight children.

George H. Little remained at the parental home until the death of his mother and was a lad of ten years at the time. Thereafter he lived in the home of his elder sister until her death, about two years later, and thereafter he passed varying intervals in the homes of other families in his native county, where he went from place to place, as expediency demanded. His early educational training was gained in a primitive log school-house, with dirt floor and slab benches, and thereafter he attended the school conducted by Dr. Burleson, at Independence, Washington county, until ill health compelled him to abandon his studies. Thus his broader intellectual grasp has been gained largely through self-discipline and by means of the lessons gained under the direction of that wisest of head-masters, experience.

Mr. Little was twenty years of age at the outbreak of the war between the states, and his loyalty to the Confederacy soon found definite expression. On the 17th of August, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and in the following month he was formally sworn into the service, at San Antonio, as a member of Company A, Fifth Texas Mounted Volunteers, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Thomas Green and being assigned to Sibley's Brigade. Prior to being thus mustered into the regular service, Mr. Little had gone forth as a volunteer under Van Dorn, to capture the United States troops stationel at Fort Saluria. With the Fifth Texas regiment Mr. Little first went to New Mexico, where he participated in his first engagement, at Val Verd. The command then proceeded up the Rio Grande river, and on the 26th of March, 1862, had a spirited encounter with the enemy, at Johnson's ranch, in Glorietta canyon. In this engagement Mr. Little was slightly wounded, and two days later ensued the Glorietta fight in which the gallant Major Shropshire, of Texas, was killed. The command then set forth for Texas, and en route it endured many hardships and privations, suffering both from cold and hunger and being almost constantly menaced by Indians. On this return journey Mr. Little was severely ill with measles, and he suffered more than his quota of discomfort and pain before the regiment finally arrived at San Antonio. He was a close personal friend of the distinguished General Thomas Green, who ever declared that Mr. Little was the most successful forager in the command, his facility in effecting trades along route having done much to supply the larder of the jaded military command with which he was identified.

After leaving San Antonio the command passed the winter at Hempstead, Waller county, and in January, 1863, they effected the recapturing of the city of Galveston, besides making also the historic capture of the

ral steamboat, "Harriet Lane." They were soon wards transferred to Louisiana and assigned to of repelling the forces of General Banks. On the to Louisiana Mr. Little contracted pneumonia, and several weeks he lay in a precarious condition, at 's Retreat. As soon as he had sufficiently recupe- to render such action possible, he was sent home, ater he rejoined his command at Marksville, Louisi- where he took part in a battle, as did he also in the es of Burwick's Bay, Cox's Plantation, Mansfield, sant Hill and the sanguinary battle of Yellow Bayou, h practically terminated the western military oper- s. Mr. Little was mustered out, at Houston, on the of August, 1865, and had been made fourth ser- t of his company.

fter the close of the war Mr. Little purchased his ent fine homestead farm, which has been his place bode since the summer of 1865 and which has been loped by him into one of the well improved and able landed estates of this section of the state. It prises 500 acres and is most eligibly situated, as it contiguous to the thriving little city of Columbus and nands a fine view of the beautiful Colorado river. many years Mr. Little was engaged in the cattle ness, in partnership with Robert Stafford, and he gives a general supervision to his farm, the old stead being endeared to him by the hallowed mem- and associations of the past, so that he has not content to leave the same since the death of his loved devoted wife. He is a stalwart supporter of the e of the Democratic party, though he has never mani- d any ambition for public office, and he was a val- and appreciative member of the Shropshire-Upton p, United Confederate Veterans, at Columbus, until same was disbanded, its ranks having been decimated he one implacable adversary, death. Robert Shrop- , a faithful negro who fought for the Confederate e, was the personal servant of Mr. Little during the part of the Civil war.

n August 17, 1864, while at home on a furlough, Mr. e was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth non, daughter of the late Colonel Richard B. Jarmon, was a native of Tennessee and who became one of the eer settlers of Fayette county, Texas. Mrs. Little was voted wife and mother and the maximum loss and avement in the life of her husband was that entailed er death, on the 19th of December, 1901, her memory g revered by all who came within the compass of her le and kindly influence. Of the eight children Wil- R. and Robert are deceased, and those surviving are: tie, who is the wife of Dr. Robert Harrison, of Hous- Nettie, who is the wife of Sam Monroe, of the same ; Ida, who is the wife of Bismark Heyer, of Fort th; George H., Jr., who resides in Houston; Shelley, maintains his home at Waco; and Seth, who resides Houston. Since the death of his wife Mr. Little has ained on his old homestead, as before stated, as he is surrounded with familiar and loved environments by a host of friends that are tried and true, so that as not responded to the overtures of his children and ented to join them in their homes, preferring to re- n in the place that is dear to him through many years ssociation and through many hallowed memories.

OSIAH HEREFORD PAYNE, M. D. For upwards of thirty s Dr. Payne has been a member of the medical pro- on in Texas. His father before him was a physician sacrificed his life in his calling, dying while giving professional service in a yellow fever epidemic. Payne has seen much of life's hardships, especially ng his younger years and his introduction to profes- al activities was only through the difficult route of ual labor and constant striving. He was one of the ers in his profession in Columbus and Colorado coun- and at the same time has been a prominent man of rs and a public spirited citizen.

Dr. Josiah Hereford Payne was born in Yalobusha county, Mississippi, April 21, 1852. His father was also Dr. J. H. Payne, and the maiden name of the mother was Ann Carr. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. There is a long and interesting line of ancestors. Dr. Payne's great-grandfather was Captain Reuben Payne, a soldier in the American Revolution. At his home in Columbus, Dr. Payne has a tin box which was carried throughout the Revolutionary war by his maternal great-grandfather John O. Ballard. On the paternal side the descent is through a mingling of Scotch, Irish and English stocks, and the mother's ancestry was probably Irish. The grandparents on both sides were planters and slave holders, and the paternal grandfather at one time owned a retinue of five hundred slaves.

The elder Dr. Payne grew up in his native state of Virginia, and was liberally educated, the family circumstances being of the old southern aristocracy, and allowing exceptional privileges to the children. He was a graduate in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and then left his native state and moved to Mississippi, where he took up active practice in 1844. He lived there until 1860. In the meantime the Carr family had also moved to Mississippi and there Dr. Payne and Miss Carr were married. In 1860 Dr. Payne Sr., became one of the pioneer physicians of Waco, Texas, moving there with his family. He continued to practice at Waco, until 1872, in which year he returned to Mississippi. It was in Mississippi that both he and his wife contracted the dread disease of yellow fever and died from the scourge. The only child of the younger Dr. Payne was also taken away by yellow fever at the same time. Dr. Payne Jr., was attacked by the fever but recovered. His father had caught the disease while attending the patient. The elder Dr. Payne was a man of much force of character and energy, a great reader and thinker, and was devoted to his profession and its opportunities for great social service.

As a boy Josiah Hereford Payne had a stern acquaintance with the hard things of existence. During his early life in Texas he split rails, drove cattle, and did all kinds of hard work. While living at Waco, he took four years of study in the old Waco College, now the Baylor University. He also attended the rural schools. When the family went back to Mississippi he continued his hard manual labor, working as a section hand and later as a section boss on a railroad. He learned telegraphy and for several years was an agent and operator at different points in that state. In 1876, came his first opportunity to equip himself for the profession of his ambition. He attended a course of lectures in the Louisville Medical College, while still in the employ of the railroad company. In 1882 he moved to Rogers, Texas, and was employed as agent and operator for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. During 1883-84, he attended lectures in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and was graduated M. D. from that institution. Returning to Rogers, he practiced there for a time, later moved to Holland, where he was successful as a physician, until 1908, in which year he established his residence in Columbus. Here he has enjoyed a large and constantly growing practice. At the present time Dr. Payne is serving as county health officer for Colorado county. He is a member of the county and state medical societies, and has served as president of the Colorado County Society.

In 1875 Dr. Payne married Miss Carrie Burke, of Alabama, a daughter of John M. Burke. She died in the same year, leaving the child which was taken away during the yellow fever epidemic. In 1877, Dr. Payne married Miss Virginia Vaiden, of Mississippi, a daughter of Judge J. M. Vaiden. Their children were four sons and one daughter, namely: J. H., a resident of Jayton, Texas; H. B., of Davilla, Texas; Ross, of Haskell, Texas; Douthit, of Rule, Texas; and the daughter is the wife of T. L. Hiner, principal of the schools at Aspermont,

Texas. Dr. Payne was married in 1908 to Miss Carrie Gwynn, a native of Texas, and the daughter of Captain Wm. Gwynn, long an honored resident of Columbus, and who had gained his title by service in the Confederate army. Mrs. Payne is prominent in social affairs at Columbus, and a woman of many noble attributes. She has membership in the Schropshire-Upton Chapter No. 361, United Daughters of Confederacy, and takes a deep interest in all Confederate affairs. She is also secretary of the Woodmen's Circle. Dr. Payne is affiliated with the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and past noble grand of the Odd Fellows. A long and active member of Democratic circles, Dr. Payne is regarded as a leader in his home county, but has never shown any evidence of political aspirations with regard to office holding. A profound student, not only in his profession but in the best literature, he is widely informed, a genial and kindly gentleman, and popular wherever known. His church membership is with the Methodist denomination, while his wife is an Episcopalian.

JOHN DUNCAN. Previous to the war for Texas independence, the Duncan family was established on the Gulf Coast of this state. The founder of the family was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He fought on the Texas side at the battle of San Jacinto, and afterwards made a brilliant success as a planter in the fertile lands about old Caney. Few men in the middle decade of the nineteenth century did more to promote and broaden agricultural development in Texas than Captain Duncan. Mr. John Duncan of the next succeeding generation has also been a citizen of more than ordinary prominence. He is a veteran of the war between the states, had many experiences as a pioneer cattleman in the western section, and is now living quietly retired at his home in Columbus.

John Duncan was born August 28, 1838, in Matagorda county, Texas, a son of Captain John and Julia (Coen) Duncan, his father a native of Kentucky, and his mother of Connecticut. Both parents were brought during childhood to Alabama, where they were married. Captain John Duncan for a number of years operated a line of boats on the Alabama river, plying between Catawba, Mobile and Selma. He also owned a large plantation operated by slave labor. His activities as a river man gave him his popular title of captain, a distinction which was well merited also by his splendid achievements as a business man and controller of large industrial affairs. A short time before the Texas Revolution Captain John Duncan moved to Texas, and bought a big plantation in the Caney valley. When the issues were joined between the Americans and Texans and the Mexican authorities, he enlisted in Moseley Baker's company, and was in the campaign which ended with the battle of San Jacinto, which forever liberated Texas from Mexican dominion. After that battle he returned to Alabama, sold his lands there, and then brought his large force of slaves back to Texas. He arrived in Texas late in the year, but notwithstanding made a fine crop of corn, pumpkins and potatoes. He continued to farm on an extensive scale until his death. Of Scotch and Welsh ancestors, Captain Duncan was a man of large and rangy physique, of untiring energy, thrift, and great mechanical genius and business enterprise. Much of his success and service to his home state were due to his inventive ability. He both invented and improved many agricultural implements, and had his machines manufactured at Waterbury, Connecticut, to which industrial center he made a visit every summer for a number of years. Among his improvements were a number for the perfecting of ginning machinery, and he was equally successful in the development of the Texas staple farm products. He propagated many fine varieties of hybrid cotton, and at one time had fourteen distinct varieties of potatoes growing on his farm. His operations were conducte on a large scale, and every year his cotton was sent fro the wharves at Matagorda in a sailing vessel to Ne York. At one time he was offered seven hundred an fifty thousand dollars in cash for his Texas holdings.

There were five children in the family of Captai John Duncan and wife, and the son John is now th only survivor. The others were: Thomas, the oldest Samuel; Mrs. Dexter Walker; Mrs. John Reeves.

Reared in a home of prosperity and with the exampl of his honored father always before him John Dunca was well trained both at home and abroad, and receive a liberal education for his time. He attended a prepa atory school in Matagorda, and took a four-year cours ending with graduation from Chappell Hill University i North Carolina. Soon after his return from school th war broke out, and in 1861 he enlisted his services i Captain E. S. Rugeley's company of Bates' Regimen The company afterwards was attached to Brown's Ba talion for service beyond the Mississippi. Later the con pany was ordered to New Mexico, but before starting i orders were countermanded and instead the comman served against General Banks in his invasion of Texa For over three years Mr. Duncan did scouting and d fense duty all over Texas, and his service as a soldie was finished in 1864. Returning home he took up farm ing, and was actively engaged in the management of large plantation until 1883. In that year he sold h land to Shanghai Pierce, the great cattle king. Tha was almost at the high tide of the west Texas catt industry, and Mr. Duncan transferred his interests t Crosby county in the panhandle region where he bough and stocked a large ranch. After one year he sold ou and returned to south Texas.

On March 12, 1885, Mr. Duncan married Miss Indi Green, of Gonzales county, a daughter of William Gree who came from Mississippi. To their marriage was bor just one child, John Green Duncan, who died in youn manhood at the age of twenty-four years. In that so were concentrated all the affections and hopes of the pa ents, and seldom in family sorrows does a greater b reavement befall, than Mr. and Mrs. Duncan suffered i the death of their only child. He was in the full promi of a useful career when stricken with death. He had short time before received his license to practice law, an was a graduate of the law department of the State Un versity. Previously he had been a student in the Mil tary Schools of the Virginia Military Institute, and Pe cock's Military School at San Antonio.

After his marriage Mr. Duncan bought the fine far which he still owns, situate sixteen miles below Columbu Of late years he has moved his residence to Columbu and is now practically retired after a long career of su cessful enterprise. Mrs. Duncan belongs to the Bapti faith.

CHRISTOPHER C. MORGAN. This well-known citize long a business man of Longview, has been identifie with Texas life throughout all the fifty-six years of h existence. The Lone Star state was the chosen home his grandfather, John Morgan, and his father, Thom Crawford Morgan. The latter, born at Cross Plain Alabama, was but a child when the family removed fro their native state to Texas. The household was one thirteen children, eight of whom reached mature life; these, Richard W. Morgan, S. P. Morgan and Mrs. Ell Morgan Edwards are the only ones now living. Thom Crawford Morgan married Miss Ann Elder of Ru county, a daughter of James Elder of that community agricultural citizenship. Not long after their marria Thomas Crawford Morgan and his wife settled upon farm seven miles south of Gilmer, in Upshur count There, on February 11, 1857, their son was born and w christened Christopher C. On October of that same ye the young father—aged twenty-two, and just at the ou set of his agricultural career—reached the end of h

Mr & Mrs Jos W Beverly

l life. Three weeks later Mrs. Morgan also died the infant son, thus orphaned, was taken into the of his paternal grandfather, John Morgan. As a ber of the latter's household, Christopher C. Morgan red in his boyhood and youth the educational advant- of the locally historic West Mountain log school- . He chose the time-honored vocation which had followed by his fathers and remained in the com- ty of his birth until 1888. That was some thirteen after his home had been established and he de- for his growing sons and daughters the school rtunities to be had in Longview.

moving hither, he interested himself in local trade, oting a clerkship in Longview, and for the seven sub- ent years sold goods in that salaried capacity. There- engaging in the grocery business, he has since 1895 ne a conspicuous factor in the commercial life of the . At one time he was interested in lumber dealings, associated with his sons. He has also been sought ne eligible for political office and has given six s to the duties of county commissioner in Gregg ty. Among the noteworthy events of his term were uilding of the bridge across the Sabine river and erection of the county bastile. Mr. Morgan is a ocrat in sentiment and habits and his personality edly suggests the old-school gentleman, once the acteristic and pride of the south, but now being lly absorbed in the modern man of affairs. He is a ber of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past cellor and of which he has also been a member of rand lodge. A consistent member of the Church of Disciples of Christ, he and his wife have brought up family in the religious and moral influences of ecclesiastical organization.

rs. Christopher C. Morgan, nee Amanda F. Mackey, e descendant of a Tennessee family. Her marriage Mr. Morgan took place in Gregg county on January 875. They are the parents of four sons, all success- engaged in important occupations. Thomas Craw- Morgan, the eldest, has become so distinctively ified with Longview life that a condensed account is life follows below. Charles L. Morgan is a mill- r and lumber dealer of Gregg county. Albert E. gan is also connected with the mills; while his twin ner, Elbert A., is a member of the firm of C. C. gan and Sons, Longview merchants.

oshur county was the birthplace of Thomas Crawford gan, born to Christopher C. Morgan and his wife, on ber 10, 1876. He was a lad of twelve years of age brought with his brothers to Longview. From ublic schools of this place he passed to Texas Chris- University at Waco. That literary study he later lemented by a commercial course in a business ge.

turning to Longview, young Crawford Morgan began he foot of the ladder he had elected to climb. From osition of office boy in the First National Bank of gview, which work he began in 1896, he succeeded igh several grades of related employment to that ssistant cashier. In 1905, as the successor of W. K. nan, he was made cashier of the bank. In 1911, when ident Trice retired, T. Crawford Morgan was elected dent of this financial institution. As the head of most important bank in Gregg county and as one of roungest national bank presidents in the entire state, distinguished among the business men of this sec-

The presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of place is another honor which has accrued to him. his present pinnacle of achievement in Longview he risen through sheer energy and determination, living working at high tension and ignoring all obstacles ccess. His ambitions, moreover, are civic as well as onal. For eight years he served on the city council his was a worthy part in making of the former ge a modern and promising metropolis. He is also nterested and effectual co-worker on the board of education of Longview, assisting in placing the schools upon their present high plane of efficiency. During his membership in this body, the present modern high school building has been erected, with valuable features—including a literary auditorium—to increase its usefulness to the youth of the community. The domestic establishment of T. Crawford Morgan was founded in 1909; on March 22 of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Muzie Buchanan, a daughter of Colonel S. T. Buchanan of Longview. Of the Buchanan-Morgan union two children have been born—Tyrrell B. and Ralph Morgan. Crawford Morgan is, like his father, a member of the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias and his household is loyal to the same church organization as that which has been honored in the parental home.

JOSEPH W. BEVERLY. The prosperity and advancement of a community depend upon the social character and public spirit of its members, and in every prosperous town or county will be found citizens who take the lead and give their energies, not alone to their own well-being, but to the things that mean better and fuller life for all. Such a citizen in Foard county for upward of twenty-eight years has been Joseph W. Beverly. A rancher, real estate man, and public-spirited citizen, he has been an invaluable factor in promoting the best interests of Foard county and his home town of Crowell. Particularly has his efforts been directed along the line of education, and probably no citizen of Crowell has done more to get and maintain the fine schools than Mr. Beverly.

Joseph W. Beverly is a native Texan, and has lived in the state all his life. He was born in Collin county, May 2, 1850, and comes of an old family. His father, Rev. John Beverly, a native of Tennessee, moved to Texas in 1846, and combines the occupation of farming and stock raising with the ministry in the Methodist church. Six brothers of Rev. John Beverly died in the southern army during the Civil war, few families having been called upon to make greater sacrifices to the South than the Beverlys. Rev. John Beverly was prominent in Masonry, and a man of exceptional influence in his community. He died in 1886 at the age of fifty-six, and his body now rests in Collin county beside that of his wife. The latter was Isabel Russell, who was born in Missouri, but was married in Texas. She was herself very active in the Methodist church. She died in 1911, at the age of seventy-nine, and was the mother of ten children, of whom Joseph W. was the oldest.

The early education of Joseph W. Beverly was obtained from the common schools of Texas, and he had a limited course in high school. At home he assisted his parents until he was twenty-one and then started out in life on his own account as a farmer. At the age of twenty-seven he left the farm to take a clerkship in a store, and for two years had a business experience at Plano. He then went back to farming, and in 1885 moved out to Foard county as one of the early settlers in that vicinity. Farming and stock raising on a large scale comprised his business from that year to the present, and he is the owner of extensive properties in this part of the state. In 1898 he opened his office in Crowell in general real estate and land, also loans a great deal of money, and does abstract work. His operations are not confined to one locality, and he represents interests all over the state.

For his success in life Mr. Beverly credits his noble wife with a large share. She is a woman of strong domestic tastes, but has also taken much part in social and religious affairs in her community. In Denton county, Texas, on the Fourth of July, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Beverly to Laura Reid, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid. To their marriage were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom the following are deceased: John W., Robert R., Lora, Mina May, and Fred. The five living children are:

Mattie B., who is the wife of C. E. Hutchison, and lives in California; Lizzie, wife of Rev. M. L. Roberts, of the East Oklahoma Conference; Joseph R., who is associated with his father in business at Crowell; Andrew Y., attending Clarendon College; and Lee Allen, also a school boy. All the family are active members of the Methodist Church, South, and Mrs. Beverly is one of the leaders in the work of the Ladies' Missionary Society and in other branches of church activity. She belongs to the Literary Club of Crowell, and in a quiet and womanly way her influence has been beneficient in many things outside of her immediate family.

For many years Mr. Beverly has been prominent in Masonry, and for upwards of forty years has served as secretary of different lodges. He is one of the local Democratic leaders, and for a long period of time was chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee, a post which his son, Joseph R., now holds. But it is in the field of education that his chief public service has been centered. On the local school board he has worked effectively as a member for more than fifteen years. As secretary of the board he has signed three bond issues, and the splendid school building, now so prominent a feature of Crowell, was built during his administration. It has been his aim to elevate the schools of Crowell to the highest standards, and local education will always owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Beverly. What he has done in behalf of the schools reflects his general public-spirited attitude with regard to all other matters of community concern, and in the county where he has lived since pioneer days practically every citizen is an admirer of Mr. Beverly.

William Davis Northcutt, M. D. Both because of his own successful professional career, together with his commercial prominence in Longview, and because of his father's eminence as a pioneer of this community, the life of Dr. William Davis Northcutt is an especially interesting one. Ackworth, Georgia, was the ante-bellum home of the Northcutt family. There William George Northcutt was born, there he married Julia Moore, a daughter of A. J. Moore of that community; and there his first children were born. When the Civil war incited all patriotic young men to action, William George Northcutt entered the Confederate service in response to the first call of the South, his command being a part of the Army of Northern Virginia. From the Battle of Bull Run to the last engagement, he was in the line of duty, performing a gallant private's share in the defense of the Southern capital. After the close of the war, he engaged in wagon-making and when he had thus accumulated a small surplus, he moved with his family to Marshall, Texas. In that village, as it then was, he established a furniture business. When two years had passed, some power urged him on to the new and growing community of Longview. On the way he stopped at Hallville, where he sojourned for about a year and a half. Reaching Longview, he was one of the very first to identify himself with its townsite. There he founded his business in the year 1873 and was the leader in Longview's hardware and furniture business. He made and maintained for his enterprise the very first place in its field and at the time of his death left a flourishing business which his successors have continued to keep at a high standard, as a moment to his own achievement. A positive force in his community, William George Northcutt had place in his interests for purposes other than mercenary. A member, throughout his manhood years, of the Missionary Baptist church, he was long an officer of that body. Masonic orders claimed his membership, the junior degree sufficing his ambition in that regard. His household was completed by his seven children. The eldest was John T., who is now deceased, but who left a family in Longview; Jerre E. Northcutt passed his rather brief life in Longview, also leaving a family; William E. became a physician and the details of his life form the special purpose of this narrative; Sallie, as Mrs. L. M. Markham, the wife of a physician of Longview, also died, leaving children; Jessie, Mrs. E. B. Prothero, is a resident of this city; Dollie, Mrs. S. C. Forman, lives in the same community; and Iba, Mrs. C. L. Taylor, is the mistress of another Longview home.

Although born in Ackworth, Georgia, on November 12, 1861, William Davis Northcutt has since the years of his earliest memories, been associated with Texas life. In the Longview schools he spent his juvenile years of educational development. As he reached the years of active usefulness, he spent his vacations in gathering valuable business experience in his father's store. Later he accepted a position in the drug store of Dr. Markham and thus was led to an interest in the science of medicine, which has subsequently been his life study and which has constituted his chief avenue of service to his fellow-men. With that well known physician of Longview and Gregg county, William D. Northcutt pursued his first studies in materia medica. Later he went to Louisville, where he entered upon courses of lectures in medical science in the university of that city. There he was graduated in 1890. He thereupon entered upon his professional practice in Longview and is a member of the firm of Northcutt and Markham. During the years of his practice he was constantly kept alertly in touch with the advance of medical theory and discovery. In the course of that time he has spent some time in New Orleans in post-graduate study at the Polyclinic Institute of that city. His professional identification is with the regular school. His firm are local surgeons for the T. and P. Railroad and for the I. and G. N. and the T. and G. Railways.

The business interests of Dr. Northcutt include his connection with the Northcutt Hardware and Furniture Company, of which he is the president, and the First National Bank in which he is a director. He has other material interests in Longview and his substantial connection with the city is indicated in the quality of his attractive and spacious home at 307 Main Street.

Mrs. Northcutt was before her marrage Miss Eda Mauthe, a daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Grund) Mauthe, an estimable German family. The other children of that parental home were William Mauthe, who is now a resident of Marshall; Herman, who died in Longview; and Emma, who became Mrs. Jack Yates of Longview, but is now deceased. Dr. Northcutt and Eda Mauthe were married on May 12, 1886. Their children are as follows: Dollie, Leon, Emma, Flossie, Willie, Eda and Jessie. On March 14, 1911, Mrs. Northcutt was called from earthly life to another existence. The doctors' family are leading members of the Baptist Church and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

Their inheritance of high moral ideals and of fidelity to worthy standards is treasured by the members of the Northcutt family. They recall with just pride the fact that the Georgia community, where Dr. Northcutt and his father were born, counted truly noteworthy the household of the latter's father, Reverend Elijah Northcutt. In his blood and that of his wife (of the Georgia Harris family) Southern patriotism must have been an active element; seven of their sons risked their lives in the zest of sectional enthusiasm and on the altar of that loyalty three were sacrificed. From the Moore family (that of the Doctor's mother) a similar quality has been transmitted; the seven brothers of Julia Moore Northcutt entered the struggle of the early 'sixties and none returned. Something of the courage and determination of those unsung heroes still persists in present generations, though now happily turned to contests of peace, to useful service and to health-giving vocations of the type represented in the distinguished practice of Dr. William Davis Northcutt.

HOWARD M. LAWRENCE, M. D. For more than three score years the name of Lawrence has been inseparably connected with the medical profession in the state of Texas. In 1851 Dr. Josiah Lawrence, the father of Howard M., located in Anderson county, and after a year at Mound Prairie established his permanent residence at Nechesville, where he continued as one of the leading physicians until his death in 1888. He was born in York district, South Carolina, in the year 1818, was a son of Joseph Lawrence, a native of Virginia, and a grandson of Allen Lawrence, who was a member of the historic family of that name in the Old Dominion. Joseph Lawrence was twice married. The children of his first wife were Allen, Robert and Frankie. Robert died at Shreveport, Louisiana, and Frankie became the wife of a man named Barnett His second wife bore him three children—Clementine, Josiah and William. The two last named were the only ones who came to Texas. William died at Mound Prairie. Clementine married Erskine Miller and died at Pontotoc, Mississippi.

Dr. Josiah Lawrence removed with his parents in his boyhood to Dallas county, Alabama, where he grew to manhood and prepared himself for his eminent career as a physician. He completed his professional education at Charleston, South Carolina. Being a thorough student and an earnest investigator, he went deeply into the subject, and the result was that when he began the practice of medicine he quickly acquired a reputation that extended beyond the confines of his county. He was of the intellectual type of citizen and numbered among his friends and admirers many of the prominent men of his day, one of whom, Hon. John H. Reagan, the "Sage of Palestine," was postmaster-general in the Confederate cabinet. In his political views Dr. Josiah Lawrence was in harmony with the Southern leaders upon the questions which brought on the Civil war. He was a slave holder and gave material aid to the families of Confederate soldiers during the war, as well as stanch support to the cause of the Confederacy. Although an active worker in the Democratic party, he was "one of the boys in the trenches" and never aspired to public honors, preferring to devote his time to his chosen calling for which he was so well fitted both by nature and education. Five feet and eleven inches high and weighing 210 pounds, he was a man of commanding presence and attracted more than passing attention. He believed in the Trinity—Father, Son and Holy Ghost—and reflected his faith in his intercourse with his fellow-men. In the time honored Masonic fraternity he attained to the degree of Knight Templar, and held his relations in this order second only to those of his church. As deputy grand lecturer of the Masonic order he did a great work in inspiring the membership to high ideals by expounding the doctrines of pure brotherhood as if fresh from Solomon and Hiram, the reputed founders of the fraternity.

Dr. Josiah Lawrence selected his wife from one of the prominent families of Alabama. She was Miss Mirande Studevant, daughter of Ira Studevant. Mrs. Lawrence finished her education by graduating at a female seminary in Marion, Indiana. After her marriage she devoted her life to seconding the efforts of her husband, training her children, and to the auxiliary work of the Presbyterian church. At the time of her husband's death she was in the full vigor of mature womanhood, and today, although past the age of four score years, she is a potent factor in the church affairs of Longview. Five children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence, viz.: Charles W., Minnie, Mollie, Howard M. and Tabitha. Charles W. graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a member of the class of 1873, and since 1884 has been practicing medicine in Longview, where he has also been engaged in the drug business for a quarter of a century. He has taken an active part in municipal affairs as an alderman and as a member of the board of education. On January 15, 1874, he was united in marriage with Miss Lelia Hicks and their children are Mrs. James Morrow, of Dallas, and Mrs. Joseph Boring of Longview. Minnie, the second child, is now Mrs. I. McClure, of Longview; Mollie married L. V. Simpson and died in Anderson county; Howard M. is the immediate subject of this sketch, and Tabitha passed away unmarried.

Dr. Howard M. Lawrence, "a worthy son of an honored sire," was born in Anderson county, Texas, February 23, 1865. His literary education was acquired in the Palestine high school, after which he entered a drug store as a clerk, preparatory to taking up the study of medicine. He attended medical lectures in the University of Louisville, and graduated in the medical department of Tulane University of New Orleans, one of the best medical schools in the country, with the class of 1892. Since receiving his degree from that noted institution he has taken post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic and the polyclinics of Chicago. Like his father, he takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to his profession, and he holds an honored place among the able corps of medical practitioners of Longview, where he began his professional career soon after leaving college in 1892. He is a member of the state, county and Longview medical societies, and is local surgeon for the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company. Under the old regime he was president of the medical examining board of the Seventh judicial district. Although he has a clear conception of his duties as a citizen and keeps in touch with the public questions of the day, politics nor commercial life has never presented sufficient charms to draw him away from his profession. Dr. Lawrence is a past noble grand of his lodge of Odd Fellows, and has participated in the deliberations of the Texas Grand Lodge of that order. In his religious affiliations he has adopted the faith of his parents and is an elder in the Presbyterian church of Longview.

On December 10, 1894, Dr. Lawrence married Miss Katie May McHaney, daughter of W. E. and Julia (Holloway) McHaney. No children have been born to them. Mrs. Lawrence is a woman of fine accomplishments, and their home life is ideal.

LEANDER DEXTER STANSBURY, M. D. On November 12, 1868, there arrived in the neighborhood of Longview a young man, who, although not a "carpetbagger," carried in a carpetbag his worldly belongings—the scant wardrobe of one who had but recently completed his course in medicine without material pecuniary aid—in search of a suitable location in which to practice his chosen profession. That young man was Dr. Leander D. Stansbury, who today might appropriately be termed the dean of the medical profession in Longview, as well as one of the city's most prosperous and public spirited citizens. His grandfather, John Stansbury, came from Germany, having been born in the province of Württemberg. About 1812 he brought his family of twelve children to the United States and settled in Franklin county, Ohio, where he died in the fall of 1843. Of his children, Joseph died in Illinois; John passed his life in Ohio; Henry removed to Missouri, and died in that state; William passed his life in Iowa; Elijah went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he served as mayor of the city, closing his administration in 1866; Samuel, the father of Dr. Stansbury, was the only one born after the family came to this country; Walker was one of the pioneer settlers of Nebraska, where he died; Addison removed to the Pacific coast and died in California; Salem died in Indiana; Milton died near Michigan City, Indiana, although he was really a citizen of the state of Michigan; Rachel married John Hancock and died in Ohio; Phoebe became the wife of James Anderson and died in Indiana, and Betsy married James Walker and died in Ohio.

Samuel Stansbury was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1813. There he learned the trade of bricklayer, and later became a contractor of brickwork, carrying on his business on both sides of the Ohio river until the out-

break of the Civil war. While engaged in erecting the Masonic temple at Lexington, Kentucky, he met Miss Maria Hancock, whom he married. She was a daughter of Charles Hancock, whose wife was a Miss Waldron, and their son, John Hancock, married Rachel Stansbury. To Samuel and Maria Stansbury were born the following children: Lizzie, who became the wife of David Yarbrough and they are both living in Rockport, Texas; David McClure, who is now a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Memphis, Tennessee; Leander D., the subject of this sketch; Isaiah Gilbert, who passed away at Longview, leaving a family; George, a Baptist minister at Longview; Charles H., who died in Longview in 1898, after practicing medicine for many years, leaving no family. The mother of these children passed to the Great Beyond at Little Rock, although Longview was her home, in February, 1877, and the father died at the home of his daughter in Rockport, Texas, in 1905. After his marriage Samuel Stansbury took up his residence in Kentucky. When the Civil war came on he espoused the cause of the South and entered the Confederate service as a wagon-master. He experienced the suffering and hardships incident to a military life, and was made practically bankrupt by the confiscation of his property on account of his attitude during the conflict. At the close of the war, owing to the chaotic condition of business, he experienced great difficulties in resuming his building operations upon a profitable basis, and in 1869 he followed his doctor son to Texas. He purchased a farm, which subsequently he sold to the promoters of the city of Longview for a townsite, and lived there, with occasional occupation at his trade, until advancing years and the independence in which his children placed him caused him to cease active work and pass his closing days in retirement.

Dr. Leander D. Stansbury was born at New Frankfort, Indiana, January 1, 1843, though the home of his parents at the time was in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. When the war broke out in the spring of 1861, he was a junior in the college at Hartsville, Indiana. He had already decided upon medicine as his profession and had studied medicine and pharmacy for a year in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Leaving college, he allied himself with the cause of the Confederacy and joined the celebrated "Orphan Brigade" of General John C. Breckenridge on September 10, 1861. After a year in the ranks as a private soldier, he was made acting assistant field surgeon, September 10, 1862, on detached service through the war, passing the requisite examination, and was transferred to the Fourth Kentucky cavalry. His first engagement was the battle of Shiloh, after which his command was ordered to Virginia, where he took part in the famous Seven Days' battles in front of Richmond. Then returning to Kentucky, he was with General Braxton Bragg's army in the actions at Big Hill, Richmond, Bardstown, Perryville, Cynthiana and Goose Creek, being captured in the last named engagement. He was taken to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged, and returned to his regiment, which was assigned to the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee. Under this great commander he fought at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Fair Oaks, Winchester, New Market, Harper's Ferry and a number of minor skirmishes. At Gettysburg he was in "Pickett's Last Charge," one of the most brilliant charges of the war, and one which has been immortalized in song and story. His regiment was then ordered to Tennessee, where he participated in the battles of Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. He then went back to Virginia and was captured at Fairfax Court House a second time in February, 1865, being sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he was confined with other prisoners until the close of the war. Upon being released, he called upon his uncle Elijah, then mayor of Baltimore, and asked for transportation home. This was the first time he and his uncle had ever met, but the young soldier met with a cordial reception and was not permitted to continue his journey until he had received a new suit of clothes, a first class railway ticket and pocket money to defray the expenses on the way. He arrived home on June 5, 1865, having campaigned over four states and taken part in forty-two engagements, besides many smaller engagements.

Four years in the field hospitals had given Dr. Stansbury a fine knowledge of surgery, and he had but little college work to do to place him in the ranks of the medical profession. After graduating in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, he was made a medical cadet in the hospital there, but it was soon after discovered that he had served in the Confederate army and was required to take oath that he had never taken up arms against the United States government or give up his position. Rather than perjure himself the young doctor left the hospital and practiced in a desultory sort of way at Louisville and at New Albany, Indiana, until the spring of 1868, when he came to Texas as above stated. When he arrived in Texas he found a home with Britton Buttrell, who later was one of the early innkeepers of Longview, a man who served his community and county better than he served himself. A little later Dr. Stansbury established himself at Arpville, where he practiced until the railroad was completed and the town of Longview was founded, when he located there as the first physician and surgeon. Believing that the new town was destined to become a success, he invested in property and became one of the leading town builders. His most important holdings are near the junction, where a row of substantial business houses stands as a monument to his enterprise. When the first school house was built, he was made a member of the school board, continuing for four years, and four years from the time Longview was incorporated, he was made a member of the board of aldermen and has continued in the office since that time. He is a member of the American, State and County medical associations and occupies a high standing both as a physician and a citizen.

In May, 1868, Dr. Stansbury married Miss Elizabeth Magrill, daughter of John Magrill, formerly a large land owner and slaveholder of Gregg county. Two children —a son and a daughter—were born to Dr. and Mrs. Stansbury. Lee died at Atoka, Oklahoma, leaving a family, and Tessie died four days before the date set for her marriage and was laid to rest in her bridal robes.

James R. Castleberry, a merchant and manufacturer, Longview, Texas, has for years been a quiet but an important factor in accomplishing undertakings at this place. As one of its substantial citizens, some personal mention of him is of interest in this biographical record.

James R. Castleberry was born April 15, 1849. His foreparents lived in various places in East Texas from 1835, when his grandfather, Trice Castleberry, brought his family out from near Wetumka, Alabama, and first stopped in San Augustine county. After a few years they moved to Shelby county, where the old pioneer died and is buried.

Trice Castleberry, Sr., was born in North Carolina and was a farmer all his life. He and his first wife, were the parents of the following children: William H., who identified himself with Gregg county as a pioneer and brought up his family there; Stephen, who lived and died in Kaufman county, Texas, and left a family; Joseph, who died in Gregg county in 1860, unmarried; Aaron Trice, the father of James R.; Anna, deceased, was first married to James Davis and after his death to Walter H. Payne; Polly married Benjamin Fuller and went to Bee county, Texas, in 1867, and died there, while Millie spent her life in the Pine Tree community of now Gregg county, as Mrs. John Rodden.

Mr and Mrs James H. Stewart
Benjamin, Texas.

Aaron Trice Castleberry, the fourth son of Trice Castleberry, was born in Alabama, in 1820. He received a fair education and devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. He lived in the fear of God, his creed being that of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a Democrat. He married Elmira Pierce, and both are buried at Pine Tree northwest of Longview. Their children were: Joseph, who died at Little Rock, Arkansas, while a member of the Third Texas Confederate troops; Aaron, likewise a soldier of the Confederacy, died in Gregg county, in 1906. He had married Cynthia Rodden, and left a family on his farm; Richard, who married Mollie Martin, is an ex-Confederate soldier and a farmer of Gregg county; James R., whose name introduces this review; Mary, married M. G. B. Morris, died in Denton county, Texas; Asa is a farmer at Pine Tree; Annie, wife of Al Wilson, of Sulphur Springs, is deceased as also is her husband.

James R. Castleberry grew up in the Pine Tree locality, where he was born, and was liberally educated. He passed successfully the period of war times without taking part in it and remained a farmer till the age of twenty-three years. He then joined a brother in the sawmill business as Castleberry Bros. and operated a small mill in Gregg county. They subsequently expanded and extended their interests to Harrison and Cherokee counties, and continued together for ten years. During this period they acquired considerable land. When the partnership was dissolved, his brother took the land and Mr. Castleberry took the milling interests and he continued milling as a country manufacturer till 1905, when he moved his family to Longview and engaged in merchandising in connection with lumber business. Here as a member of the firm of Castleberry, Flewellen and Company, he became identified with one of the leading stores of the town, and subsequently he engaged in the planing-mill business as Castleberry and Flewellen. Messrs. Castleberry and Flewellen have farming and lumber interests in Star county and are among the few men who are making substantial efforts as builders in the development of a new metropolis in East Texas. Mr. Castleberry was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Longview, in which he is a large stockholder, and he has other material interests in the enterprises which add stability to the county seat of Gregg county.

Mr. Castleberry has lived without political ambition and has manifested an interest in public affairs only as a contributor to progress or as a voter with the majority party of his State. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. March 1, 1882, he was married in Gregg county to Miss Lodema Lawrence, daughter of Enoch Lawrence, of Franklin county, Texas, who came here from Alabama. She died in January, 1907, leaving a family of four children, namely: Annie, Herman J., Maedee and Jack. Herman J. is married and a resident of Shelby county, Texas, where he is superintendent of a lumber mill.

James H. Stewart. By more than thirty years of residence in Knox county, Mr. Stewart may properly claim the distinction of being a pioneer. He is a fine type of the honest old settler, every one trusts him implicitly, and during the greater part of his residence in Knox county he has served in some official capacity or other in relation to the public welfare. His has been a long and active career. Over one year of his boyhood was spent in the service of the Confederacy, and has been a teacher, farmer and stock raiser, county official, and always an upright and honored citizen.

James H. Stewart was born in Abbeville District of South Carolina, March 2, 1848. His parents were Shepard G. and Rachael P. (Bedford) Stewart, the father a native of South Carolina, and the mother of Kentucky, in which latter state they were married. When the son, James H., was three years of age the family moved to Mississippi, where they had their home until 1874. In the latter year occurred their removal to Texas, and the father was engaged in farming and stock raising in this vicincity until his death in 1881 at the age of sixty-seven years. He is buried in Collin county, and his wife who died in 1883 at the age of sixty-two is buried in Baylor county. They were both devout Christians and members of the Missionary Baptist faith. The father spent about one year as a Confederate soldier, but was discharged on account of ill health. There were nine children in the family, James H. having been the sixth in order of birth. In the state of Mississippi he grew up on a farm, received an education in private schools, took a high school course, and on leaving school qualified as a teacher, teaching in Mississippi and for one year after coming to Texas. Mr. Stewart's home has been in Knox county since 1881. For the first year after coming to Texas he lived at Dallas, then moved to Grayson county, which was his home for six years, and where he and a brother were in partnership in farming and stock raising. For several years after taking up his residence in Knox county, he engaged in the cattle industry, which at that time was almost the only business activity in this section of the state.

His career as a public official began with his appointment as deputy county clerk and district clerk. Later he was elected to the office of county and district clerk, serving four years, and altogether, either as clerk or as deputy, he was connected with the office approximately eighteen years. During that time he filled an unexpired term of one year in the county treasury. During about ten years of his residence he has been a county commissioner, and is filling that place at the present time. Mr. Stewart has well earned his position in the community, is a substantial man of affairs, and with the exception of his official duties now leads a retired life.

In Knox County, in 1883, he married Katie Kennedy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kennedy, of Mississippi. Their two children both died in infancy. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist church, and fraternally Mr. Stewart is a Mason and Knight of Pythias. He has served as secretary of the Benjamin Masonic Lodge, and was active in the Knights of Pythias Order, having been keeper of record and seals, vice chancellor, and was elected chancellor commander a short time before the local lodge was disbanded. His interest in politics has always been keen, and he has done much to upbuild the democratic strength in Knox county. His diversions are chiefly hunting and fishing and in the quiet activities of his home. His service as a soldier of the Confederacy began during the period of the war when he was about sixteen years old. He enlisted in a Mississippi Regiment, and was in the great campaign under Hood in Tennessee following the Atlanta campaign. He fought at the battle of Franklin and remained in service until the close of the war.

Howell H. Watson. A distinctly successful representative of the wholesale grain and hay business and a leader among livestock feeders in Longview is Howell S. Watson. His personality is marked by that splendid reserve force that characterized his grandfather, John Watson; and by the brilliant vitality and vigorous will which made his father, James M. Watson, a noted Confederate soldier. Both of these progenitors of our subject have been citizens of Texas. The former, John Watson, came to this commonwealth in the days when it was more literally the "Lone Star State," and lived to the day when it more fitly deserved the appellation of "Star State." A native of North Carolina, where he was born on January 1, 1808, he became a farmer of quiet habits, but of steady, effective energy. He married Agnes Gardenhire and was the father of a goodly

family, all the members of which have been more or less identified with life in this state. The first-born, James M. Watson (who lived to become the father of Howell S. Watson) is the subject of more extended comment below; Jane Watson became Mrs. D. B. Wooten of Rusk county; Amanda is Mrs. James Wyche, of Wynnesboro, Texas; John and Benton gave their lives in battle, as members of the Confederate army; Matthew is a resident of Wood county, Texas; Mrs. Lydia Bell of the vicinity of Mountain Park, Oklahoma; Sue Watson became Mrs. Samuel Hall of the same vicinity; George Watson is also a resident of that place; Benjamin F. Watson lives in Bowie, Texas; Ellen is Mrs. W. M. Rhone, of Wynnesboro, in this state; William Watson, now deceased, has left a family in Rusk county; and Mary, who became Mrs. Lewis Bell of Smith county, has also passed from this life. The eldest of these brothers and sisters, James M. Watson, born in Marion county, Alabama, on August 8, 1834, came early to this state and has passed his youth and the full years of his manhood in the community where he now lives and is regarded as a historic figure. When he had just begun his life-work, his plans were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. In that struggle, he served under Generals Hood and Johnston, in Company G, of the Tenth Texas Infantry, of which Colonel Richard M. Wynne, the famous Texan, was a lieutenant. A member of Ector's brigade, James M. Watson participated in many notable engagements, with a fervor which made it impossible for him to avoid being wounded. First in the Battle of Chickamauga and later in the engagement at Nashville he received bodily injury. He continued through the great campaigns that so marked the path of the Army of the Tennessee. Paroled only at the close of hostilities, he received high compliment from Colonel Wynne, who on one occasion remarked to Howel Watson, "You ought to be proud of your father; he has royal blood and was the best soldier in the Confederate army." When the conflict between the States was ended James M. Watson returned to his home, racked in body, but with a purpose to make good as a private citizen no less than he had done as a soldier. Dropping back, as it were, into the old niche, he has lived an even, peaceful and modestly successful life. He still lives at his old home, some twelve miles south of Longview and is counted one of the "landmarks" of the locality, where he has resided (in 1913) for sixty-three years. His political feelings have never been of the prejudiced or rancorous type. For some years he was identified with the Republican party, regardless of the fact that he had fought on the opposing side. In recent years he has modified that position and has voted with Democracy, for men and immediate principles, rather than for party theories. His religious affiliation has long been with the Church of the Disciples of Christ. Mrs. James M. Watson, his wife, was formerly Miss Myra Whittington, a daughter of Jefferson and Kate Whittington, who were settlers in Texas from early period. James and Myra Watson have reared to successful and useful maturity seven children. The eldest, John W., is now a farmer of Gregg county; Walter R., a farmer and stock man of Rusk county; J. Claude, now deceased; J. Tyler, a stock man and farmer of Rusk county; Agnes, Mrs. George Cunyus of Longview; Howell H., the subject of this account, also of Longview; and Jeff P. Watson, a citizen of the same place.

Born at the parental home in Rusk county, on October 6, 1881, Howell H. Watson completed his education at Texas Christian University, which was then at Waco, and prepared himself for a business career. His first service in this capacity was as a book-keeper in Longview, but two years later he embarked in the wholesale grain and hay business as senior member of the firm of Watson and Morgan, Mr. A. E. Morgan being his partner for a period of four years. With the retirement of the junior member, Mr. Watson continued the business and extended his domain to include fire insurance and the manufacture of lumber. These latter features, however, he has since discarded, his entire attention now being given to dealings in grain and hay. His enterprise is chiefly that of finding customers for wholesale lots of grain and hay, by establishing sales agents in promising localities. Such cities as New Orleans, Shreveport and Texarkana are feeling the weight of his commercial influence. In 1912 he became associated with T. E. Lacy, in the business of feeding cattle, the firm being known as Watson and Lacy of Longview.

Mr. Watson's home was established on March 14, 1909, in his marriage to Miss Olive Cunyus. Mrs. Watson is a daughter of Walter Cunyus, who was a pioneer citizen of East Texas and a resident of Gregg county. The children of the Cunyus marriage are Dorothy, Earl and Howell H., Junior. The church membership of the family is that of the Disciples' church. Mr. Watson is a member of the Board of Trustees of Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.

Charles Lee Taylor. A native Texan and the son of distinctly Southern families is Charles Lee Taylor, vice-president of the Northcutt Hardware Company of Longview. As members of his family have been associated with the life of this region for three generations, certain genealogical information will be of interest preliminary to the details of Mr. Taylor's own history. His paternal grandfather, Job Taylor, was a native of the state of Mississippi, from which he removed in the 'fifties to Marshall, Texas. He combined the pursuits of agriculture with those of the Christian ministry in the Methodist Episcopal denomination and lived to the ripe age of eighty years, his life closing in Longview. He and his wife, Matilda Cotton Taylor, were the parents of six children, all of whom lived useful lives and who were well known at various points in Texas. One of these was Andrew S. Taylor, who, born in Mississippi in 1844, came with his father to Texas while yet a youth. When the Civil war was in progress Andrew Taylor served in Captain Lane's company, his command being a part of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate military system. After the war he came to Upshur county, which has since been merged in a part of Gregg county, and at Longview began his preparations for the profession of law. Admitted to the bar in the regular way, he spent his life in the conduct of legal affairs. He was a Democrat, though not a public politician, and his church affiliation was Methodist Episcopal. Mrs. Andrew S. Taylor was also a member of a clergyman's family. Her father, Reverend S. R. Chadick, was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of South Carolina birth; and her mother, Matilda Fisher Chadick, of the same nativity and early life. They were the parents of four children, including Josie, Mrs. Andrew S. Taylor. Of the Chadick-Taylor marriage the following sons and daughters were born and were reared to the years of maturity and usefulness: Charles L. Taylor, the special subject of this biographical account; Elbert C. Taylor, who is in the railroad service and who resides at Kingsville, Texas; Josie, Mrs. E. B. Rembert, of Longview; and Andrew L. Taylor, also of this city.

The community of Earpville, in Gregg county, was the place of Charles Lee Taylor's birth, and November 22, 1870, the date. His educational period culminated with his graduation from the Longview high school and his earliest self-supporting activity was in the capacity of clerk for the Texas and Pacific railroad, in the Longview office. After four years in that position Mr. Taylor went to the Texas and Gulf railroad as conductor. When another four years' period had passed, he was made superintendent of this latter road and continued in the conduct of its physical affairs for eight years. At the end of that time, the insolvency of the Texas and Southern Railroad led to Mr. Taylor's appointment by the State courts to the receivership of its business. The

winding up of its tangled affairs required two years' work and during that time Mr. Taylor maintained his headquarters and residence at Marshall. His manipulation of the bankrupted affairs was such that the road is today in regular operation.

In 1909 Mr. Taylor returned to Longview, where he has since been associated with the Northcutt Hardware and Furniture Company, a business which had been founded by Mr. Northcutt (now Mr. Taylor's father-in-law) in the year of Charles L. Taylor's birth. The business has further profited by Mr. Taylor's connection with it, for he is a capable business man of recognized and demonstrated ability. He has always given his close attention to his business affairs. Politically, he owns fealty to the dominant political party of Texas, but has never engaged in politics, other than as a voter; had he been so disposed, the nature of his vocational activity has for many years precluded his participation in civic offices.

Mrs. Charles Lee Taylor was formerly Miss Iba Northcutt, daughter of William G. Northcutt of Longview. The Northcutt-Taylor marriage was solemnized on December 21, 1897, in the home city of both. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of a son, born in 1898 and popularly known as "Bill;" and a daughter, born in 1903 and christened Dollie.

Wilmer Keller Eckman. A leader in financial active aggregations in Longview is Wilmer Keller Eckman, a man in vigorous middle life, who has for more than a score of years been associated with business affairs in this city. Before taking up the details of his life, it will be of interest to give brief consideration to geneaological facts concerning him. In the paternal line Mr. Eckman is of Dutch extraction, his grandfather, Jacob Eckman, being of that blood, but of New Jersey birth. With his wife, Emily Gulick Eckman, he lived an agricultural life and brought to a healthful and God-fearing maturity eight children, who were vocationally engaged and located as follows: William Eckman, a saddler and harness maker at Sunbury, Pennsylvania; Peter, a farmer of that locality; Reverend John G., a Methodist Clergyman, strongly recommended for a bishopric; Reverend James K. (who lived to become the father of W. K. Eckman, our subject); Charles W., who followed agriculture in Pennsylvania and Kansas, his last years being spent at Osborn in that state; Philip, who was killed while doing duty as a Union soldier at Fair Oaks, Virginia; Matilda, who became Mrs. Lorenzo D. Mettler, latterly a resident of Danville, Pennsylvania, where she died; and Sarah, who is Mrs. Emanuel Shipe, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. Of these, Reverend James K. Eckman, the immediate progenitor of the Wilmer Keller Eckman, should receive somewhat detailed account.

December 16, 1833, was the natal day, and Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. the place of birth of James K. Eckman, who was destined to a life of spiritual usefulness. Growing up as a country youth, he was, for the greater part, rather self-educated. At the age of thirty he entered the ministry of the Congregational church. His pastoral work began in Kansas where he held successive charges. Included among the places which were the locations of his pastorates were White Rock, Osborn, Stockton, Gaylord, Cedarville and Bloomington, the last being his final field of ministerial activity, concluded by the encroachment of old age. The family of Reverend Eckman represented the union of his line with that of a German family of united Kline and Hile families. James Kline and Abigail Hile Kline, of Knox county, Ohio, were the parents of Elizabeth—Mrs. Stephen Ackerman; Mary Ann—Mrs. James K. Eckman; Edith —Mrs. Alexander Smith; Charlotte—Mrs. Benton Levering; and William B., of Maysville, Missouri The majority of the members of this family are now deceased. From the blended lines of Dutch and German parentage a worthy family was reared by Reverend and Mrs. James K. Eckman. Emma F.. the eldest, is Mrs. F. H. Barnhart, of Portland, Oregon; Wilmer K. receives detailed comment below; John G. is the editor of the *Telephone-Register* of McMinnville, Oregon; Charlotte M. is Mrs. D. W. Tindal, of Osborn, Kansas.

Wilmer Keller Eckman was born on March 15, 1858, when his parents were residing in Knox county, Ohio. In the public schools of the cities where his father was ministerially engaged, he obtained his general education. This foundation he has built upon in a practical way through gaining an extensive knowledge of business. His first location for commercial associations was at Osborn, Kansas. He later went to Atchison, Kansas, where he became an accountant for the Howell-Jewett Lumber Company. There his experience prepared him for greater responsibilities, which he accepted when he came to Longview Junction. There his position was that of manager of the planing-mill for the Longview Lumber Company. He was thus engaged for three years, after which he became the proprietor of the Moberly hotel at the Junction. His commercial ability was too well known to permit his remaining long out of distinctly commercial circles; the following year saw him in the First National Bank as its capable bookkeeper. In the year succeeding, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. Three years later he was made cashier of the bank. In that capacity he served the First National Bank for six years. At the end of that time he was made vice-president of the same commercial institution. In that office he continued for three years.

In 1909 Mr. Eckman made a change, as a result of his interest in a new institution of the same class. The People's State Bank at Longview was promoted by influential stockholders of the First National Bank. Among these were Leroy Trice, T. C. Morgan, Mrs. J. W. Yates, R. M. Kelly, C. F. Miles, W. D. Sessum and W. K. Eckman. The new bank was chartered with a capital of $30,000.00, but has since acquired a capital of double that amount. From the time of its opening its affairs prospered. At an unusually early date after its establishment it became paying dividends and is now counted one of the stable banks of the city. Mr. Eckman's first actively official connection with the People's State Bank was in the capacity of cashier. After so serving for one year, he was elected president and still continues in that conspicuous office. Mr. Sam R. Thrasher serves as vice-president and W. R. Bass as cashier. Notwithstanding his prominent connection with this bank Mr. Eckman still holds an interest in the institution in which he was first engaged as a banker and looks with pride upon its abundant prosperity.

Mr. Eckman is one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Longview. He is also interested in civic matters and for four years was a member of the city council of this city. His political convictions coincide in general with those of the Republican party.

The family life of Wilmer K. Eckman began on November 26, 1884, on which date he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Woodruff. Mrs. Eckman is a daughter of Stephen W. Woodruff and of Elizabeth Mitchell Woodruff, a sister of General Robert Mitchell of Ohio. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Eckman include Josiah Woodruff, who died as a Union soldier during the Civil war; Eldridge B., who died at Osborn, Kansan; and Katherine, Mrs. W. C. Craddick, of Osborn, Kansas. To Wilmer K. and Mrs. Eckman two daughters have been born and have been christened Verta B. and Viola F. The members of this family are connected with the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Eckman is a ruling elder.

Dr. Dozier B. McPherson, an active spirit in the medical circles of Longview, is all but a native of Texas. He is of Southern birth and Scotch ancestry, with forefathers of notable martial activity in at least three conflicts of historic interest. A brief view, chronologically,

of striking points in the genealogical history of this family will be of particular interest.

The Doctor's paternal ancestors were of the McPherson clan of Scotland. Among its representatives was that John McPherson who joined his Highland clansmen in their support of the Stuart claimant to the throne in 1745. When the fortunes of young Prince Charles—which had glowed so swiftly and brightly in Scotland—waned rapidly in England and were replaced by clouds of danger to the Chevalier and his followers, John McPherson became a refugee. His escape from British shores was made in a singular manner. Nailed up in a coffin he was placed on board the Atlantic plying vessel and thus succeeded in having his head and finding a home of future free democracy. He reached America in the early 'fifties and promptly united his fate with that of the other colonists. His former estates were confiscated by the British crown. As years passed, he founded a family in the South Carolina home of his adoption and his sons were soon growing up about him. When two decades had passed and the American colonies prepared for rebellion to the stern mother country, it was not strange that the transplanted Highlander made ready to join in the conflict. When hostilities were actually begun—thirty years after his youthful enthusiasm for "Prince Charlie," this Scotch-American patriot with his three sons joined the Revolutionary army. The father was in touch with General Washington throughout the struggle. His eldest son fought in the Army of the Northwest, protecting settlers from British and Indian onslaughts in that region; he finally settled there and gave origin to the McPhersons of Ohio and the Lake regions in this country. The youngest son, William, was one of those who followed Marion and Sumter with their independent bands in the South; that land became his home after the Declaration of Independence had been effectually demonstrated by arms, and the redcoats had betaken themselves again to their island home. William McPherson had a son, bearing the same name, who became a South Carolina planter of considerable property in land and blacks. He married Eleanor McGee and became the father of three children: Ruth, who became Mrs. Samuel Cole and passed her life in Alabama; Rebecca, who died unmarried; and Benjamin F., who lived to become the father of Dozier B. McPherson. Born in Anderson District, South Carolina, on December 9, 1825, he was given a fair education and started in life with bright prospects. But his enjoyment of a contented home was cut short by the interruptions of the Civil War, which drew both him and his eldest son—a merry lad—into its wake. Joining the Confederate army during the first year of the rebellion, he served through the war in Baker's brigade of Hood's corps in General Joseph E. Johnston's army. Similarly enlisted was his son, whose participation in the defense of Atlanta cost him his hand. It was in the heat of that engagement that a distinguished representative of the northern branch of the McPherson family—General James B. McPherson—lost his life while commanding a corps of the Union army. That the fatal bullet may have been speeded from the gun of one of his own distant cousins is no remote probability. At last the warfare between the states was at an end. Benjamin McPherson was with his command when it surrendered at Greensboro, as the last of the great fighting force of the Confederacy to lay down its arms. He stacked his arms and returned to his once affluent but now war-impoverished home. With his resources thus dissipated and his free labor taken from him, he found his home conditions reduced almost to the point of penury. Removing to Texas, he settled among new scenes of seclusion alike from ante-bellum reminders of better days and from metropolitan distractions, he proceeded quietly to devote his vigor to the toil of the field, to the rearing of his children and to the modest responsibilities which rested upon him as a citizen. His politics, of course, was Democratic; religiously, he was affiliated with the Missionary Baptist church.

Such was the paternal ancestry of Dozier B. McPherson. His mother's parents were James Prothro and Mary Mims Prothro. The children of Emily Prothro and Benjamin F. McPherson were Tolbert F., the Confederate soldier mentioned above, who died in Mineola, Texas; Demetrius C., also deceased; Allison, of Harrison county, Texas; Hermenia, Mrs. L. R. Young, of Gilmer, Texas; Beatrice, Mrs. W. P. Mims of Tacoma, Washington; Helena, Mrs. A. B. Rucker of Texarkana; Miss Helen McPherson, of Longview; Mollie, Mrs. Pullen, of Natchitoches, Louisiana; Zula, Mrs. J. T. Northcutt, of Longview; Dr. Dozier B., of this notice; Clara, Mrs. Truly, of Natchitoches, Louisiana; and Miss Lorena, deceased. The mother of this family lived until 1900 and the father's eventful life closed the same year.

The birth of Dozier B. McPherson occurred during those anxious reconstruction years. It was on February 21, 1867, that he first saw the light of day in the soon-to-be-abandoned home of his parents in Chambers county, Alabama. It was not long after that he became a part of the life of the state which he now so loyally claims and serves. He remained a member of the parental home until well into his teens. Having then completed such studies as were possible in the rural schools, he supplemented his elementary education with courses in Alexander Institute, at Kilgore, Texas. His next step was one taken with the motives of self-support and the securing of funds for further intellectual development. Entering the employ of a lumber company, he was thus engaged for several years. He then entered Tulane University, where in the department of medical science, he pursued the customary lines of research and experimentation out of which physicians evolve their power of rational and skillful healing. When he had taken two courses of lectures, his financial conditions were such that remunerative activity again seemed necessary. So thorough was his grasp of medical principles of analysis and practice that he was able, though still an undergraduate, to pass his medical examinations. Thus admitted to practice, he settled at Linn Flat, in Nacogdoches county, in 1893. From that year until 1899 he continued in active practice at that place. He then returned to his university, where in one year's time he completed the conventionally prescribed studies and came away with his well-merited diploma from the historic Tulane. Dr. McPherson is one of those progressive physicians who recognize what wonderful growth is constantly being made in this marvelous science, and who realize that the twentieth-century physician who really counts is he who keeps abreast of new medical achievements and discoveries. He therefore engages, from time to time, in further post-graduate research and study. Since 1900 he has been one of Longview's valued practitioners. Here his prestige has steadily grown, and with it the extent and the confidence of his large circle of patrons. His interest in the status of his profession in general is evinced by his connection with both the American and the State Medical Associations.

Mrs. Dozier McPherson, the doctor's estimable wife, is a daughter of Daniel Carroll, now deceased, and of his wife, who was born Elizabeth Montgomery, who became Mrs. Addison by her first marriage, Mrs. Carroll by the second, and after Mr. Carroll's death, Mrs. James Sumners by her third. Her daughter, Laura Carroll, became Mrs. McPherson on December 19, 1902, her marriage to the doctor taking place in Marshall, Texas. They are the parents of one son; the date of his birth was November 30, 1903, and he has been christened Hamilton McPherson.

Dr. McPherson is a welcome and prominent member in Masonic circles in Longview, being connected with both the Blue Lodge and Chapter of that order in this city. His personal support is given to the tenets and the party candidates of the Democratic party, though he is charit-

W. M. Sandifer

able to all other beliefs and entertains high respect for his political opponents when they are of worthy character. Not only does Dr. McPherson deserve fully every degree of his professional success, but he also merits high praise for the energy and determination, which—combined with his natural ability for his special line of work—have made him a self-made and a well-made man and physician.

WILLIAM M. SANDIFER. To the young man who is compelled to make his way through life without a professional training or without a trade, the career of William M. Sandifer, president of the W. M. Sandifer Land Company, Inc., of Knox City, Texas, should be of peculiar interest. Entering upon his career with only his own resources to aid him, he fought his way steadily to the forefront, and after long years of well-directed effort finds himself at the head of a business that places him among the men who are contributing materially to the progress and development of this section of the great Lone Star State. Mr. Sandifer is a Kentuckian, and was born at Lancaster, March 18, 1857.

After securing a public school education in his native State, William M. Sandifer began his battle with life at the age of seventeen years as a clerk in a dry goods store, his salary during the first six months consisting of his board. He remained in this position for something over three years, and then became a commercial traveler, and during the next fifteen years covered the entire South and parts of the Northern and New England States. In 1893 Mr. Sandifer came to Texas and settled at Dallas, where he engaged in the hotel business, and in this met with well-merited success, his personality and kind intentions dominating every department of his hostelry, giving unobtrusive yet obvious evidence that his guests' comfort, convenience and independence were never lost sight of. After about twelve years, Mr. Sandifer decided that he would retire from active life, and accordingly disposed of his interests in Dallas and went to Johnson county, where he lived quietly for one year. His was not a nature, however, to long remain idle. He soon began to chafe for the struggles of competition with his fellows, and he was finally compelled to re-enter active life. Coming to Knox City he established his present business, which was first incorporated under the name of Sandifer Land Company, but later he purchased the interests of his associates, and he has since been the sole owner of his business, which consists of real etate, loans and insurance. Commencing in a modest manner, the venture has grown to large proportions, and his operations now extend to points all over the county. He is a sane, level-headed business man, with a clear and proper perspective, who attends to his job, does his work, undertakes all his responsibilities and meets all his obligations. He is of wide information, not alone in the realty field, but in all lines, is of sound understanding and thorough education—a quiet, self-centered, though progressive and capable citizen.

Mr. Sandifer was married at Grandview, Johnson county, Texas, December 18, 1901, to Miss Sue E. McKinney, who came from Tennessee, and one daughter has been born to this union, Willie M. Mr. and Mrs. Sandifer are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon. His fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, and in the last-named he has attained to the Commandery and Shrine. A Democrat in his political views, he has taken an active interest in politics, and at present is chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee and chairman of the 103rd Representative District.

Like most virile western men, Mr. Sandifer is fond of hunting and fishing, although he is also a great reader and student, and, to use his own words, "could stay up all night to hear a good speech or lecture." He has traveled in nearly every State in the Union, and in a part of Old Mexico, and, with all this experience, believes that Texas offers better opportunities to the ambitious young man than any other section. He has at all times been ready to answer inquiries regarding his locality, and has done much in this way to encourage immigration. Personally Mr. Sandifer is of a genial, pleasant nature, and his hosts of friends in every walk of life testify to his universal popularity. His pleasant, modern home is situated in Knox City, where both he and Mrs. Sandifer are prominent in social circles.

STEPHEN C. FORMAN. "A capable and clean man," is the characterization given Stephen C. Forman by those who know him. For thirty years of his fifty-odd, he has been a citizen of the Star State and the greater part of his Texas residence has been spent in Longview. Earlier generations of his family were a part of Mississippi communities and, before that, of New Jersey. Mr. Forman's grandfather left "The Garden State" and came to Mississippi about a dozen years after its admission to the union. His life was cut short in its prime and his only heir was Howell Forman. Rodney, Jefferson county, in the latter state, was Howell Forman's birthplace and his life was passed in that community. His physical condition was such that he was exempt from military service in the sectional conflict of the 'sixties. For several years he served Jefferson county in the capacity of assessor and subsequently engaged in merchandise. His wife was Martha West Forman, and they were the parents of three children. Mollie Forman became Mrs. Hubbard of Henderson, Texas; Pattie became the wife of Dr. Stroud of Henderson, where she afterward died; Richard Forman died in childhood; Stephen C., the youngest son, became the Longview citizen in whose honor this account is given.

Like his father, Stephen C. Forman was born at Rodney, Mississippi. The date of his birth was April 9, 1861. Left motherless by Martha West Forman's death three months later, he nevertheless grew up among surroundings that developed salient qualities of mind and character. From early youth he had been an active aid to his father's enterprise. When he attained his majority, however, he longed for new fields in the west where one's view broadens, where opportunities flourish and where one may "hustle while he waits."

Taking a chance on Texas, Mr. Forman presently found himself within her borders and was directed to Longview, as an advantageous place for beginning his career. His first position was with a mutual insurance company, for which he acted as solicitor. When he had been thus engaged for three years, had become a confidential agent of the house and was occupied with its concerns at Atlanta, Georgia, the company was overtaken by financial difficulties and Mr. Forman was obliged to seek other employment. He next took a position with F. J. Harrison and Company, bankers of Longview, but had only become comfortably situated in their employ when the bank closed its doors. Mr. Forman met this second emergency of his career by accepting a position at Longview as agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. For sixteen years he remained in the employ of this road, five years of that time being spent in Minealo, as agent there. But the close confinement which such a position entails at last seriously threatened the health of Mr. Forman. He therefore resigned in the year 1900 and entered the mercantile house of W. G. Northcutt, known then as the Northcutt Hardware and Furniture Company. He became the head of the furniture department and in the management of that important part of the house he still continues.

The civic interests of Mr. Forman is one of his chief enthusiasms, for next to his commercial affairs, the welfare of Longview lies closest to his heart. No one more heartily seconds and supports the wise and progressive policies of the mayor; or more earnestly endorses and commends the work of the civic secretary in the promo-

tion of greater attractiveness and better financial conditions. Mr. Forman is in sincere accord with any and all movements for planting seeds of righteousness in his community. His formal relations with the conventional organizations having this end in view are centered in his membership in the Baptist church, in which his leadership as a senior deacon and Sabbath school teacher counts for much.

The Forman family was founded in Longview, when on March 21, 1886, Mr. Forman and Miss Dollie Northcutt were united in marriage. Mrs. Forman is a daughter of William G. Northcutt and a sister of Dr. W. D. Northcutt of this city. One son is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Forman. Howell Forman was born in 1888. His collegiate education was obtained at Baylor University and was supplemented by legal studies in the College of Law of the University of Texas. He chose business as the field of his vocational activity and his liberal education fits him unusually well for such work. He is at present associated with H. Loeb and Company, cotton factors of Shreveport, Louisiana.

Dr. James M. Hooks. A successful and ever advancing physician and a citizen of unusual merit, Dr. James M. Hooks is the representative of a family that has been worthily identified with the progress of the state of Texas since the early 'forties. The doctor was born in Bowie county, April 14, 1872, and is the son of Charles A. and Fannie H. (Moore) Hooks.

Charles A. Hooks was the son of Warren Hooks, and concerning him who established the family fortunes in the Lone Star state it may be said that the latter settled in Bowie county, near to Myrtle Springs, in about 1846. This fine old pioneer was born in the state of Alabama, on January 7, 1802, where he was prominently known as a planter of considerable scope and the owner of a large number of slaves. He continued in that business after his settlement in Texas, and died at his plantation there on January 8, 1876. He married Bettie Roberts, and they became the parents of a goodly family of children, of which those who reached years of maturity were: William, who passed his later years as a farmer in Bowie county; James B. was in his later life known as a real estate dealer in Texarkana; Dr. John B. practiced medicine in Paris for many years; he was a graduate of the University of Virginia and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; and served in the Confederate army as a surgeon, he died in this city in 1895; Charles A., who became the father of Dr. James M., of this review; Colonel Robert, who died of wounds received in the service of the Confederacy, his death occurring close upon the close of the war. Susan married Marshall Hooks and died in Bowie county; Josephine became Mrs. Joseph McCutcheon of Bowie county, and Jane married Coley Smith, also a resident of Bowie county.

Charles A. Hooks was born in Alabama, on March 1, 1841, and was a lad of tender years when the family migrated to Bowie county, this state. His early education was received in the school of "Father McKenzie" in Clarksville, and he finished in a Virginia college, entered soon thereafter upon a career as a soldier in the Confederate army, serving in the Eleventh Texas Cavalry. With the close of the war, he returned home and gave himself to farm life. the vocation of his father, who was yet active in that business, and he gave his active life to that great industry. His life was a quiet and unpretentious one, undisturbed by political ambition, or by any enthusiastic interest in church or fraternal activities. He possessed a strong friendship for the good offices of Protestant denominations, and lived a clean and wholesome life, fashioning his conduct in a manner such as to promote harmony and happiness among his associates. He possessed many friends, who knew him for a simple, wholesouled country gentleman, and respected and loved him as such. In early life Mr. Hooks married Fannie H. Moore, the daughter of J. C. Moore, one of the large land owners of Bowie county, who subsequently moved to Paris and engaged in cotton buying here while he lived. He was a man of South Carolina birth and education, and one who stood high in the regard of his fellow men to the end of his days. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hooks were named as follows: John F., a stockman of Fort Towsen, Oklahoma; Dr. James M., of this review; Peyre T., a banker of Ladonia, Texas; Robert W., of Texarkana; Charles A., of that place; and Mary E., who died in Palestine, Texas, as Mrs. Wayman Mitchell leaving two children.

Dr. James M. Hooks left the paternal home in childhood, entering the home of his paternal uncle, Dr. John F. Hooks, who assumed the responsibility of his education and training. He attended the public schools, and with this training began his preparation for the medical profession. He entered Tulane University at New Orleans and was graduated from that institution in medicine, in April, 1895. Soon thereafter he engaged in Paris as the associate of his uncle, that association being formed just prior to the illness of the elder physician, which resulted in his death. Since that time Dr. Hooks has occupied the place of his uncle and predecessor in the profession of medicine in Paris, where he has enjoyed the same popularity and prominence that characterized the active service of the elder doctor. The post-graduate work of Dr. Hooks has been of a comprehensive and varied nature, and has been carried on in New York, at the Polyclinic of Chicago and under the famous Mayo Brothers at Rochester, Minnesota. He fraternizes with the professional societies, in the local, state and national branches, and is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with the Blue Lodge and Chapter, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The doctor is a Presbyterian in his churchly relations, and is a Democrat, as have been the men of his family for a number of generations.

In March, 1903, Dr. Hooks married Miss Maud Hancock, a daughter of Dr. H. W. Hancock and his wife Mary C. (Crook) Hancock. Mrs. Hooks, who is one of the three children of her parents, passed her life in Lamar county, where she is well and favorably known to a large circle of friends.

Phil E. Baer. A man who is well known throughout the eastern section of the state of Texas is Phil E. Baer, of Paris, who is United States marshal for the eastern district of the state. He has for many years played an active part in politics and has had the courage of his convictions, being a Republican in an overwhelmingly Democratic district. Mr. Baer enjoys a wide personal popularity and is a man of considerable influence in this section, an influence which he always has used in behalf of the best interests of the people whom he represented.

Phil E. Baer was born in Miami county, Indiana, on the 24th of April, 1866. His father was the only son of a sturdy German emigrant who settled at Peru, Indiana, and lived there until his death. He was born in 1833, grew up in Indiana and married Catherine Weidner, who died in April, 1889. Mr. Baer was a railroad man and was employed in the I. P. and C. Railroad Company. It was while working in the shops as a mechanic that he lost his life in 1870. He and his wife were the parents of five children, and of these Edward, of South Bend, Indiana, is connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Company; Phil E., of Paris, Texas; Joseph is with the Butler Piano Company of Peru; and Catherine became the wife of Fred Troster, of Peru, and died in November, 1912.

Phil E. Baer received his education in the public schools of Peru, but the death of his father made his widowed mother partially dependent on the help of her sons and as soon as he was old enough he left school and became a messenger boy for the Wabash Railroad Company in his native town. Ambitious and eager to

learn he readily picked up telegraphy and when he had become expert as an operator he left Peru and came to Texas.

Here he was first stationed at Round Rock for the International and Great Northern Railroad, as operator and then was transferred to Austin. After a time in the capital city he was again transferred, this time to Texarkana, where he became ticket agent in the union depot. He remained here until 1904 when he was transferred to Paris as station agent. All of these transfers were in the nature of promotions and proved that he was not only a hard worker but that he had the necessary ability to do more than simply fill a position.

In December, 1912, he resigned from his railroad position to accept the appointment of United States Marshal. His appointment was the natural outcome of many years of work in behalf of the Republican party. His very membership in the Republican party is evidence of his strong will and independent mind, for his father was a member of the Democratic party and he was reared under the influence of the beliefs held by the men of this party in the days when the feeling between the two great parties ran high. Studying out political questions for himself the young man came to the conclusion that a protective policy was conducive to the best interests of the nation and since Democracy was opposed to this principle it left Mr. Baer with nothing to do but become a member of the Republican party. In Texarkana he was chairman of the Bowie County Republican committee and was also chairman of the Republican committee of his congressional district. He frequently served on delegations to conventions and was a member of the executive committee of the state from the Thirteenth district, from which he was forced to resign through the pressure of other work. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1908, and to the state and national convention of 1912, being one of the main supporters of Mr. Taft at this time. He has always been a strong friend and faithful adherent to President Taft. In 1904 he was nominated for congress against Morris Shepard, but he shared the fortunes of his party which was defeated, the Democratic majority being abnormally large in this section. While a resident on Texarkana he was elected a member of the city council and lacked but two votes of defeating his competitor two to one. It was this body that started the paving of the streets of the city and he was a member of the committee that formulated the paving bill. He was elected mayor pro tempore during this term.

Mr. Baer's fraternal relations are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Baer takes a keen interest in the affairs of the Advocate Publishing Company, which publishes the Paris *Advocate* and in which he is a director.

GEORGE A. CARDEN. A quarter of a century of able and earnest service as one of the representative members of the Texas bar stands to the credit of this sterling and honored citizen of Dallas, where he is the senior member of the well known law firm of Carden, Starling, Carden & Hemphill, with offices at 420 Commonwealth National Bank building. Mr. Carden is known as a man of high professional attainments, has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the state and federal courts of Texas, and he has consistently stood exponent of all that makes for loyal and public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Carden was born at Dalton, the judicial center of Whitfield county, Georgia, on the 23rd of November, 1865, and is a son of Moses W. and Salena (Dunn) Carden, the former a native of Tennessee and the later of Georgia. Moses White Carden was a gallant and loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states, in which he participated in many important engagements, including the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, in which he was severely wounded. While convalescing he was given the important post of provost marshal of the eastern district of Alabama, with headquarters at Opelika. While thus serving, at the age of twenty-four years, his marriage was there solemnized, and where his wife died about ten years ago. When the Union forces, under command of Generals Sherman and Wilson, entered and pillaged eastern Alabama, Mr. Carden retired from his command to the neighborhood of Dalton, Georgia, where he remained until about a year after the close of the war and where his son George A., of this review was born, returning then to Opelika, Alabama. Of their children three sons and two daughters are now living.

George A. Carden acquired his early education in the schools of Opelika, Alabama, and thereafter continued his higher academic studies in the Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Auburn, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In consonance with definite ambition, Mr. Carden soon afterward entered Columbia College of Law, in the city of Washington, D. C. Later he continued his professional studies in the Union College of Law, of the Northwest University in the city of Chicago, Illinois. While thus devoting himself earnestly to preparation for an exacting profession, Mr. Carden was dependent upon his own resources, and he provided for his needs and defrayed the expenses of his education in the law largely through his effective services as a newspaper correspondent. As representative of a newspaper syndicate he served as correspondent in the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, and contributed interesting descriptions of the agricultural and mineral resources and industrial development of those states and accounts of customs and habits of the Indians with whom he came in close contact.

In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Carden was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in the town of Lamar, Missouri. A few months later, in January, 1889, he came to Texas and established his home in the vigorous and rapidly growing city of Dallas, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession any where his law business has kept pace with the splendid progress of the city, with the result that, through ability and close application he has gained definite precedence as one of the representative members of the bar of northern Texas, even as he is one of the popular and valued citizens of the fine city that has long been his home and the center of his productive endeavors. His associates in the law firm of Carden, Starling, Carden & Hemphill are: Chas. W. Starling, D. Frank Carden and B. B. Hemphill.

Well fixed in his opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental policy, Mr. Carden has been an influential figure in the councils of the Democratic party in the state of his adoption. In 1906 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and continued in the office until 1908, when he declined further service, owing to the exigent demands of affairs of business. He is identified with the Dallas County Bar Association and the Texas Bar Association, and in his home city he holds membership in the Dallas Club, the Dallas Golf & Country Club, and the lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. He lives in an attractive home, at the corner of Oak Lawn avenue and Cedar Springs Road.

In the year 1889 Mr. Carden wedded Miss Carrie Burns Shumard, daughter of Dr. George G. Shumard, who was a distinguished surgeon in the United States army. Mrs. Carden was summoned to the life eternal in 1899, and is survived by three daughters,—Isabel, Salena and Carrie Burns. In the year 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carden to Miss Rose Porter, of Mexico, Missouri, and they have three children,—Leona, Elizabeth, and William Bryan Porter.

REUBEN W. WARREN. Among men everywhere there must always be leaders. Individuals not naturally demonstrative to too great a degree, with a high regard for the rights of others, and possessing proper ideas as to the best means of advancing the best interests of their communities, are doubtless best fitted for leadership. They do not always attain to that position, but when they do their very character serves as a guarantee that the tasks entrusted to them will be well and faithfully performed, and that portion of the world which comes under their influence will be bettered in its condition because of their services. In no field does this assertion hold more true than in that of finance. The leading financier of any community must possess many qualities not requisite in the ordinary citizen, for the banking interests, by reason of their very nature, must be carefully conserved, and public confidence must ever be held inviolate. Among the men who have qualified for leadership in financial matters of Knox county, Texas, Reuben W. Warren, president of the Bank of Munday, stands in the foremost ranks. He has won his way to his present enviable position through years of industrious and well-directed effort, and in whatever community his labors have been centered has contributed materially to progress and development.

Reuben W. Warren was born in Overton county, Tennessee, February 19, 1863, and secured a somewhat limited education in the public schools, this, however, having since been supplemented by years of study and observation of men and things. He was reared amid agricultural surroundings, and until his twentieth year was engaged in assisting his father on the old homestead. It was not the young man's intention to follow farming, however, and he finally chose Texas as the field in which to center his activities. For about fourteen years after his arrival here he was engaged in mercantile lines in Hamilton and Coryell counties, and then disposed of his interests and went to Stamford, Jones county, remaining in business there about three years. His next venture was in Lawton, Oklahoma, where for two years he was engaged in speculations in rural real estate, but subsequently returned to Texas and took up his residence in Knox City. After two years spent in mercantile pursuits, he became one of the founders of the Farmers' State Bank of Knox City, of which he was president until the consolidation of that institution with the First National Bank, in 1912, when he opened the Bank of Munday, at Munday, of which he has since been president. Although he maintains his residence at Knox City, Mr. Warren keeps a close watch on his business affairs, and is thoroughly conversant with banking conditions in this part of the State. His name is a synonym for business responsibility and financial ability, and among his associates he is held in the highest confidence. His nephew, Fred Warren, is cashier of the bank at Munday, and acts as its directing head.

Mr. Warren was married at Evant, Coryell county, Texas, in 1892, to Miss Montie Gholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gholson, of Lampasas county, Texas, and seven children have been born to this union: Marie, who is deceased; a babe, who died unnamed; and Pauline L., Minnie A., Ruby, Reuben W., Jr., and Charles K. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are consistent members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they have shown a commendable interest. Mr. Warren is a Democrat in politics and has been loyal to the best interests of his party, although he has always refused to accept public office. His fraternal connections are with the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. An advocate of outdoor life, he is fond of automobiling, owning a handsome car of modern manufacture, and often goes on camping expeditions. It is his sincere belief that Texas offers unequalled opportunities to men of enterprise and ambition, and has shown his confidence in the future of the State by investing heavily in realty here. Personally Mr. Warren is a man who readily makes friends and seldom loses them, as his wide popularity among all classes indicates.

THOMAS G. HENLEY, the active vice-president of the City National Bank, is a native of the city of Paris, Texas, and has spent all of his active business life in his home city. He is one of the most popular business men in the city and is looked upon as one of the strong financiers. The bank with which he is connected is a stable and reliable institution, with a business that is increasing yearly and Mr. Henley, who has been connected with the bank in one capacity or another since it first opened its doors deserves no small amount of credit for its present splendid reputation.

Thomas G. Henley is the son of John T. Henley, one of the best known residents and county officials of Lamar county, Texas, though now retired from active service. John T. Henley's grandfather was born in Virginia, and belonged to that class of small farmers who owned no slaves. He removed to Tennessee in the early part of the nineteenth century, and there died in Sumner county, Tennessee. He was the father of four children, as follows: William, who died at Gallatin, Tennessee, as did his sister Mary and his brother, John, and the father of John T. Henley. Henley was born in Amelia county, Virginia, in 1813, and was only a child when his father removed to Tennessee. He lived in the latter state until after the Civil war when he moved to Texas and settled in Paris where he died in 1897. He married Sarah P. Hall, a daughter of an old Virginia family, her people having settled in Tennessee in the very early days, when it was part of the frontier. She died in Paris, Texas, in 1875, the mother of the following children: Martha, who married John Barnett and died in Paris, in 1863; Mary, who died in the same year as her sister as the wife of Henry Ledbetter; John T., of Paris; Martin V., who served in the Confederate army and died in Little Rock, Arkansas, during the war; Edward M., who died in Paris in 1878, and George P., of Paris, who was also in the Confederate service during the Civil war.

John T. Henley was born near Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 16th of March, 1837, and when only four years of age was brought by his parents to St. Clair county, Missouri, and there on a frontier farm he grew up. He received only the meager education that the rural schools of the time were able to provide, and when the time came for him to learn a trade he selected that of a tinner. He learned his trade in Osceola, Missouri, and became very proficient, having all the business he could handle at the outbreak of the Civil war. He was among the first to drop his tools and enlist in the Confederate army, becoming a soldier under the command of Colonel Irving, of the Fifth Missouri Infantry. It was in 1861 that he enlisted and he was placed on duty in the tinshop as a mechanic. In 1862 his command was transferred to the eastern department and during this year he was discharged for disability resulting from sickness. He did not leave the army, however, remaining attached to the quartermaster's department, and it was in this relation that he returned to the Trans-Mississippi department and made his headquarters at Paris while he gathered supplies for the transportation department during the remainder of the war. He was under the command of General E. Kirby Smith at this post and when the news of the fall of the Confederacy reached him he was stationed in Dallas. After the close of the war he took up the tinner's trade once more, locating in Paris, after a time developing his little shop into a store, and eventually becoming the owner of a successful mercantile establishment, carrying stoves and hardware of various kinds. He was thus engaged for about twenty years and was then, in 1880, elected treasurer of Lamar county. He held this office continuously until 1894, thus holding office for fourteen years, the longest official tenure of any official in Lamar county. Since his retirement from office, an office in

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which he succeeded P. M. Price and in which he was followed by F. D. Mallory, he has spent his time raising chickens and looking after his truck garden, but he has taken no part in politics. He has always been a member of the Democratic party and is a member of the Methodist church. He is one of the stockholders of the City National Bank. In fraternal affairs he is deeply interested in the one fraternity with which he is affiliated, the Masons, being a Knight Templar and having sat in the grand lodge of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. On the 30th of January, 1867, John T. Henley and Emma Grant were married in Lamar county, Texas. Mrs. Henley was a daughter of Colonel Grant, who came to Texas from Pennsylvania in 1854, when Mrs. Henley was a little girl. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1845 and died in Paris in 1898. Colonel Grant married Eleanor Holmes and their children were Jennie, who now lives in Paris; Mrs. Mary Matthieson, and Mrs. Henley. The children of John T. Henley and his wife are Thomas G.; Edwin M., bookkeeper for the Greiner-Kelley Drug Company of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Mary Stone, of Paris; Maggie B., who married Luther Guthrie and lives in Brownwood, Texas, and Mrs. Ella Berry, of Paris.

Paris, Texas, is the birthplace of Thomas G. Henley, the date of his birth being December 6, 1868. He was educated here in the private schools of Professors Richardson and Vesie, and later came under the direction and influence of Professor H. C. Gowdey. The latter educator has perhaps had the greatest and most beneficial personal influence over the boys and young men of the city than has any teacher before or since his time. Thomas Henley began his business career as a clerk in the office of John H. Milsap, tax collector of Lamar county and it was soon after this time that his father was elected county treasurer, and a clerical position in the office of the latter came to his share. Here he had much mathematical work and obtained considerable knowledge as to the handling of finances, and here he determined that he would go into banking if an opening offered.

It was in 1890 that his opportunity came, when the City National Bank opened its doors, in October. He entered the employ of the bank in the very humble position of collector but after a time he rose to the position of bookkeeper, and then in turn became assistant cashier, cashier, and in January, 1912, was elected vice-president, with active duties. Mr. Henley and Mr. Record, the president, are the only men in the institution who have been with the bank since its foundation and they have pulled it through many hard places together. The bank was first capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars and then was increased to double that amount with a surplus of forty thousand dollars. The bank has paid dividends to the stockholders to the amount of seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars represents the surplus and undivided profits. The officials of the bank are Thomas J. Record, president; A. P. Park, vice-president; Thomas G. Henley active vice-president and Neville Brooks, cashier. The directors are Charles I. Broad, G. W. Blakeney, Neville Brooks, W. A. Bills, J. J. Culbertson, T. J. Record, John Emberson, T. G. Henley, H. H. Kirkpatrick, B. W. Lewis, A. P. Park, John A. Porter, A. N. Rogers and H. P. Mayer.

Mr. Henley has taken an active part in the fraternal affairs of Paris, being a prominent member of the Masons and of the Elks. He is a Knight Templar and is past eminent commander of this order. He has been very active as secretary and treasurer of the building committee of the Elks and has played an important part in the erection of their new home in Paris.

In 1892, in Paris, Mr. Henley was married to Miss Clare Ulmer, a daughter of A. J. Ulmer, an ex-soldier of the Confederate army who came to Lamar county shortly after the close of the Civil war. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Henley, Thomas Ulmer and Edward Brooks.

CHARLES E. KELLY. There is ever special satisfaction in considering the career of a man who has achieved success through his own ability and efforts, who has had the will to dare and to do and who has met the opposing forces of life without temerity and with resolute integrity of purpose. Such a man is the present able and popular mayor of the city of El Paso, the attractive and progressive judicial center of the county of the same name and an important commercial and industrial point on the border between Texas and Mexico. The interests of his home city have been most safely vested in his control and he has proved one of the most energetic, loyal and enterprising chief executives vouchsafed to El Paso, where he has inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem and where he is leading merchant, as well as the owner of much valuable realty. He has contributed much to the civic and material development and progress of El Paso, knows what it has to offer as a desirable place of residence and business activities, and never loses an opportunity to exploit, with characteristic vigor and earnestness, its manifold claims for consideration along these lines.

A scion of the staunchest of southern stock of Irish derivation, Charles Edgar Kelly claims the fine old state of Mississippi as the place of his nativity. He was born near Fayette, Jefferson county, that state, on the 11th of June, 1863, and was the eleventh in order of birth of the fourteen children of William and Mary (Woods) Kelly, both of whom were born in the same old homestead as were all of their children. William Kelly, whose parents were natives of Ireland and sterling pioneers of Mississippi, became one of the successful planters and representative citizens of Jefferson county, that state, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death, the remains of both being laid to rest in the Kelly family cemetery, near Fayette. William Kelly was one of the gallant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he took part in numerous engagements and in which he served until the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg.

The present mayor of El Paso was born at the time when the fair old southland was enduring the ravages and horrors of the great fratricidal conflict between the states, and his boyhood days were passed under the depressing conditions of the so-called reconstruction period in the south, with the result that his early educational advantages were most meager. To one possessed of such alert mentality and definite ambition, such a handicap could not prove formidable, and in self-discipline and association with the practical duties and responsibilities of life Mr. Kelly has made good this early educational deprivation, with the result that he is a man of broad information and well fortified opinions.

At the age of sixteen years Mr. Kelly went to the city of New Orleans, where he learned the drug business through employment in one of the leading establishments in the fine old Crescent city, in the meanwhile devoting his leisure hours to study. He remained thus engaged for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he came to Texas, a youth of twenty years, and established his residence in El Paso, where he passed the ensuing four years as clerk in a drug store. What he has accomplished in the intervening years has been on a parity with the splendid development and progress of his home city, and it is, indeed, a far cry from the position of salesman in a retail store to that of mayor of an enterprising and prosperous municipality, and the occupying of a place of prominence as a business man who has gained independence and distinctive success through his own endeavors. It must be conceded that the buoyant disposition and genial nature of Mr. Kelly have had definite influence in furthering his success, but the concrete elements which have conserved this

result have been his energy, circumspection, ambition and unwavering integrity. He carefully saved his earnings and in 1887 was enabled to engage in the retail drug business on his own responsibility. He initiated this enterprise on a modest scale, and gained a substantial and representative patronage, with the result that the business rapidly expanded in scope and importance.

Mr. Kelly formed a partnership with Mr. Pollard, and they engaged in both the wholesale and retail drug business. Progressive policies and fair and honorable dealings have resulted in the upbuilding in this line of the largest enterprise in El Paso. The retail stores of the firm of Kelly & Pollard are of the most metropolitan appointments and equipment, the while the wholesale trade extends throughout the wide territory normally tributary to El Paso as a distributing center. Mr. Kelly has utilized his surplus funds in making judicious investments in city realty and also farming land in El Paso county, and through the improvement of his properties and the normal appreciation in their value he has greatly furthered his financial stability, the while he has been deeply appreciative of the many advantages which he has been able to secure in the city and county of his adoption. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and he and the members of his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

In politics Mayor Kelly was born and bred a Democrat, and he has had no inclination to waver in his faith or allegiance. He has given, in an unostentatious way, definite and valuable assistance in the furthering of the party cause in his state and has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, including that of treasurer of El Paso county, of which office he continued the incumbent for three successive terms,—the best voucher for the efficiency and acceptability of his administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. He was nominated for a fourth term, without opposition, but declined further service in the office that had engrossed much of his time and attention. Mr. Kelly was appointed mayor of El Paso to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor William F. Robinson, who died suddenly, and prior to this he had given most effective service as a member of the city council, from which municipal body he was advanced to the office of chief executive. At the expiration of the term for which he was originally appointed Mr. Kelly was continued in the office of mayor by popular election, and the estimate placed upon his administration was shown in his re-election in April, 1912, for the second regular term. A recent number of the "Border Elk," published in the interests of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks in Western Texas, gave an appreciative account of the career of Mayor Kelly, and the article is well worthy of perpetuation in this connection, though slight elimination and paraphrase are indulged in in the following reproduction of the same:

"An honest and progressive administration of its municipal affairs has been a potent factor in the development of the natural resources of the city of El Paso, and the rapid growth of the city within the last six or eight years is due largely to a complete absence of graft in its administrative circles and to the loyal, patriotic efforts, honesty and capable business qualities of the men in charge of the city's affairs.

"By nature and the laws of trade El Paso is destined to become one of the great industrial and commercial centers of this country. It is the central distributing point for an empire in territory rich in natural resources. In six years its business has increased more than three hundred per cent and its population has doubled. But this article is intended to deal only with what its municipal administrations have done for the city.

"Nine years ago El Paso did not have any paved streets and not over two miles of paved sidewalks. Its water supply was insufficient and the water was not pure. Its school-house accommodations were notoriously inadequate and the city had only one fire station. Without increasing the rate of taxation the city administration has given El Paso more and better paved streets than can be found in any other Texas town. Today El Paso has many miles of paved side walks, and owns its own water works, which furnish a bountiful supply of the purest water in the west. The capacity of the water-works system, both for supply and for service, has been doubled. New schoolhouses have been built and others enlarged. The efficiency of the fire department has been increased three hundred per cent, by the establishment of sub-stations equipped with the best fire-fighting machinery, and the police department has been brought up to a high grade of efficiency, though in numbers it is twenty per cent smaller than the force of any other Texas city of the same comparative population.

"Charles E. Kelly, the present mayor, has given the people a progressive business administration, and he has had the loyal support of Aldermen J. I. Hewitt, W. S. Clayton, S. Blumenthal and Percy McGhee. It has been a clean administration and has won for the mayor and aldermen the confidence and support of the business men and property owners of the city. With practical business men handling the city's affairs, El Paso offers many splendid opportunities for the investment of capital in commercial and industrial enterprises. The people of El Paso have confidence in the city and its administration."

In May, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelly to Miss Willie Word, daughter of Frank and Ann (Jarman) Word, of Inverness, Mississippi, in which state the father is a prominent planter and representative citizen of Sunflower county. Mayor and Mrs. Kelly have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, which is a center of most gracious hospitality. The names of the children are here entered in respective order of birth: Emilie, Elizabeth, Anna and Charles.

Judge Adam Cone. A life long Texan, one who has come up from the difficulties and disadvantages of a youth spent in the most moderate of circumstances, and who at the beginning of middle age has attained a place of prominence and influence in all circles of Anderson county, Judge Adam Cone is a true leader in the local citizenship, and has exhibited that unquestionable devotion to the public welfare and the sort of efficient honesty that is everywhere needed in the public service.

Born in Anderson county, October 14, 1872, near Wildcat Ferry, he is essentially a true son of Texas and has throughout his career shown a fine loyalty to the traditions of this great state. His father, Adam Cone, was a native of Marion county, Alabama, and his mother's maiden name was Bamma Johnson, she being a native of Louisiana. Both father and mother came to Texas at an early date with their respective families, who were among the hardy pioneers of east Texas. Alfred Johnson the father of Judge Cone's mother, came to Texas during the early sixties and brought with him one hundred slaves. He was a man of rugged character and a splendid type of the early settlers of the state. He bought a large landed property and continued as a farmer and planter until his death. The family on both sides is of Scotch-Irish stock. Judge Cone never knew his father, who died two months before the birth of the son, and when the latter was eleven years of age his mother passed away so that he was an orphan just at a time when a boy most needs the care and guidance of his parents. Owing to some strong native qualities in his makeup, and also to the influences which were thrown around his boyhood years, he developed a successful manhood in spite of the early disadvantages, and is now one of the strong men of his community. After the death of his mother, he went to live with an uncle Joseph A. Johnson, who is still a resident upon some of the land which his family settled in 1866. This uncle

J. L. James

was kind and considerate and gave invaluable direction to the youthful training of Adam Cone. The latter attended the public schools, and subsequently at his own expense he attended a private school in Omen, in Smith county. Soon after leaving that institution he entered the Sam Houston Normal school, where he rounded out his education. In the meantime he had taken up the work of teacher, and his career as an educator lasted altogether for ten years, all of it spent in Anderson county. During five years of this time, he served as a member of the teacher's examining board. From that stage of his career he advanced rapidly in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and has enjoyed success in business and a prominent part in public affairs. In 1900 he was nominated and elected district clerk of Anderson county, serving two terms. On retiring from that office he began a general real estate business in Palestine, and it is as an enterprising real estate man that he is best known over his native county. In August, 1912, came his appointment as county judge of Anderson county, to fill out an unexpired term. No better choice could have been made among the county citizenship for this important administrative office. During the fifteen or twenty years that Judge Cone has been known to the people of Anderson county, they have come to place implicit confidence in his spoken word and judgment, and it is this fine business integrity which has made him, not only a successful real estate man, but a most capable judge. In real estate, though a general broker, he makes a speciality of acreage property.

Judge Cone is a southerner by birth and training. His father was a soldier of the Confederate army, fighting all through the war, and during most of his service filled the very hazardous post of courier or dispatch bearer. Judge Cone has also given four years of service as a member of the city council of Palestine.

October 30, 1901, he married Miss Suzabelle Dupuy, of Anderson county, a daughter of J. D. Dupuy, who was a native of Kentucky. The three children born of their marriage are Adam Jr., Evelyne and Johnson. Mrs. Cone is a member of the Baptist church, and has made her home a center of the best influences and ideals. Judge Cone is active in lodge circles, being affiliated with Tyre Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Tennessee Colony; Ivanhoe Lodge No. 15, K. of P. and the Woodmen of the World of Palestine.

A. G. Moore. Probably every one in Palestine and nearly every one in Anderson county knows personally and esteems the genial "Gus" Moore, the present chief of police of Palestine. Mr. Moore has spent all his life in Texas, and his career has been known among his fellows from his youth up. He spent his early life as a farmer and subsequently engaged in business at Palestine, but for twenty years has been chiefly occupied with official duties. Mr. Moore is a citizen, who by faithful and intelligent service, has contributed no unimportant share to the good government and well being of Texas, and he is one of the most popular men in official life in his city and county.

A. G. Moore was born in Georgetown, Quitman county, Georgia, October 15, 1869, a son of James R. and Mary Elizabeth (McCloud) Moore. The mother died while he was in infancy and he has no recollection of her. The parents, both of whom were natives of Georgia, were married in that state and the family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The first ancestors came to America at a very early date, and some of the members of the early generation fought in the Colonial wars. By occupation the father was a planter, who worked his estate with the aid of slave labor, and during the Civil war enlisted in a Georgian regiment. About a year after his enlistment he was desperately wounded and returned home unable to discharge the duties of soldier any longer. In February, 1880, he moved to Texas, coming by way of Galveston, and locating in Sabine county. From that county he moved to Anderson county and located upon the noted old Pool plantation, which was his home until his death which occurred July 1, 1888. The town of Slocum now stands upon this plantation. The father was a plain, unassuming man whose sterling integrity and common sense, gave him a high reputation among his associates, who performed the duties of life in a quiet manner and never sought notoriety. He was a Christian gentleman and a devout member of the Baptist church.

Mr. A. G. Moore is the only survivor of this family. His brother Edward died as a child. There are two half-brothers, Sylvester "Sil" Grayham of Anderson county, and Thomas Moore, whose whereabouts are unknown. Until 1889, Mr. Moore remained at home and was engaged in the pursuits of farming. In the meantime he had acquired a substantial education in the local schools. He then entered upon a business course at Palestine and continued as one of the local merchants until 1892. On the thirteenth of April, that year, he was appointed to a place on the police force and was also for nine years deputy marshal. Subsequently he was promoted to assistant chief of police, an office which he held for two years, and in May, 1912, became chief of police.

On December, 1892, Mr. Moore married Miss Elizabeth Eleanor Davis, a native of Anderson county, and a daughter of R. H. and Emeline (Douthitt) Davis. The Davis and Douthitt families are among the oldest in central Texas, and their descendants are now scattered all over the state. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of four children, namely: Ava Jewel, Edgar Lee, Harry Gilbert and Arno Grayham. The family are members of the Christian church, and Mr. Moore is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Union of America. Mrs. Moore, who has a popular place in the social circles of Palestine, is an active member of the Lady Maccabees of the World.

Jesse L. Jones. In the great Southwest, where individual ability is the keynote of success, it is not difficult to find men of determination, resource and force of character, who have been the architects of their own fortunes and have fought their way to financial independence and public esteem over innumerable obstacles which have arisen in their path. It is doubtful, however, if it would be possible to discover, even in the State of Texas, which boasts of its self-made men, many who have attained to such distinction from such humble beginnings as that gained by Jesse L. Jones, president of the First National Bank of Rule, and a citizen who has won the unquestioned right to be numbered among the very foremost men of his section. His career, from the time he was a lad of fourteen years, has been one of uninterrupted industry and has been marked by constant advancement in the various occupations and activities to which he has devoted his attention. He was born in Choctaw, now Montgomery Co., Mississippi, March 1, 1859, and is a son of William C. and Delilah (Armstrong) Jones.

William C. Jones was born in Alabama, and in young manhood removed to Mississippi, being a resident of that State at the outbreak of the Civil War. He there enlisted in an artillery regiment in the Confederate Army, and served in numerous engagements until the battle of Vicksburg, in which he lost his left arm. Receiving his honorable discharge on account of disability, he returned to his Mississippi home, and upon his recovery again took up his farming and stock-raising operations, not allowing his terrible misfortune to discourage him, but striving to make a place for himself in the world. He grew to become one of the foremost men of Montgomery County, and was elected to the office of county treasurer, serving his fellow-citizens in a conscientious and able manner and winning the respect

and esteem of the people of his community. In 1873 Mr. Jones came with his family to Texas, and here continued to be engaged in farming and ranching to the end of his career. His death occurred in 1912, when he was eighty-five years of age, and he was laid to rest in Haskell Cemetery. He was well known in Masonic circles. His religious faith was that of the Primitive Baptist church, and lived up to its teaching throughout his long and useful life. In business, in religion and in public life, he was a man who always exemplified the highest ideals of citizenship, and in the evening of his career he was able to look over long years well spent, satisfied in the completion of a work well done. Mr. Jones was married in Mississippi to Miss Delilah Armstrong, a native of Choctaw, now Montgomery County, who still survives, making her home with her youngest daughter, Mrs. T. B. Russell, of Haskell. She is a devout Christian woman, a faithful believer of the Primitive Baptist Church, and reared her children to lives of honesty, fitting them to fill honorable positions in after life. There were ten children in the family, and of these Jesse L. was the oldest.

Jesse L. Jones secured his educational training in the public schools of Mississippi, which he attended until fourteen years of age, but this was later supplemented by self-study and close observation. He began his battle with the world upon coming to Texas, and for three years was engaged in working on his father's farm. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was employed on the Buffalo Range, and then returned to his home, where he helped his father operate his farm and cattle ranch for two years more. At the end of that period he moved the cattle to Dickens County and ranched at a point on Duck Creek, near the present location of "Spur," Texas, at that time there being but few settlements west of Fort Griffin. Mr. Jones remained in Dickens County until 1881, when he sold out and went into the extreme Northwest of the Panhandle country, there working with the Prairie Cattle Company during the season of 1882. He then returned to his home again, but on January 2d, 1883, came to Haskell County and engaged in the sheep business for Col. J. L. L. McCall, for whom he worked until 1885. In that year he was elected the first county and district clerk of the new county of Haskell, and continued to serve as such for four successive terms, then accepting the position of cashier of the Haskell National Bank. That his service with his institution was of a satisfactory character is evidenced by the following letter:

"Haskell, Texas, January 26, 1901.

"Trusting that these presents may be of some advantage to Mr. J. L. Jones, and being desirous of rewarding merit, we, the officers, M. S. Pierson, president; A. C. Foster, vice president; and Lee Pierson, assistant cashier, since the organization of the Haskell National Bank, in November, 1890, unanimously and voluntarily hereby certify that J. L. Jones has been cashier of the Haskell National Bank continuously since January, 1893, and during the entire time has had the management of said bank, he being the principal executive officer, making all the loans. Mr. Jones resigns his position as cashier voluntarily and against the expressed wish of a unanimous board of directors, who at all times expressed themselves as well pleased with the management and executive ability of Mr. Jones, and also as highly pleased with the results in the way of profits made and dividends paid. Therefore, we, the undersigned officers and directors of said bank, hereby express our regret at the resignation of Mr. Jones and very reluctantly give him up as our cashier and recommend him as highly proficient in every respect to fill any position of trust, he being moral, sober, industrious, honest, capable and efficient, and an all-round good financier. M. S. Pierson, president; A. C. Foster, vice president; Lee Pierson, assistant cashier; D. R. Couch, director."

Upon resigning from his position as cashier of the Haskell National Bank, Mr. Jones engaged in the real estate business, which he followed until June, 1910, and then purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Rule, of which he has since been president and active directing head. He has made this one of the leading institutions of Haskell County, the bank carrying on a general banking business all over its territory. Probably there is no better known man connected with monetary matters in this section of the State, and his career is one upon which there has not been the slightest stain or blemish. In addition to his banking interests, he has large land holdings in various parts of the State, and his connection with various enterprises of an important nature make him one of the most important factors in the business life of Haskell County. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, and has been true to its teaching and liberal in his support of its movement. An active member of the Rule Commercial Club, he has served on some of its most important committees, and is known as an enthusiastic "booster" of his adopted place and its advantages. In politics he is a Democrat, but has taken no active interest in the struggles of the political arena. He is not indifferent, however, to the duties of citizenship and has been a member of the Rule School Board for several years. His home and family are his chief pleasure, although he is also fond of theatricals and music, and at any time enjoys a good speech. Personally he is a man easy of approach, for the prosperity that has come to him has not changed his geniality and sympathetic nature. He is popular in Masonic circles, having taken all the degrees in the York Rite, including the orders of the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and in Scottish Rite Masonry, has attained to the 32nd Degree; and also holds membership in the Encampment of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the Woodmen of the World.

On April 14th, 1886, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Hallie Martin, daughter of A. C. and Nannie Martin, who came from Georgia, and to this union there have been born seven children, as follows: Nollie, who is deceased; Lennis W., who is married and resides at Rule, Texas, where he is Cashier of the First National Bank of that place; Chester L., who looks after his father's stock farming interests, and is married and resides at Rule; and Nell, Frances, Thelma, and Foster L., all residing at home.

E. T. McCain. One of the most rapidly rising young men of ability in Palestine and in Anderson county is E. T. McCain, whose magnetic personality and keen insight into civil affairs have resulted in his being made a clerk of the district court at the early age of twenty-six years. It will be of interest to citizens of the county and state to view, even though briefly, the details of his genealogical and biographical history.

Among the very first pioneers who came from other states to Texas was Mr. McCain's paternal grandfather. This vigorous settler of those early days did much toward making habitable and peaceful, a wild and dangerous region. He was well known among the pioneer Indian fighters and also served the nation gallantly as a private soldier in the War of 1812. His was a long and eventful life, whose span of earthly years was more than one hundred. His son, J. R. McCain, had been born before the family's removal from their earlier home in Alabama. Another Alabama family who sought a home here was the Smyrl family, large planters and slave holders, whose date of migration was near that of the McCains. Laura Smyrl, like J. R. McCain, was a child at that time. Both grew to maturity in this state, where they were married. They became well known among the Anderson citizens of well-ordered lives, well-to-do circumstances and useful service to their fellowmen. During all his independently vocational life, J. R. McCain was engaged in both farming and conducting

a cotton-gin. His social activities were chiefly blended with those of his church, both he and his wife being loyal and consistent Baptists. J. R. McCain died in 1912, but Mrs. McCain still lives on the farm homestead in Anderson county. Five children, grown to maturity, survive the father. E. T. McCain, the special subject of this sketch, is more extensively referred to below. Ira McCain is a teacher in the public schools. Emmett McCain has charge of the home farm. Miss Ivella and Miss Laurine, the daughters, are at home.

At Jacksonville, in Cherokee county, Texas, E. T. McCain was born on January 6, 1886. After the usual period of youthful development and of preliminary education, he entered upon remunerative activities at the age of eighteen, engaging in work on the farm and at the cotton-gin. This he continued for three years, whereupon he became a student in the school at Neches, where he obtained an academic education. With this direct preparation, he entered the pedagogical field, where he was successfully engaged for four years. At the end of that time his attention was brought to his obvious fitness for political affairs, which have since engaged his attention.

The office in which Mr. McCain's friends had succeeded in interesting him was that of Clerk of the Third Judicial District of Anderson county. Few more spirited political races have ever been run than that in which E. T. McCain first engaged. Six men were in the field. When the votes were counted, it was found that the man who had the lowest number lacked less than a hundred of having as many as the winner—who was Mr. McCain. This position of importance and responsibility he had doubtless won largely because of his genial manner, his never-failing courtesy and his cordial good-will to all who know him. His efficiency, furthermore, is unquestioned, for his ability has already been emphatically demonstrated.

The sterling character of Mr. McCain is based upon a manly recognition of religious foundations, for he is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternal organizations also pay the tribute of comradeship to him in the Modern Brotherhood and the E. F. U. Mr. McCain's large circle of friends predict for him an increasingly successful future.

CHARLES O. MILLER. The life of Charles O. Miller, who is yet of considerably less than middle age, has been in many ways significant. In his childhood years it was characterized by the adventures of pioneer life and in maturity has been marked by efficient service in important lines, first of railroad work and latterly of political office.

Mr. Miller is inherently a Texan, being not only a native of the state but the grandson of a pioneer and the son of one who came to the state in the thirties or forties. J. M. Miller, the father of Charles O. Miller, was born in Louisville, Kentucky; but such were the somewhat unsettled conditions of his early youth that when he was a lad of about thirteen, he took his life's affairs into his own juvenile hands and ran away from home. Going to New Orleans, he secured employment on one of the river boats. From this he passed to the occupation of railroad engineering, in which he continued until the outbreak of the Civil war. As a Confederate soldier, he served throughout that struggle, being finally mustered out at Brownsville. Becoming much interested in Mexican affairs, he was one of those who went to Mexico as an adherent of the Archduke Maxmilian, whose period as Emperor of Mexico was so evanescent and so tragically ended. After the close of that episode, J. M. Miller returned to Texas, where he next participated in the construction of railroads through Matagorda and Lavaca counties. From there he removed to Aransas county, where he remained for a period during which occurred his marriage and the birth of the son whose name forms the caption of this sketch. In 1879, J. M. Miller entered the government mail service, which at that time had unique features in western Texas. As a government mail contractor he became one of the links in the chain of pony mail routes in that region. It will be remembered that this was at a time when the region was a wild and dangerous one, overrun by outlaws and Indians. There, in spite of all dangers, the Miller family remained until after the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad, having in the meantime many memorable experiences. It was often necessary, on account of Indian raids, for the parents and children to "hide out" for safety. With the coming of the railroads, the father again entered that class of work, retaining his previous residence. In 1896, however, he removed to Laredo, where his life closed in 1898. Mrs. J. M. Miller, who still lives at her home in Anderson county, was a daughter of that Captain John B. Dodd, who at a very early date came to Texas, where he became extensively known as a planter and shipper on the Sabine River. He owned many slaves and maintained a large establishment in which he kept open house, after the fashion of the old-school of Southern gentlemen, now an almost forgotten type. Of the Dodd-Miller marriage five sons and two daughters were born. The lives of the latter were but brief. The sons grew to manhood and entered, in various lines, the activities of life. J. B. Miller, the eldest, lost his life in the Sour Lake oil fields. R. D. Miller died in Uvalde, Texas. Malcolm Miller is an employee of the I. G. N. Railroad; and J. M. Miller of the Texas Oil Company.

The third son of his parents was Charles O. Miller, the prominent Anderson county citizen to whom this brief account is dedicated. Born at Rockport, Aransas county, Texas, on December 30, 1876, his youth was one of varied experiences such as were peculiar to the primitive stage of civilization in Texas. When his father removed to Laredo, Charles O. Miller, accepted a position in the railway station at Laredo. His first position was in the claims department, from which he passed to the heavier responsibilities of chief rate clerk. This position, one of the most intricate and essential of railroad offices, Mr. Miller continued to hold until 1910, when he was elected Clerk of Anderson county. Such was the quality of his service in this capacity that in 1912 he was re-elected without opposition. In spite of the acceptability of his political service, Mr. Miller has ever been one of the most modest of citizens, his political activities, previous to his present official publicity, having been limited to thoughtful and conscientious voting and an unpretentious interest in all movements for the general good of community and state.

Mr. Miller's home was established in 1899, at which time Miss Leila R. Reeves, a daughter of Benjamin Reeves of Tennessee, united her life and fortunes with his. Mrs. Miller is herself also a native of the Lone Star state. Both she and Mr. Miller are members of the Church of the Disciples of Christ and are energetic participants in the life and work of the church. They are the parents of two boys, whom they have named, respectively, Charles O. (Junior) and Francis.

Among the unofficial lines of Mr. Miller's activity may be noted his interest in prohibition legislation, although he is not politically aligned with the Prohibition party. So responsive is the quality of his fellowship that he has been sought in fraternal affiliation by numerous secret societies. His membership is claimed by the Woodmen of the World, in Sycamore Camp, No. 26, this fraternity having formerly made him its Consul Commander; the orders of Yeomen and Maccabees also include him as a member, the latter having honored him with its entire series of offices; and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 15, of Palestine, and the Odd Fellow Lodge, Fort Houston Lodge No. 42, of Palestine, Texas. A man of kindly heart and clear head Mr. Miller well deserves the high esteem in which he

is held throughout Palestine and Anderson county, where his services as county clerk are appreciated no less than is his agreeable personality.

THOMAS L. WILSON, M. D. After nearly twenty years of active practice as a physician, Dr. Wilson recently gave up his profession altogether, and has since devoted himself entirely to merchandising, his home being now in Huntington. Dr. Wilson grew up in a commercial atmosphere, his father having had a store for many years in east Texas, and though he chose the profession of medicine and made an excellent success while in it, Dr. Wilson's activities have always more or less identified him with practical business affairs.

Dr. Thomas L. Wilson was born at Homer, one time the county seat of Angelina county, September 15, 1870. His father was Preston R. Willson, who always spelled his name with two "l's" that being the Scotch manner of writing the name. The family was founded by two brothers who came from Scotland to America during the colonial times, and it is believed that they or their posterity contributed toward the success of colonial arms in gaining independence. Preston R. Willson was born in Alabama in 1826, and bore the christian name of his father. The old homestead was on the line between the states of Alabama and Georgia, and his parents were buried in the family plot near the scene of the old home. Preston R. was one of a family of five sons, Hiram, James, Samuel, Thomas, and two daughters, Preston, so far as can be ascertained having been the only one to leave his native state. He lived in the vicinity of his birthplace, until the approach of bachelorhood, and in 1854, came to Texas. Preston R. Willson married Jane Brown, whose father, Captain Hiram Brown lived at Marion, then the county seat of Angelina county, and was captain of a company in the Confederate service during the war between the states. Mrs. Preston Willson was one of two children. Preston R. Willson engaged in merchandising at Homer, and except during the war, sold goods there until some time in the seventies, when he engaged in logging on the Neches and Angelina rivers, a business which eventually gave him tuberculosis, and he died from that disease in 1894. During the war, Preston R. Willson got into the Confederate army as a member of Captain Brown's company. He always enjoyed the associations which the Confederate Veterans' meetings brought him after the war. He was one of the leading factors in the opening up of new farms about Homer, and during the years of middle life was eminently successful in business. His donation to church building and church support were liberal and numerous. He belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and gave a hand to the work of church organization not only in his own community but in adjacent sections of the state. Not only was his charity marked in religion, but he is remembered by several men who date their prosperity from practical assistance and wise advice given them at the beginning of their careers by Preston R. Willson. He was a member of two of the leading fraternities. Preston R. and Jane Willson were the parents of the following children: Kate, who died unmarried; Hiram, of San Augustine county; Samuel, who died at the age of eighteen; James of Sabine county; Dr. T. L.; W. B., of Huntington; Eliza, wife of B. I. Lester of Huntington; Dr. Henry W., of Huntington; and Biddie, wife of John Selman of Huntington.

The brothers in the present generation have all dropped one "l" from their name. Dr. Thomas L. Wilson grew up near his birthplace, and is a product of the public schools. Early in life he decided upon the medical profession, and prepared for it in the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated in 1892. His brother Henry W. also completed his medical education there. The doctor's first practice was one year at Ora, Texas, after which he practiced in San Augustine seven years. While there he engaged in merchandising, and on locating in Huntington in 1900 joined his brother in business there. In 1908 Dr. Wilson became more heavily identified with merchandising as a wholesaler, and moved to Lufkin, where he was one of the owners of the Lufkin Wholesale Grocery firm. On disposing of his interests in the wholesale grocery firm, Dr. Wilson bought a large farm near San Antonio, and spent three years in its operation. When the farm was sold, he returned to Huntington in 1911, and bought out the interests of his brother in the mercantile establishment, and has since devoted all his time to running the large store, supplying all kinds of merchandise to the residents of the village and a large territory about Huntington.

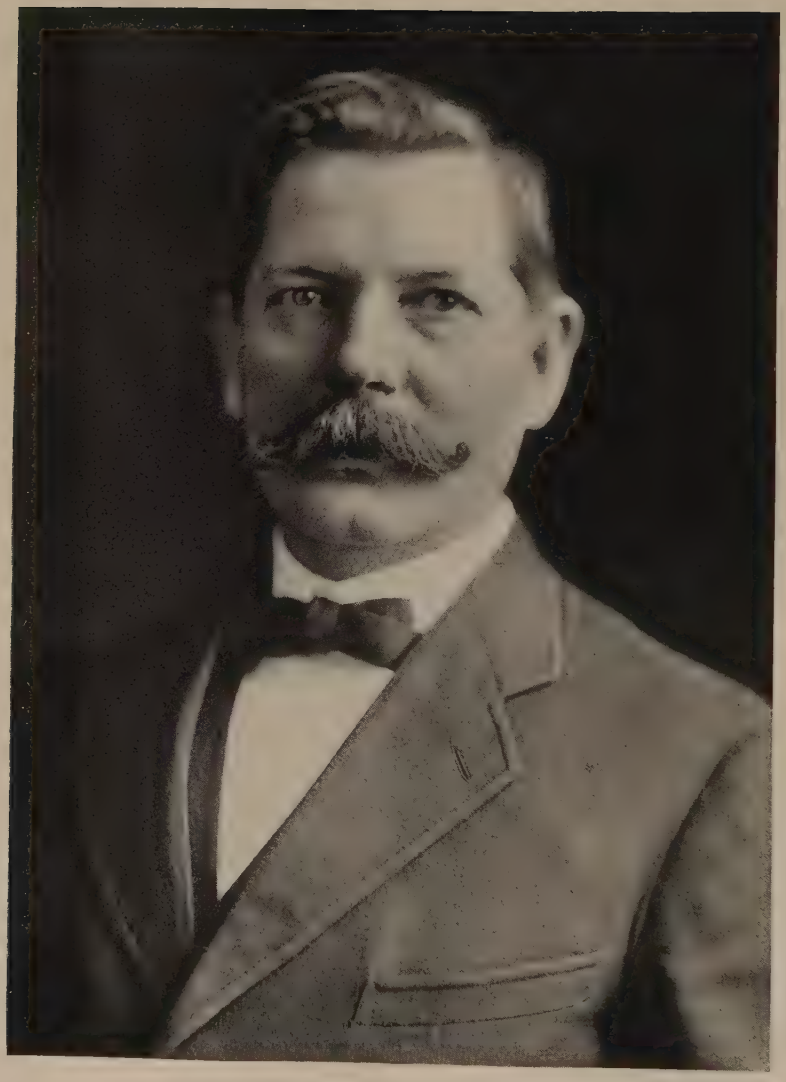
Dr. Wilson was married in Angelina county, December 18, 1892, to Miss Artemisia C. Carter, only child of M. C. Carter, a farmer who came from Louisiana. Dr. Wilson and wife have one son born October 30, 1900. The doctor is a past master of the Blue Lodge of Masonry, has attended the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World.

JUDGE EDWARD BALLARD ROBB. County judge of Angelina county, Judge Robb came to his present office fully qualified to handle its affairs, and has brought to his work the business sagacity and the legal ability which are so valuable in directing the affairs of a prosperous, growing community. Judge Robb has for more than twenty years been an active member of the Angelina county bar, and a native son of Texas, represents a family identified with this part of the state since before the war.

His grandfather was Thomas M. Robb, of a colonial family of English stock, and was an Ohio lawyer, dying at Lima. He married Ann Moore. One of their sons, Benton, came to Texas before the war, and died while in the Confederate service. T. D. Robb, another son, is mayor of Lima, Ohio. Another son Frank was a jeweler, and lived and died in Ohio.

Edward L. Robb, father of Judge Robb, died at his home near Huntington, in 1902. He spent his life as a farmer, came to Texas from Lima, Ohio, about 1857, and was born at Belle Fountaine in that state, June 15, 1836. He left home early to prepare for a professional career, and did read law with an uncle, Reed Moore, in Polk county, Texas. He was admitted to the bar, but the war broke out almost immediately afterwards and interfered with his practice, and at the close of hostilities, he became a merchant instead of a lawyer. He went in as a private in the Confederate army, and while with the Trans-Mississippi Department was promoted to lieutenant of his company. In 1873 he engaged actively in farming, and died on the old homestead in Angelina county. Though a Democrat he kept aloof from politics, was an active Mason, and though brought up in the Presbyterian faith, was not a church member. Edward L. Robb married Ella Ballard, a daughter of Coleman H. Ballard, an anti-bellum settler in Texas from Mississippi, who had a farm six miles from Lufkin. Mrs. Robb survived her husband, until April 2, 1913. Their children were: Mrs. S. J. Treadwell of Lufkin; Edward B.; and Mrs. Jody Moore of Lufkin.

Judge Edward Ballard Robb was born in Trinity county, September 18, 1865, and moved with his parents about two years later to Angelina county, and beginning about his twelfth year was engaged in the work of the farm and as gin engineer for his father. The common schools laid the foundation for his education, and for four years he taught country schools during the summer months. At the age of twenty, his reading of law began in earnest with Judge E. J. Mantooth, and the years 1888-89 were spent as a law student in the University of Texas. In 1889, Judge Hightower gave him his admission to the bar, after examination by



ROBERT L. DORBANDT

a committee comprising H. G. Lane, James D. Gann, and Judge Stewart. He at once began practice, and his first case at the bar was the defense of a man charged with assault and battery in the justice of the peace court at Burke, in which he won a verdict. After several years alone, in 1898, Judge Robb became associated with W. B. O'Quinn, as the junior member of their firm, which was continued until the election of the senior partner as district attorney. In November, 1890, Judge Robb was elected county attorney, and retired after two terms of service. He was out two years and was again elected, serving one term. In 1901, he was appointed justice of the peace and county commissioner to fill out the term of Commissioner Smith, and was two times elected to those offices. Judge Robb was a member of the county court that built the courthouse of Angelina county, in 1902. In November, 1912, came his last important political honor, when he was elected county judge as the successor of Judge Robinson.

At Homer, Texas, November 24, 1895, Judge Robb married Mrs. Sallie Fowler, a daughter of W. T. Colver, who came to Texas from Ohio, before the war and was a Confederate soldier. Mrs. Robb died March 10, 1911, and her children were: Thomas H., Aileen C., Richard Reed, Edward Ballard, Jr., and Johara. Mrs. Robb was a member of the Christian Church and her husband was a member of the Methodist church.

ROBERT L. DORBANDT. The combination of opportunity and of a high degree of enterprise and personal initiative have produced in Mr. Dorbandt one of the most successful business leaders in the city of El Paso. Mr. Dorbandt has been a resident of Western Texas for only a little more than ten years, and came out to this region with but little capital, and that had been acquired by his hard labor during the earlier part of his career. He is now owner of one of the finest ranches in this section of Texas, and is at the head of one of the greatest producing silver mines in the Republic of Mexico. His interests are varied and he has an important part in the commercial activities of his home city.

Robert L. Dorbandt, who represents an old family of Texas, was born in Burnett county, this state, October 10, 1869. His parents were Captain Christian and Anna (Dunlavy) Dorbandt, natives, respectively, of Denmark and Ireland. Christian Dorbandt was long one of the most substantial and respected citizens of central Texas. He came to New York City when sixteen years of age, and after a brief stay in the national's metropolis, came to the southwest. The war with Mexico was at that time in progress, and he joined the American army, and was promoted to the position of quartermaster. Subsequently he also served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war, and was promoted for efficient and faithful soldierly qualities to the rank of captain. He was captured and held a prisoner both in the Mexican and the Civil war. With the close of hostilities and the restoration of peace to Texas, after the war between the states, he located at South Gabriel in Burnett county, Texas, near Bertram, where he developed his enterprise from small beginnings until he was one of the leading cattlemen of that vicinity. In 1882 he retired with sufficient means to keep him in comfort during the rest of his days, and he remained a highly respected citizen until his death in San Gabriel in 1910. His wife died two years later, in 1912.

In the family of Captain Dorbandt and wife were fifteen children. One of these died in infancy, and three after they had reached maturity: Emma; Lewis W., who died in 1912, was a merchant of Sweetwater, Texas, and Henrietta, whose death occurred at Austin in 1887, was the wife of Edmund Paine. Those still living are: Newton G., who is a successful merchant at Coleman City, Texas; Christian, who is a cattleman and banker at Burnett; Dr. Jefferson Davis, of Lampasas; Robert L.; Dr. Thomas, of San Antonio; Dr. James, of Dallas; Seth, a farmer and stockman at Brenham; Charles, who is a ranchman at Bluffton, being superintendent of his brother Christian's ranch; Rosella, wife of Christian Wolf, of Los Angeles, California; and Nannie, wife of Adolph Hoffman, of Los Angeles.

Robert L. Dorbandt attained his education in the San Gabriel public schools, and was subsequently a student in the noted Add-Ran College, one of the oldest and most distinctive institutions of higher education in Texas. He left college at the age of twenty-two, and up to 1900 was associated with his father at San Gabriel. In that year he came up to El Paso and entered upon what has proved a very successful business career. He has been, to a large extent, identified with real estate. Some years ago he organized the La Republica Mining Company. The capital stock of this organization was two million dollars, and the mines are located in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. After the development work had been carried on the mine proved a remarkable producer of high-grade silver ore, and its output has subsequently paid more than seven hundred per cent in profit. On account of the Revolution in Mexico, during recent months operations have been suspended, but when work is in progress from seventy-five to two hundred men are regularly employed. Mr. Dorbandt is vice president of this mining company, and one of its largest stockholders. He is the owner of the well-known Valley Gate Farm, an estate which is valued at $60,000 and has one hundred acres in alfalfa and fruit orchards. A splendid residence and other equipment make this one of the finest farms in El Paso county.

With success in business, Mr. Dorbandt has also directed his public spirit to the welfare of his community. He was formerly a member of the school board, and his name has been frequently associated with local movements and undertakings for benevolence and the general welfare of the community. Fraternally he is an active Mason and also belongs to the Toltec Club of El Paso. He is a member of the Christian church and Mrs. Dorbandt is very prominent in church work and its auxiliary organizations.

In 1896 Mr. Dorbandt married Miss Agnes Moats, who was born in Columbus, Ohio.

ROBERT B. FORREST, M. D. A physician who for the past ten years has devoted himself with unusual energy and ability to the needs of his clientage in the vicinity of Huntington, Dr. Forrest is in the third generation of a family which has been identified with Texas since about the time of the Civil war.

Robert B. Forrest was born in Angelina county, August 29, 1871, a son of George W. Forrest, a farmer who came to Texas from near Jackson, Mississippi, where he was born in 1845. Grandfather Anthony Forrest was born in Mississippi, and died near Huntington, Texas, during the eighties. After coming to Texas he followed teaching in Angelina county, and in later years his vocation was that of farming. He married Judy Boseman, whose family history runs back several generations to the Irish Bosemans, while the Forrests are of Scotch strain. Anthony Forrest was a relative of the noted cavalry leader, Gen. N. B. Forrest. Judy Forrest died some time in the eighties, and her family of children are mentioned as follows: Elizabeth, who married Walker Brashears; W. M., a farmer near Huntington; James, who died leaving a family; Samuel, of Huntington; George W.; Anthony; Mary, wife of Dr. Sanders, of Sabine Parish, in Louisiana; Martha, wife of James Spider of Lufkin.

George W. Forrest, father of the doctor, grew up and had a country school education in Mississippi, and after coming to Texas was a small farmer and stockman near Huntington, until his death, a few years ago. He married Josephine Jones, a daughter of Tib Jones, who came to Texas during the war from Tennessee, and was

a farmer. Tib Jones married Malinda Van Winkle. The children of George W. and Josephine Forrest were: Dr. Robert B.; Susie, Mrs. Earl Cowart; Frank; Jeff, both the latter being farmers; Annie, Mrs. Will Cowart; Gus; Ida, wife of Otto Foster of Baber, Texas; and Miss Georgia, who still lives at home.

Robert B. Forrest was an aid to his parents on the home farm, until past his majority, and in the meantime secured his education in the country schools, and in the Lufkin grade schools. At twenty-three years of age, his reading of medicine began in the office of Dr. F. W. Bullitt of Huntington. Later he took courses and lectures at the hospital medical college of Memphis, where he was graduated in 1903, M. D. His career as a doctor of medicine began at Etoile, Texas, where he spent three years as an under-graduate practitioner, and upon certificate from the board of examiners. In 1904, Dr. Forrest located in Huntington, his present home. In 1913, he supplemented his previous training with a post graduate course in New Orleans Polyclinic. The doctor is, besides his large practice, identified with large business affairs and is president of the Huntington Guaranty State Bank, one of the substantial financial institutions of Angelina county.

Dr. Forrest was married December 30, 1903, to Mrs. Lulu Graham, a daughter of John L. Smith, of San Augustine county, Texas. The doctor has one child Ora. Dr. Forrest has never taken time to identify himself with fraternal orders, is a Baptist in religion has no part in political politics, and his best achievement has been in the field of his profession, where he is known as one of the most capable in Angelina county.

Albert A. Nelson, M. D. A resident of Nacogdoches since 1888, and for the past fifteen years in active practice as a physician, Dr. Nelson is a man of excellent attainment in his chosen work, and in different ways has identified himself with the life of his community. He represents an old and honored family in east Texas.

His grandfather was Albert A. Nelson, who during his youth came from Portland, Maine, and was one of the first surveyors to locate in the state. He made a mark both as a citizen and as a surveyor, served as county surveyor for a long period of years in Nacogdoches county, and was an old man when he finally retired from active affairs. His death occurred at the age of seventy-six years. During the war he acted for a time as paymaster in the Confederate Navy, and was also a soldier on land and was captured and held in Federal prison for some time. He was a man of very active character, and participated in affairs of a political and civic nature, and was one of the factors in the local Democratic party. His church was the Episcopal, and he long served as an officer of his home church. In Nacogdoches county, Captain Nelson married a daughter of John J. Simpson, of another Texas pioneer family. She died before the war, and her children were John B. Nelson; Dr. George A., who died in Terrell, and left a family; Annie S., of Nacogdoches; and William A., also of Nacogdoches.

John B. Nelson, father of Dr. Nelson, has long been prominent in Nacogdoches as a merchant, as county treasurer, as mayor of the city, and in many ways has enjoyed the prestige of a prominent citizen. He was born at Nacogdoches in 1846, grew up and received his education in the local schools and during the last two years of the war was in the Confederate service under Captain Simpson's command in Raguet's Regiment, and Walker's Division of the Trans-Mississippi Department. John B. Nelson is a loyal Democrat, served as county treasurer from 1894 to 1898, and in 1901 began a term as mayor of Nacogdoches. He married Miss Sallie Moore, a daughter of Col. Nicholas J. Moore, who was an early Texas settler from Georgia, and gave his efforts to the management of a large plantation, operated by slave labor until his negroes were set free by the war. In the struggle between the states he served with the rank of colonel in the Confederate army. Mrs. John B. Nelson died in January, 1913, and her only child is Dr. Albert A. Nelson.

Dr. Albert A. Nelson was born in Galveston, January 31, 1875. From the public schools of his home city he was a student for one year in the University of Texas, and began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University at Galveston, and finished his work at the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis in 1897. Since then he has concentrated his efforts on his profession, and has a large clientage in the city. His standing in the profession is well indicated by the fact that he served as secretary and as president of the Nacogdoches Medical Society, and also as secretary of the District Medical Society. The doctor is a director in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Nacogdoches. As a Democrat, he has not manifested any activity as a politician, but in his home community has been a worker for the schools and other institutions of a social nature. He has served with the Nacogdoches Health Department, and the Board of Health of the county, and is now a trustee of the city schools, having been connected with the local system of education in that way for six years. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His church relations follow those of the family in the Episcopal faith, while his wife is a Methodist.

In January, 1898, Dr. Nelson married Miss Mattie L. Langsdon. Her father was J. L. Langsdon, who came from Tennessee, was a Confederate soldier and died at Nacogdoches. Mr. Langsdon married Joella Broughton, and Mrs. Nelson is one of her six children. The children of Dr. Nelson and wife are: Langsdon and Julia.

In 1889 Dr. Nelson joined the Nacogdoches Company of the Texas National Guards as a private, was promoted to lieutenant and finally to captain of his company, and on his retirement in 1899 held the rank of major in the regiment.

Marcellus Elliott Foster. Among some eight or ten newspapers in Texas which properly may be classed as metropolitan journals, and which have exercised a large and distinctive influence in the affairs of the State at large as well as their respective communities, the Houston *Chronicle* has gained a conspicuous place. It is one of the largest evening and Sunday morning papers published in the Southwest, and its management and banking are of a character to insure its continuance as one of the leading papers of Texas.

In no small degree the founding and the subsequent success of this journal have been due to M. E. Foster, who established the *Chronicle*, and who is editor-in-chief and president of the Houston Chronicle Publishing Company. Mr. Foster on leaving college some twenty years ago took up newspaper work, and he is one of the best known men in the profession in the Southwest.

Marcellus Elliott Foster was born in Pembroke, Christian county, Kentucky, November 29, 1870, a son of Marcellus Aurelius and Mariella (Fitzhugh) Foster. His father was for many years a merchant at Pembroke, but in 1873 moved to Texas and settled at Huntsville, in Walker county, where for a number of years he and his wife have lived in quiet retirement.

Mr. M. E. Foster was three years old when the family came to Huntsville, was a schoolboy in that city, and in 1890 graduated from the Sam Houston State Normal Institute. After one year in the University of Texas, in 1891, Mr. Foster went on the working force of the Houston *Post*, and from the ranks rose to the position of managing editor. He was connected with the *Post* for about ten years, and his broad and general experience in the newspaper field gave him

the qualifications which made his selection a natural one for taking the lead in the establishment of the new evening journal at Houston. In 1902 the Houston *Chronicle* was launched, and Mr. Foster has been identified with the increasing fortunes of that paper from the beginning. He is president of the Houston Chronicle Publishing Company, which issues the *Chronicle* and owns the Chronicle building, one of the Houston skyscrapers, housing one of the best equipped printing establishments in the Southwest.

Mr. Foster has taken part in many public and semi-public enterprises, and is interested in the Bankers Trust Company of Houston and owns the Foster Building Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and has membership in numerous clubs and civic and social organizations, including the following: Kappa Sigma fraternity; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Houston; the Houston Press Club; the Houston Club; the Thalian Club of Houston; the Houston Country Club; the Lumberman's Club of Houston; the Travis Club of San Antonio; and the Oleander Club of Galveston.

On September 6, 1905, Mr. Foster married Miss Zaidee L. Lochhead, of Houston. They have two children, Zaidee Lee and Madora Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Foster may probably be spoken of as one of the leading spirits in the business and public life of Houston.

JOHN W. KETCHERSID, M. D. A specialist whose practice in El Paso has brought him into the front rank of medical fraternity of West Texas, Dr. Ketchersid came to this city a few years ago primarily to find a health resort for himself and wife and to enjoy the beneficial assets of the climate. He is one of the most grateful citizens of this locality for the great and splendid resources of El Paso as a climatic ideal, and at the same time has won professional eminence, which in itself has more than justified his removal.

John W. Ketchersid was born in Franklin county, Georgia, April 1, 1878, a son of James D. and Matilda A. Ketchersid. His father before him was a prominent practitioner of medicine and was an efficient surgeon in the Federal army during the Civil war. For about twenty-eight years the father practiced medicine in Ducktown, Tennessee, and for about twenty-six years was located at Martin, Georgia, where he had an extensive practice up to the time of his death on February 14, 1894. The mother is still living at the old home in Martin, Georgia, being now about seventy years of age.

Dr. Ketchersid received his first educational advantages in the public schools of Georgia, completing the course in the high school, and subsequently entering the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he pursued the full courses in medicine and was graduated M. D., April 1, 1898.

His first practice was at his old homestead in Martin, Georgia, where he remained for six years. Moving to the west he first located at McAlester in Indian Territory, where he remained for three years and from there to Dallas, Texas, in 1906, and a year later came out to El Paso, where he has since been located. His offices are now in the Hammett Block at 112 Mesa Avenue, where he has large and well equipped offices, and makes a specialty in the practice of chronic nervous, blood and private diseases.

Dr. Ketchersid is independent in politics and votes for the man rather than the party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has done work in all the stations of both lodges. He is a member of the Baptist church. At Martin, Georgia, on July 30, 1899, he married Miss Hattie E. Morgan of that place, a daughter of W. M. Morgan and Almina (Thomas) Morgan. Both her parents died when she was a child. The doctor and wife have six children, three sons and three daughters, whose ages range from thirteen to two years. The doctor is now a splendid specimen of physical manhood, and he attributes this largely to the climatic advantages of El Paso. He weighs two hundred and thirty-five pounds and both he and his wife enjoy the finest of health.

CLAUDE D. MILLER. District Manager for the Mackay Telegraph and Cable Company at El Paso, Mr. Miller is one of the citizens of this west Texas city whose career presents many varieties of experience in its relations with the work and eventful scenes of the world. From an early age he has been dependent upon his own resources and almost as a boy learned telegraphy. He subsequently was a soldier in the United States service, and took part in the disturbances in the far east some ten years ago. In his regular business since returning to the United States he has been promoted rapidly and now occupies a very responsible position in his company.

Claude D. Miller was born at Hempstead, Texas, January 26, 1881. His parents were Joseph E. and Eliza M. Miller, both of whom are now residents of Houston. The father is a telegrapher by profession and for nearly thirty years has been employed by various railroad companies in this state. There were four sons and one daughter in the family, Claude D. being the third.

His early education was attained in the public schools, and during the year 1898, when seventeen years of age, he spent several months in acquiring the art and practice of telegraphy in the H. & T. C. Ry. ticket office at Giddings, Texas. His first employment as a cub operator was at Hempstead, at a salary of $50 per month. He took a place at Liberty, after about six months, on the Southern Pacific Line and at a better salary, continuing that work until 1900. It was in the latter year that he joined the Ninth United States Infantry in the regular army, and spent three years in the service. It happened that his period of service coincided with the only important hostilities in which United States arms had been engaged since the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. He was sent with his regiment to China during the Boxer Rebellion, and his experience there continued for about two years and seven months. He received his honorable discharge at Peking, China, and at that time was second duty sergeant of his company. On receiving his discharge he returned at once to the United States, and arriving in Texas, took a position with the J. M. Guffy Petroleum Company at Beaumont. He continued with the oil company for about eighteen months, but was then again attracted into the occupation which he had acquired in early youth. He was made assistant repeater chief and supervisor of wires in the seventh district, La Junta, Colorado, for the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. His next work was as night chief operator at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and in 1911 he came to El Paso to take a place as district manager for the Mackay Telegraph & Cable Company. The business has grown in this city, and the company now have branches at the Paso Del Hotel, at the El Paso Milling Company, at the Union Depot, and at the El Paso Smelting Company.

In politics Mr. Miller is a Democratic voter and gave enthusiastic support to Mr. Wilson during the last campaign. In local and municipal elections, he always supports the man rather than the party. On July 21, 1907, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, he married Miss Catherine Williard, a daughter of T. G. B. Williard. Her father is now a retired farmer and living with his wife at Giddings, Texas. The only child of their marriage was Louis Williard Miller, who died in infancy.

Mr. Miller belongs to an old southern family, and both his grandfathers were soldiers of the Confederate

army, and previous to the war had been slave owners and planters. The grandfather Miller served as a soldier during the siege of Vicksburg.

DR. EUGENE R. CARPENTER. Perhaps the most conspicuous thing that marks the life of Dr. Eugene R. Carpenter, more pointedly even than the professional success that has come to him, is the wonderfully attentive care he has given to the matter of preparation for his career. Year upon year of study he has devoted to this preparation; he is a graduate of numerous colleges, among them some of the most famous in the country, and after he had finally engaged in practice in El Paso, still unwilling to give up an opportunity for further research work, he spent a year in the hospitals of Vienna, Austria, after which he settled down once more to practice in this city. His specialty is diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and the success he has attained in his work amply justifies his long years of careful study.

Born in Knobnoster, Missouri, on October 5, 1873, Dr. Carpenter is the son of William D. Carpenter and his wife, Emma (Shanks) Carpenter, both natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was born in the former named state and came to Missouri in the late fifties. He was a pioneer of Knobnoster, and a prosperous banker and stockman, who gained considerable prominence in that district during his life. The mother also is yet living. She had six children, of which number Dr. Carpenter of this review was the first born.

Eugene Carpenter attended the public schools of his native community and was duly graduated from the high school, and later finished the course at the Mexico Military Institute, where he was located for four years. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he studied four years, and next entered Jefferson Medical College, when he graduated in 1898. The next eighteen months he spent in Kings County Hospital, in New York City, as an interne, and he followed this very efficient training with post graduate work in the New York hospitals for the two years following. He then moved to the west and chose El Paso as a suitable location, where he remained for four years and then went abroad, bent upon further study and research work in the famed hospitals and universities. After a year there he returned to El Paso, and has since devoted his time to special work.

Dr. Carpenter is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological and Oto-Laryngological Society, and was a member of the Ninth International Onotological Congress held at Boston, in 1912. Fraternally, he is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and is a life member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has membership in the Country Club and the Toltec Club of El Paso, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party, but is in no sense a politician, and takes no more than a good citizen's interest in politics and affairs of similar nature.

The doctor displays many evidences in his every day life of the sturdy blood of his German and Welsh ancestry, for it of such people that he came. The paternal ancestry is German, and the first American Carpenter settled originally in Virginia, later moving to Kentucky, and the family drifted thence into Missouri. His maternal grandfather Samuel Shanks, was of Welsh descent, not many generations removed from the British Isle of Wales, and he was a soldier of the Confederacy, in which he served as a captain throughout the war between the states.

GEN. RICHARD COCKE. Nothing could have so forcibly demonstrated the unity of this nation as the recent war with Spain, when men from the North and South, and East and West, flocked to the standard of the country and marched shoulder to shoulder to the scene of battle, gaining a glorious victory in the "Pearl of the Antilles," for liberty and humanity, just thirty-seven years before the nation was involved in a titanic struggle—the throes of the greatest civil war recorded in history. Aroused by what they believed to be a suppression of their rights, brave men from the South attempted to throw off all allegiance to the national power, but thousands of citizen-soldiers went from the Northland to defend the Union and to maintain the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes. The State of Texas furnished her full quota of soldiers for both armies, and when the clash with Spain came she placed many of her gallant sons at the disposal of the federal authorities and would have sent many regiments had they been needed. One of the latter number was Gen. Richard Cocke, now a well known and successful business man of Houston, and he is an honored representative of one of the sterling old families of Virginia and Texas, and is a man who has won his way to top ranks in the world's affairs through his own persistent and rightly directed efforts along lines of endeavor which seldom fail to bring a due reward. He is a worthy descendant of his distinguished ancestral line.

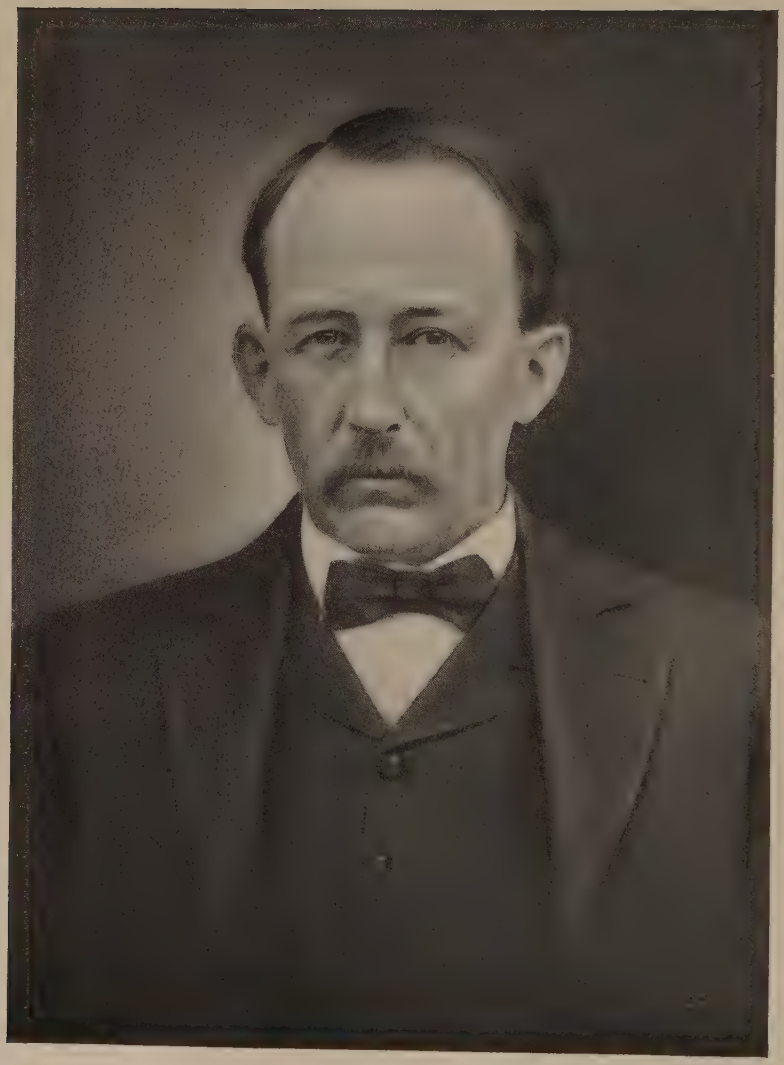
Gen. Cocke was born in Bellville, Austin County, Texas. He is a son of Dr. William Irby Cocke and Miss Mary Rebecca (Cleveland) Cocke. The father was a native of Surry County, Virginia. He came to Texas in 1858 and settled at Bellville, Austin County, where he spent the rest of his life as a practicing physician and surgeon, one of the best known and most successful in that county, and there his death occurred in 1873. During the Civil war he was a regimental surgeon in Gen. Walker's Brigade.

The first Richard Cocke came from England to Henrico County, Virginia, in the year 1628, the family having made the voyage in their own vessel, and the annals of the early history of the Old Dominion speak highly of the family. Five members of this family are prominently mentioned for meritorious service in connection with the Revolutionary war. The family enjoys the proud distinction of always having been members of the Episcopal church from its first inception. The records of that church at Jamestown, Virginia, show that one of the family was a vestryman there as early as 1638. From that remote period to the present time the Cockes have been prominent in various walks of life in Virginia and is one of the leading old families of the state.

Richard W. Ballantine, an uncle of the father of our subject, came from Mobile, Alabama, to Texas in 1835, and he left to his posterity the heritage of a brave man, he having lost his life in the heroic defense of the Alamo, and his name is to be seen on the official monument commemorating the event.

Gen. Cocke's mother was born in Dallas County, Alabama, and she came with her parents to Texas in 1838, the family locating in Austin County, being among the early settlers of that section of the state. She is a sister of William D. Cleveland, the well known wholesale grocer of Houston.

Gen. Cocke was educated at the Texas Military Intitute, at Austin, and he has been prominent in military circles in this state ever since. He was colonel in the Texas National Guards before he was twenty-eight years old, serving as such for seven years, when, in 1895 he was appointed brigadier general of the National Guards, this promotion coming as the legitimate reward for meritorious service as a colonel. During the Spanish-American war he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and his services in that responsible capacity was eminently satisfactory to the war department. After the close of the war with Spain, when the Texas Na-



P. H. Robinson

tional Guard was reorganized he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of brigadier general.

In 1879 Gen. Cocke came to Houston, and in 1887 he founded the firm of Cocke Brothers, dealers in coal. In 1901 the firm became Richard Cocke and Company, and they deal in coal, crushed rock, gravel and sand, and they have continued this line of endeavor with ever increasing success ever since until today a very large trade is carried on over a vast territory and the firm is one of the best known of its kind in Southern Texas. A large force of men is constantly employed and modern offices are maintained in the Houston Land & Trust Company Building. The yards are on North San Jacinto Street. The large success of this concern has been due to the General's rare business acumen and sound judgment and to his fair dealings with the public.

Dr. Robert Broaddus Homan, engaged in medical practice in El Paso, Texas, since 1907, is a native of Texas, born in Bryan, on May 25, 1872, and is a son of W. K. and Virginia (Broaddus) Homan, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively.

W. K. Homan came to Texas as a youth and in the years he passed in Texas he gained a position of no little prominence. He was a lawyer by vocation, and was active and energetic in the field of politics in his earlier days. He was elected to various offices of some importance, including that of state senator, and United States District Attorney. He was a Democrat, a member of the Christian church for years and for some time served as editor of the *Christian Courier* at Dallas. He died in 1908 at the age of sixty-five, and was interred at Colorado City, Texas. His life in this state was a useful and worthy one, and he lived for the general uplift and moral development of his community, in which his influence was ever of the most vigorous and helpful order. His wife, whom he married at Bryan, Texas, was, like himself, a devout Christian character, and was always a leader in the best activities of her church. She died in December, 1912, aged fifty-six years, and is buried at the side of her husband in Colorado City. These parents were given a family of twelve children, and of that number Dr. Homan of this review is the eldest.

In the public schools of his native state Robert B. Homan received his early education, and his high school training was followed by his entrance to the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth. He later took a course in the medical department of the State University at Galveston, where he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation Dr. Homan went to Colorado City, Texas, there beginning the practice of his profession, where he remained for eight years and then removed to Dallas. He left Dallas in August, 1905, because of ill health, and did not resume his professional work for two years. He located for practice in El Paso in September, 1907, and here he has been active in the practice of his profession ever since.

Soon after Dr. Homan located in El Paso he took over the Baldwin Sanatorium, which has since been called the Homan Sanatorium. His work from that time has been along sanatorium lines and the treatment of tubercular patients.

On January 14, 1903, Doctor Homan was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Alexander, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, of Dallas. To them have been born two children—Robert B., Jr., and Mary Virginia Homan.

Dr. and Mrs. Homan are members of the Christian church, in which both his parents long held membership, and the doctor has membership in the Knights of Pythias. He is a Democrat, but takes no interest in politics beyond the duty of voting, and in that matter he is careful to acquit himself in a conscientious and citizenlike manner. He is fond of the great American game, but finds little time to indulge in that or any other outdoor pastimes.

Born and reared in Texas, Doctor Homan knows to the uttermost the conditions existing in the state today, and he regards the Lone Star state as the greatest star in the constellation of the nation.

Elbert A. Allday. Former county judge of Cass county and one of the prominent members of the bar, Judge Allday represents a pioneer family which has been identified with this part of northeast Texas for more than half a century, and its members have always borne honorable names and have been noted for their useful service in the community. Judge Allday has been a lawyer and man of affairs in northeast Texas for thirty years, and is one of the leading attorneys of Atlanta, Cass county.

Elbert A. Allday was born in Stewart county, Georgia, in 1850. His parents were Green B. and Sarah Ann (Triggs) Allday. His father who was a native of Burke county, Georgia, came with his family to Texas in 1860, locating in Cass county, six miles east of the present town of Linden, the county seat. His father was one of the successful farmers of this region and both he and his wife lived in Cass county until their death. The mother, who was born in Georgia, was the daughter of Rev. John T. Triggs, a Methodist minister, who was a native of London, England, and who died in Georgia in 1856, after a long life of devoted service in behalf of his church. Two of the older brothers of Judge Allday were among the enlisted soldiers from Cass county during the Civil war, and they both died during their service.

Elbert A. Allday, who has lived in Cass county since he was ten years of age, received most of his education in this county, and supplemented the advantages afforded by the local schools through his own diligent reading and study, especially while preparing for his profession. In 1874 he moved to Linden, the county seat, and ten years later, in 1884, came to his present home town, Atlanta. In 1880 he had been elected county judge, and by reelection in 1882, served a term of four years, during which time he managed the county's fiscal and administrative affairs in the highest degree to the advantage of the county and taxpayers. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar and for a number of years now has been recognized as one of the best attorneys in Cass county. He is a member of the well known legal partnership of O'Neal & Allday, who represent many important interests in this and adjoining counties.

Judge Allday is a member of the Methodist Church, South. The maiden name of his wife was Miss Della Howe. They are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Emmett, A. Allday, Elbert A., D. Harp, Martin, Robert, Addele and Corine.

Patrick H. Robinson. Thirty years of Patrick H. Robinson's life has been spent within the borders of the state of Texas, and so well has he fared in his business and other ventures since he first cast in his lot with Texas and Texans that he feels today almost a native son of the state. For years the contracting business held his attention, and in 1900 he came to Harrold, here identifying himself with agricultural activities, in which he continued for about four years. Since that time he has been variously identified with business enterprises of many kinds, and he has since 1910 been devoting himself with much success to the real estate business. He has proved to the satisfaction of all that he has the genuine interests of the community at heart, and his work in real estate lines has had a most excellent effect upon the growth and development of the city.

Patrick H. Robinson was born in Bibb county, Alabama, on June 2, 1860, and is the son of Alabama people. He lived in his native state until he was twenty-two years of age, and until he was nineteen he remained on the home farm with his widowed mother, starting

out at that age to make his own way in the world. He had attended the country schools as a boy, but beyond that his education did not extend. His first work was in a mill, and for over two years he was thus employed, coming to Texas when he terminated his connection with that enterprise, and settling in Kaufman county. There he was engaged in farming activities for some little time, about four years in all, when he saw an opening to engage in the contracting business. Thereafter for about ten years he was identified with contracting and building in Arlington, Childress, Quanah, and other towns in that vicinity, where in each a number of creditable buildings have been reared under his instruction and supervision. It was in 1900 that he first came to Harrold, and here he was concerned with farming operations for something like four years, when he built a cotton gin in Harrold and ran it for one season. He then engaged in the grocery and implement business, with which he was connected until 1910. In that year he abandoned all other interests to identify himself with the real estate business, in which he is still operating, and in which his success has been excellent.

Mr. Robinson is a most enthusiastic Texan, and he solicits correspondence from those who are interested in the matter of finding a home in a newer and more prosperous country, where opportunities are not so few and where the rewards of one's labor are greater. He believes the state to be as yet in her infancy, and predicts a wonderful future for her. Mr. Robinson is undeniably one of the leading citizens of the place. No more public-spirited or progressive-minded citizen than he may be found in the county, and none is so ready as he to support any worthy enterprise designated to further the best interests of the community, or of the state.

As president of the local Commercial Club, Mr. Robinson further manifests his wholesome interest in the town, and he has given praiseworthy service as a member of the school board of Harrold. A Democrat, he is loyal to the party as a voter, but does not go deeply into politics for politics' sake. He is something of a fraternalist, with membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. In the Woodmen of the World he was at one time Consul Commander and he has held numerous offices in the Knights of Pythias.

In addition to his real estate activities, Mr. Robinson on January 1, 1913, established a grain business, and he now carries on an extensive wholesale and retail business, handling everything in the grain, feed and seed line. His business in this one department has already made excellent progress since it was established, and bids fair to outgrow even his generous expectations when he organized the business.

In 1895 Mr. Robinson was married in Wichita county, Texas, to Mrs. Fannie F. Robinson, a native daughter of North Carolina, and to them have been born a son and three daughters. They are named Bessie, Elsie, and Harry. The family attend the Baptist church of Harrold, but are not members, and they are among the best known and most popular people in Harrold, as well as among the most highly esteemed.

J. W. Pond. Modern methods and scientific machinery have revolutioned almost every industry in which man is engaged within the past several decades. Even in the household, science has become a familiar demand, and the old domestic methods, one by one, are giving way to the genius of the inventor and the progress of the modern man of business. Not the least of these changes may be noted in the up-to-date laundry, which as conducted under laws of cleanliness and sanitation gives welcome relief from the hard household labor of former years. One of these modern establishments is that conducted by J. W. Pond, whose years of experience, thorough knowledge of every detail of the business, and efficient management have made his establishment the leader of its kind in Wichita Falls. Mr. Pond was born October 17, 1861, in Bourbon county, Kansas, and is a son of Samuel J. and Lovina (Lee) Pond, natives respectively of Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pond's parents removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, from Grapeville, Iowa, not long after their marriage, and there Mr. Pond was engaged in the manufacture of wagons until his death, December 12, 1874. During the Civil war he served for one and one-half years in the Union army, under Captain Harlow at Fort Leavenworth. His widow still survives and is now a resident of Alvey, Oklahoma, being seventy-seven years of age. Three sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pond, and of these J. W. was the second in order of birth.

After attending the public schools of Wichita, Kansas, J. W. Pond entered the service of the Santa Fe Railroad, with which he was connected for some fifteen years, rising to the position of locomotive engineer. He received his introduction to the laundry business in Mason City, Iowa, where he was the proprietor of an establishment for two years, and subsequently spent six years in the same business at Nebraska City, Nebraska, seven years at Carthage, Missouri, and one year at Guthrie, Oklahoma. In April, 1907, he came to Wichita Falls, Texas, and purchased his present business, which he has since developed into one of the best of its kind in this part of the state. The Pond Laundry now owns and occupies a fine modern building fifty by one hundred feet, equipped with the latest machinery known to the trade. Forty expert workmen are employed, and six wagons are used in collecting and delivering the laundry. Only the finest of work is done, and a specialty is made of handling the most delicate articles. Mr. Pond is deserving of great credit for the success he has attained in life. Starting upon his career a poor youth, without capital or influential friends, he has worked his way to material independence and to a position where he is known as one of his adopted city's substantial and influential men. He has succeeded in accumulating a large amount of city real estate in Wichita Falls, and his commendable willingness to support all movements for the city's welfare has made him popular with all classes. It is but natural that he should be an enthusiastic "booster" of the city where he has become so prosperous, and it is his intention to make this place his permanent home.

Mr. Pond was married March 4, 1888, at Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Katherine Mohr, a daughter of Christ Mohr of Illinois, and three sons have been born to this union: Gerald, born at Wichita, Kansas, in 1892, and now engaged in business with his father; Ralph, born in 1897 at Nebraska City, Iowa, and now attending the Wichita Falls High School; and Paul, born in 1902, at Carthage, Missouri, who is also a high school student. The members of the Pond family attend the First Christian church and have been liberal in their support of its movements. Mr. Pond has always been a Republican, and in 1911, was honored by his fellow citizens by election to the city council, where he rendered his constituents signal service. He has taken a keen interest in work of a fraternal nature, and at this time is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Elmer E. Slaughter. Vice president and manager of the Southwestern Electric & Machine Company whose factory is at 302-04 San Francisco Street in El Paso, Mr. Slaughter is head of the largest concern of the kind in west Texas, and in the field of electrical engineering probably has no superior in the southwest. He became identified with electrical work early in his life, at a time when electric power was first becoming important in the industrial world, and has had a career of varied and important accomplishment.

Elmer E. Slaughter was born January 28, 1872, in

Eaton county, Michigan, and belongs to an old family of that state. His grandfather came from New York to Michigan during the late thirties, and established a farm in what was then a wilderness. The father of Mr. Slaughter, Lewis Slaughter, still resides on the old farm, and has had a successful career in business and agricultural life. The maiden name of the mother was Maria Stone, who was born in Michigan, her father John Stone, having been among the early settlers. Mrs. Slaughter was born in 1841, and is living at the age of seventy-two while her husband was born in 1839. There were eight children in the family, Elmer E., being the fifth.

He attained his education in the public schools of Lansing, and graduated from the high school of that city in 1889. On leaving school he served an apprenticeship in the electrical trade, and his first regular position was with the Sprague Electrical Company of New Jersey. In this employ he was sent out to Sacramento, California, where he assisted in installing the entire equipment for the first street electric road built on the Pacific Coast. After eight months in the west he returned to Lansing, where he installed the first electric street railway in that city, and continued in the employment of the Lansing Electric Street Railway Company for thirteen years, during the last six years being manager. His next work was in the northwest in Idaho, and at Mackey he built an electric road for hauling ore for the White Knob Copper Company, and remained with that concern for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Lansing. In Lansing he became superintendent of the Capital Electric Engineering Company, with whom he remained for two years. He then went out to Los Angeles, where he was employed in installing seven sub-stations for the Los Angeles Pacific Railway. In association with Mr. W. L. Austin he went to Arizona and spent sixteen months in the Copper Reduction Works.

Mr. Slaughter became a resident of El Paso in September, 1908, and here established the Southwestern Electric Engineering Company which was subsequently absorbed by the United Supply Company. On selling that business he then took charge of the Krakauer, Zosh & Moye Company, in the electrical department, but resigned on October 15, 1912, and then established the Southwestern Electric & Machine Company, which is incorporated, and of which he is vice president and manager. This is the largest concern of its kind in the southwest, and is the only one which does winding and rebuilding of motors and generators, on switchboards and other electrical apparatus.

In politics Mr. Slaughter is Independent, and has never participated in practical party affairs. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has received the highest degrees of the fraternity. At Lansing, Michigan, on December 1, 1890, he married Miss Emma Ella Parker, daughter of Lewis Parker. Mrs. Slaughter is a native of Michigan, and was one of a family of seventeen children, sixteen of whom are now living. She is affiliated with the Rebekahs. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter are Wayne L., who was born at Lansing in 1893, and Lee D., born at Lansing in 1898. The Slaughter residence in El Paso is at 530 Prospect Street.

WILLIAM M. BURWELL. The activities which have occupied the time and energies of William M. Burwell have been of such a nature in both public and civic life as to make his name well and favorably known, not only in Amarillo, but throughout Potter county. By birth and training a Texan, he has been called upon to fill positions of trust and responsibility, and as sheriff of Potter county has proved one of the most efficient and popular officials the county has known. Mr. Burwell was born in Jackson county, Texas, February 26, 1870, and is a son of Charles B. and Harriet A. (Merrill) Burwell.

Charles B. Burwell was a native of Virginia, who came to the State of Texas during the early forties and settled at Victoria, Victoria county, on the Guadalupe river, there becoming one of the first settlers. With him he brought a large number of slaves for the Flemings, who were extensive land owners in and about Victoria, and became an overseer of these lands. Later in life he became a rancher on his own account in Matagorda and Jackson counties, his ranch being what is now known as Burwell Bend, between Carancahua Bay and Trespalacios. During his early life he had been very successful, but the ravages of the Civil war greatly depleted his finances, although he was subsequently able to recuperate his lost fortunes. During the struggle between the North and the South he volunteered for service in the Confederate ranks, but owing to the full quota of men having been enrolled, he was not needed. In political matters he was a Democrat, and his religious belief was that of the old-school Presbyterian church, in the faith of which he died in 1888, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Harriet A. Merrill, a native of Indiana, who came to Texas during the fifties, and she still survives her husband, being advanced in years and living at San Antonio, Texas. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, William M. being the next to the youngest.

William M. Burwell received his education in the public schools in LaSalle and Jackson counties, the latter being located on his father's farm and maintained by his father and several of the neighboring ranchers. He spent his boyhood and youth on his father's ranch, but on obtaining his majority enlisted in the Rangers, in Capt. J. A. Brooks' company, with which he acted from December, 1891, until the summer of 1893. At that time he joined Capt. J. H. Rogers' Company E, Capt. Rogers now being United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas, and served with him until the summer of 1896, when he resigned to accept the position of chief deputy under John Seale, sheriff of Karnes county, with whom he continued until the expiration of Sheriff Seale's term of office. Leaving Karnes county at that time, he went to LaSalle county, where he became chief deputy under S. V. Edwards, and upon the resignation of Sheriff Edwards, Mr. Burwell was appointed sheriff, continuing to serve out the unexpired term and a full term that followed to which he was elected. Following this, he re-enlisted in Company E, Texas State Rangers, under Capt. Rogers, but in the fall of 1903 resigned to accept the office of sheriff under appointment of the District Court in Potter county. He then became manager of the Amarillo Ice and Cold Storage Company, with which concern he was associated until the election of 1910, when he became sheriff of Potter county, a position in which he is now serving his second term. Sheriff Burwell is known as a man absolutely without fear, an official whose management of the affairs of his dangerous office has gained him the unqualified respect of his fellow-citizens, and who has on numerous occasions demonstrated his tact, capacity and resource. Politically a Democrat, he has taken an active part in the success of his party both as a candidate for office and as a supporter of others. Mr. Burwell is prominent fraternally as a member of the local lodges of the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is also socially connected with the Amarillo Country Club. For twenty years Mr. Burwell has been a member of the Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which he was reared.

In May, 1905, Sheriff Burwell was married to Miss Jennie Pangle, who was born in Texas, daughter of the late Thomas I. Pangle, an old settler of Burnett county. Five children were born to this union: Florence, Katherine, Mamie Grace, Thomas and Richard Rogers, the last-named in honor of Mr. Burwell's old range captain. The pleasant family home is located at No. 2009 Taylor street, Amarillo.

FRED BECK. A San Angelo local industry which was established on a small scale in 1892, and has grown until it is now ranked as the best concern of its kind in the city, is the retail meat business of Fred Beck, who has been identified with San Angelo for a quarter of a century, and is one of the successful business men.

Fred Beck was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, October 24, 1864, a son of John C. and Hanna Beck. His father was engaged in mining in Germany, and continued in the same line after his removal to America, when the son Fred was a child. The father continued his work until disabled, and the last several years of his life were spent in retirement until his death on March 26, 1897. The mother is now living at Wheeling, West Virginia, with her daughter, Mrs. Rosa Cowan, and at the good old age of eighty-six years, very active for her time of life.

Fred Beck as a boy went to the public schools in West Virginia, for a brief time, but belongs to the class of men who are called self-made, from the fact that he has acquired his education and training for business as a result of practical experience. His first occupation was driving a delivery wagon in Wheeling, West Virginia, and two years later he began an apprenticeship in a slaughter house in that city. After serving two years he worked in several towns of Virginia, and also in Alabama, and in 1885 came to Texas. The first six months were spent in a butcher shop in Dallas, after which he went to Temple, and worked there at his trade, and in April, 1886, traveled overland in a wagon to San Angelo, being about ten days on the journey. The only work he could get in San Angelo was driving a delivery wagon for a grocery and dry goods store. At that time San Angelo was experiencing its great boom, owing to the recent construction of the railroad, but the railroad did not come for two years after his arrival, and as there were about two thousand people in the town, every occupation was over-crowded. However, Mr. Beck got employment with "Uncle Bob Fairbanks" in the butcher business, until Mr. Fairbanks sold out. He then worked for Paul Briesh in the same line until 1892, when he established a shop of his own, and from his beginning has built up a prosperous trade. He now butchers and retails through his shop about seventy beeves each month. He buys his stock from the local cattlemen and ranchers. When Mr. Beck started in business in 1892, the price of a good beef ranged from eight to ten dollars. Now similar stock brings from forty to fifty dollars a head. The price of hides in 1892 was from three cents to four cents per pound, and now hides sell at ten and a half cents per pound. Mr. Beck, as a man who has succeeded in his business is a stock holder in the Western National Bank of San Angelo, in the Concho Valley Loan & Trust Company, and also has stock in the City Gas Works of San Angelo. He has always been a Democratic voter, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose and the Sons of Hermann. His church is the Lutheran.

On March 26, 1890, he married Miss Teresa Arhelger, of Macon county, Texas, a daughter of August Arhelger, who came from Germany, and settled in the old Germany colony of Fredericksburg. Her father was a blacksmith and wheelwright, and died April 7, 1907. Her mother died while Mrs. Beck was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living. The son Emil Frederick works in the shop with his father, and Otto, the next in age drives a delivery wagon. The oldest child is a daughter and all the other children are in school except the two youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are both German, and speak the language in their home and have taught their children the mother-tongue. The Beck family is noted for its longevity, and Mr. Beck's father lived to be sixty-eight, one of his aunts on his mother's side is now ninety years of age and quite active for her years.

ARTHUR CHESTER WATERS. Manager and stock holder of the Easton Grain Company of San Angelo, Mr. Waters is a progressive young business man who occupies a very important place in commercial affairs in this flourishing western Texas city, and has been given large responsibilities because he has shown the ability to bear them. He has been a worker since boyhood and still has a natural prospect of the greatest part of his useful years ahead of him.

Arthur Chester Waters was born January 1, 1882, at Paris, Texas. His parents were William and Jennie F. Waters, of Paris. The father came to Texas from South Carolina about 1881, settling at Rockford, in Lamar county, where he was in the general mercantile business for a time, but sold out the same year and established a hardware store at Paris, a concern with which his name was identified for several years. After that he was in general contracting until his death in 1887. Previous to his removal to Texas he had been one of the big planters in South Carolina, and before the war his family owned several hundred negroes, and it is said the head of the plantation did not know his own negroes, so numerous were they. The father was of Irish descent, and the mother was English. The latter is still living having her home with Mrs. R. L. Hoover, her daughter. There were four children in the family, three of whom were daughters.

Arthur C. Waters received his early education in the public schools of Paris, and after he had begun work took a course in a business college at Paris in 1902. His first employment was in a bottling concern, the Paris Bottling & Candy Company, and he later was employed in the same line with Crystal Bottling Works & Candy Company of Paris. He then entered upon a relationship which has been maintained ever since, beginning as a clerk and minor employe for William Easton Grocery Company at Paris. In 1901 he went to San Antonio, and for a time was employed by the Durling Manufacturing Company in that city. However, he soon returned to his old home in Paris, and was once more employed by the William Easton Grocery Company. In 1905 he was sent to Amarillo as manager for Mr. Easton in the wholesale and retail grocery and feed business. Then in May, 1908, he came to San Angelo, at which place he opened the business of William Easton Company in the wholesale grain and feed business. He has continued as manager of this well known concern up to the present time. He handles a large amount of grain, shipped from all over central and southern parts of the United States, and manufactures a large amount of flour meal and seed stuffs. A large quantity of hay is bought and sold through this company. The plant and warehouse of the Easton Company are located on the tracks of the Orient Railway in San Angelo, with branches at Sweetwater and Barnhart.

Mr. Waters has always been a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Presbyterian. On September 6, 1900, he married Josephine Easton, a daughter of William and Minerva Easton of Paris. Her father came to Texas from Mississippi about 1867. He had been a planter in Mississippi, his father before him having been a large slave holder, and during the war he served in the Confederate army. For several years after moving to Texas, he followed agriculture in Lamar county, and afterwards engaged in business at Paris. As a business builder, he was exceptionally successful, and was as a matter of fact, one of the most capable merchants in north Texas. He built up a large feed and grain business, and continued in active management of his varied interests until his death, July 7, 1910, in San Angelo. His wife is still living and has her home at Paris.

THEODORE CLINTON CAMPBELL. Twenty years ago Mr. Campbell was a clerk in a country store in Eastland

W. S. Herndon

county. Today he is proprietor of the largest dry goods and department stores between Fort Worth and El Paso. Few men in Texas have done better in building up a business than Mr. Campbell. He is an organizer and executive, has had a long experience and is possessed of splendid judgment as to the requirements of successful merchandising, and his successful career is one of the most notable among the merchants of the state.

Theodore Clinton Campbell was born August 28, 1874, in Clark county, Arkansas, a son of Jefferson DeWitt and Cynthia (Golden) Campbell, natives respectively of Tennessee and Arkansas. The father moved to Arkansas after the war, was married there, and in 1878 came to Denton county, Texas, where he was engaged in farming. In 1893 the family moved to Cisco, in Eastland county, where the father and his son Theodore opened a grocery store, and it was in handling and dispensing that stock that Theodore Campbell got his first experience in mercantile business. About three months after the store was established on April 28, 1893, the entire town of Cisco was destroyed by a cyclone. The building in which the store was conducted was completely wrecked, and the stock destroyed. After this disaster the family returned to the farm, but Theodore C. remained behind in Cisco.

He obtained employment as clerk in the large dry goods store conducted by Mr. B. W. Rose, who was then the leading merchant of Cisco. Mr. Campbell was at the time nineteen years of age, and had been fairly well equipped with educational advantages during his youth. He remained in the employ of Mr. Rose for ten years, and laid the foundation of his successful career in that place. On leaving Cisco he moved to Abilene in 1903 and took a position with the Morgan-Weaver Dry Goods Company, one of the large stores then existing in Abilene. He was given charge of the dry goods department and remained with that firm for two and a half years. He was then in the position to engage in independent endeavor as a merchant and became the organizer of what was known as the Boger-Campbell-Sellers Company, a dry goods and general department store. He was made general manager of the establishment, and after one year Mr. Boger withdrew and the business was conducted under the name of Campbell-Sellers Company. Somewhat later they purchased the stock of J. W. Grimes & Company, but after a little while Mr. Campbell bought the interest of his associates in this business and entered the mercantile field as an individual. Since then the growth of his business has been remarkable. In January, 1913, he moved his stock to a fine modern store building on the corner of north Second and Pine Street, the building being one of the largest and best equipped in the Abilene business district. The floor space occupied by the Campbell store aggregates about twenty-two thousand square feet and thirty-five people are employed as clerks and in other departments of the business.

Mr. Campbell is a Democrat in politics, and served as president of the Abilene school board from 1909 to 1913, resigning in the latter year. He is a director of Simmons College at Abilene, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Baptist church, his wife being an Episcopalian. He owns and cultivates farm lands in Taylor county, and possesses city real estate and a fine home in the city. On July 7, 1898, Mr. Campbell married Miss Alice Hawkins, who was born at Memphis, Tennessee, a daughter of Charles and Birdie (Moore) Hawkins. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides in Abilene. The two children of the marriage are Blanche Belle and Charles Jefferson. Mr. Campbell is a pleasant and genial business man, and his success is largely due to the fact that he has devoted and still devotes practically all his time to his work. He makes frequent trips to New York, as buyer for his large store.

Mr. Campbell enjoys good literature, and is a thorough believer in education, it being his intention to provide the very best for his children in that direction.

Col. William S. Herndon. In writing biographically of the life and work of the late Col. William S. Herndon, Tyler's distinguished citizen, able financier and one of the most honored of Texas' statesmen, the only eulogy necessary is a simple, straightforward recital of the leading events of his life. Few men have gained the prominence in the state that he did in his time, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that none gave better service to the commonwealth than did he, or was more worthy of the esteem and regard of the people. He came of an old American family that was established on these shores in 1754, the first of the name to leave England, the native home of the family, and come to America, being his grandfather, John Herndon, who in that year settled in the colony of Virginia. He espoused the cause of liberty in behalf of the colonies and served all through the seven years of that historic period, the later years of his life being spent in the state of his adoption, where his death occurred in 1813. He married Mary Canady and two years after his death his widow and eight children moved to South Carolina, from which point their posterity have scattered through the various states of the Union and have participated in various phases of the affairs of our national life. One of the children of John and Mary (Canady) Herndon was Reuben, who became the father of the colonel. He moved to Georgia in 1828, being then twenty-two years of age, and two years later Anna Hobbs bore him three children, James, William S., and Mary. They came to Texas and settled in Wood county. Here the daughter, Mary, married William S. Parker, and died in San Antonio, Texas, in 1893. The father, Reuben Herndon, passed away on December 25, 1867, and his widow died at Denton, Texas, in 1891.

William S. Herndon, who is the immediate subject of this review, and who is now deceased, was born in Rome, Georgia, on the 27th day of November, 1836, and was two years of age when his parents joined the scattered settlers of East Texas. His youth was devoted largely to farm work among the slaves of the family on their Wood county farm, but while so occupied it would seem that he must have created an educational opportunity for himself, for in 1854, when he was eighteen years old, he entered college, continuing therein until he was graduated from McKenzie's College in 1859 with high honors. Before he began his serious career, young Herndon spent some time in the Ranger service in West Texas, as a means of restoring his former vigor, his close studies of the past five years having depleted his early strength in some measure, and while there he encountered experiences with hostile Indians in the exploring of the frontier that formed a brief but exciting chapter in his early life. He returned to East Texas in 1860 and settled at once in Tyler, where he began the study of law. When he was sufficiently prepared for admission he was licensed by the supreme court of the state, and in the same year was licensed by the Federal court. Soon after his admission to the bar he married Miss Mary Louis McKellar, bringing his young bride to their future home in Tyler. The incident of his marriage was fraught with such embarrassment that he frequently referred to it in the years of his later prosperity, and related that after he had settled the few bills incidental to his wedding, he had in his pocket a single gold coin of the $2.50 denomination. This untoward situation, however, had no tangible effect upon his later life, but it may be indeed that it nerved him to greater effort in the prosecution of his profession as a man of responsibilities and no material resources.

While preparing to take on his share of the legal practice of the town and county, his plans were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. It was evident

to him from the first that the momentous question must be settled by the sword before a lasting peace could prevail, and he straightway added his personality to the military establishment of the south during the first year of the war. He and Captain W. F. Hamilton raised a company which was mustered into the Thirteenth Texas Infantry, with Hamilton as captain and himself as first lieutenant. In the following year he was promoted to the command of his company, which was assigned to the artillery service for some two years. That he proved himself an efficient drill master and company officer is attested by Gen. J. B. Magruder in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, who said that "Capt. Herndon's was the best drilled company in the service."

When the surrender at Appomattox ended the war, Capt. Herndon returned with his remnant of command to Tyler on foot. All were poorly clad and hungry, and many were barefoot, but they were stimulated by the prospect of an enduring peace and a chance to earn their hardtack and bacon by peaceful labors. Captain Herndon suffered the same embarrassment of his comrades and was forced to common labor, while the debris was clearing away and a semblance of settled conditions was being restored.

In November, 1865, a law partnership was formed between him and John C. Robertson, a young lawyer of promise in Tyler, a legal combination which proved one of the strongest in the state. Learned in law, and successful in its practice, this firm existed for a dozen years or more, during which period great political as well as legal battles occupied the center of the public arena. The leaders of reconstruction in this section, as well as elsewhere in the south, had demonstrated their weakness and incompetency in the management of state and local affairs, and when the situation became intolerable, the disfranchised citizenship of the minority, under military rule, protested and took steps to redress their wrongs as to restore home and white rule in every county. Captain Herndon's strong personality came into the contest between the "Carpetbag" element and the people in 1871, when he was nominated for Congress at Rusk. He entered the race reluctantly and challenged his opponent, George W. Whitmore, the then incumbent, to meet him in a joint discussion of the issues over the First Congressional District. They went up and down the three hundred miles of territory lying between the east line of the state and the Sabine river, spoke at barbecues everywhere, witnessed cavalry and infantry processions of the people and were accompanied by an armed escort to quell riots and other disturbances which the white heat of the campaign engendered. The memory of that stirring and momentous campaign still lingers with the old-timer, and he looks back to it as the place where Southern progress ceased to "mark time" and resumed its forward march. When the election that followed this campaign was over, it was found that Captain Herndon had overcome an adverse majority of two thousand and had a lead of more than four thousand votes. Although successful, the certificate of election was issued to his opponent, and Capt. Herndon contested his seat in the house. The proceedings of the hearing added one entire volume to the congressional record, and the case proved one of the most memorable on record. He won the seat to which he had been elected, and when the same antagonist presented his claims to the place before the people of the district two years later, Captain Herndon defeated him by more than five thousand majority. The Captain proved himself an able and industrious member of Congress. He made himself popular with the leading Republicans in the house and seldom failed to enlist their aid in behalf of his measure. He was a "sound money" and "protection" Democrat, believing these principles to be the most essential factors in the successful operation of our governmental machinery.

In 1875 Capt. Herndon retired from Congress, and for some years afterward avoided even the appearance of ambition for office. He took a deep interest in political questions, however, and for many years he was honored with selection by the Democratic party as a delegate to state and national conventions, in which he wielded an acknowledged power and influence. Some of his ablest speeches were delivered in shaping the platforms of these conventions. In the memorable state convention of 1875 he led the forces of R. B. Hubbard of Tyler for governor against those of James W. Throckmorton, and won a battle in the field of politics that has no counterpart in the annals of Texas. In that convention of more than twelve hundred delegates, political ambition, partisan feeling and enthusiasm were intense, but Captain Herndon was the one man who swayed the convention, proved his political generalship and carried his candidate to victory.

As a lawyer in the various courts, Col. Herndon, as he subsequently came to be best known, was a remarkable figure. He was tireless as a worker and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and few Texas lawyers worked more hours from 1869 to 1887, or tried more lawsuits than he. He seemed, during that period, to have had the affirmative of every great case before the courts of the state. He began his career as a railroad lawyer in 1868, as attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, which later became the Texas Pacific Company, and from 1878 to 1883 he was chief legal adviser of Hayes & Hoxie of the I. & G. N. Railway Company. He was the attorney for the mortgages in their foreclosure suits against the Cotton Belt Railway Company, aided in the reorganization of the road and for many years served the road as its attorney. He was also, during a period of three years, general solicitor of the I. & G. N. Railway Company. In 1881 Col. Herndon turned his attention to railroad construction, completed the K. & G. S. L. Railway, operated it for three years as its president, then sold it and made a cash settlement with his minority partners in the property. During the feverish times of 1885, when the frequent railroad strikes and organization of the Knights of Labor caused an intense feeling of hostility to railroads to spread over Texas, Col. Herndon, in defiance of popular clamor, had published a series of articles and made many addresses in defense of the railroads, exposing the fallacies of the Knights of Labor doctrine and denouncing the intolerance and injustice being perpetrated against railroads and depicted the injury accruing to the Commonwealth because of the hostile attitude of its citizens toward these common carriers.

As a man of finance, Col. Herndon demonstrated a marked ability. It appeared that every business venture to which he lent his personal attention succeeded. In plain terms, he made and saved a fortune expressed in five figures, and gave to his eight children every educational advantage their ambition could conceive. At his death, on October 12, 1903, his estate exceeded any other fortune accumulated in Smith county, and is still intact.

The children of Col. and Mrs. Herndon were William Sidney, who died January 12, 1908; Mrs. Mary H. Gray, who resides in Tyler, Texas; John Henry, of Tyler, who is the executor of the Herndon estate; James M., of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Bessie H. Potter, of Tyler; Mrs. Grace Baldwin, of San Diego, California; Charles, of Kansas City; and Hugh, who is a resident of New York City.

Col. Herndon, like his wife, arrayed himself on the moral side of all social questions, and in the temperance movement, which swept Texas in 1887, he was the central figure upon the stump in favor of the banishment of the saloon. His presence for speeches was demanded everywhere and great audiences of Texas' best citizens gathered to hear him tell of the evil of intemperance, and of the mischief being done to the human race by

the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. Only one exponent of the liquor traffic dared to meet him, and that meeting at Tyler proved an event of statewide interest in Texas. In that debate, Roger Q. Mills, of Corsicana, disputed the question with Col. Herndon, and all the logic of the ages, so to speak, was brought into play to sustain the position of each speaker. Notwithstanding the reputation of Mr. Mills as a debater and the wonderful success of his effort, on that occasion, his adversary gathered him between the great millstones of his argument, and the cause of rum fell, crushed and bleeding, before the great throng there assembled, and neither Col. Mills nor any other advocate of anti-prohibition offered to pit himself against Tyler's chief citizen again during that great moral crusade.

At the great temperance rally and barbecue held in Forth Worth in June of that year, Col. Herndon was slated, among other eminent men of Texas, for a speech. In the language of one present on that occasion, "When Col. Herndon began his address at 12:30, it was the signal for the scattered thousands to gather around the speaker. Every word and sentence touched some sympathetic chord and the vast audience was soon hushed and awed to silence. Old men wept and embraced; women shed tears; noisy boys were still as death; not a cheer went up and the vast throng rose and pressed closer to the speaker's stand. The barbecue spread was forgotten; the small vendors of ice cream and peanuts ceased to cry their goods; the orator lost sight of all but the immensity of his grand subject and two hours swept by with lightning swiftness before an impassioned peroration closed the address and released the pent-up enthusiasm of the occasion. The audience awakened from its dream and burst into a tumultuous shout of joy, and strong men literally carried the speaker from the stage amid the shouts of the admiring thousands whom he had charmed into a semi-consciousness that a sudden silence alone could break. The press of the day tried to report that speech, but its staff admitted itself so dazed and electrified that memory only served to recall the masterpiece of logic, passion and eloquence which fell from the lips of the one speaker of Texas who was admitted to be the superior of them all upon the platform."

In the political campaign of 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was opposed for the presidency by General Harrison, Col. Herndon accepted the invitation of the National Democratic Committee to deliver twenty set speeches in California. He opened the campaign at Fresno on August 25th in a speech to twenty thousand people. At San Francisco he addressed almost fifty thousand, and at Los Angeles twenty-five thousand, and no less than five thousand heard him in the other cities, while the press of the state praised his efforts as masterpieces of logic and eloquence.

The last campaign made by Col. Herndon in Texas was for the support of George Clark for Governor against his townsman, Gov. Hogg, in 1892. Thousands of people in the state well remember his philippics against the policies of Gov. Hogg, who declared in the opening speech of his campaign that "if elected he would knock the wind out of the stock and squeeze the water out of the bonds of corporations." Until Col. Herndon espoused the cause of Mr. Clark, his boom seemed doomed to fall without respectable obsequies, but the Herndon rescue gave it new life and hope and passed it on to the people in November with some prospect of success. Col. Herndon opened his campaign at Greenville, where five hundred followers of Governor Hogg attempted to prevent him from attacking the propositions of the Governor, but the Colonel defied them and delivered an argument which riddled every position Gov. Hogg had taken. This speech was ordered printed and more than three hundred thousand copies of it were distributed broadcast over the state. This had the effect of driving Hogg and his supporters from repeating his doctrine in the towns and cities, but they boldly announced them at the "forks of the creek" and to the "wool hat fellows" of the farming districts, where the answer to them was not generally heard. Col. Herndon predicted that if Gov. Hogg were re-elected Governor, capital and capitalists would desert the state; that a railroad commission would be created; that railroad construction would cease for years, and that the election would cost Texas at least one hundred millions of dollars. In the light of subsequent events, who shall say that these predictions were not fully verified?

As a solution of the labor problem of the ex-slave, Col. Herndon fell into line with the suggestion of providing each of the heads of families with forty acres of land and a mule, and was the first man of Smith county to make such a provision for the darky, by selling numerous small tracts and a mule to work it on payments, and in many cases went to the expense of making such improvements as would enable the new owner of the land to house his family and properly care for his stock.

The question of preparing the Negro for citizenship through education appealed strongly to this friend of the oppressed and he proposed a measure of public taxation as a means of securing free education for the black child, as well as the white one. He met with strong opposition from men of means and influence throughout the state, and after an exciting campaign, ending with an election in which the negro participated, he saw his cause fail. A property qualification was required for voters upon that question, and his opponents saw to it that the Negro vote was turned against his own interests, so that the cause was lost for the time. When the echoes of the campaign had died away, a few old slaves appeared at his office one day and asked Col. Herndon to explain to them the "free school" movement, saying that they were just "ignorant niggers and didn't know nothin' noway." After going over the ground, explaining how he wanted a public tax to provide the Negro child with an education, and explaining to them that such a law would cost him personally about a thousand dollars a year, the disappointed freedmen asked "Massy Billy" if he "wouldn't make dat fight over agin." He told them it couldn't be done for two years, and if they wanted it done to come to him then and let him know. At the expiration of the two years, instead of about thirty Negroes, about two hundred presented themselves to the Colonel and told him they were ready to stand behind him again for the free schools, assuring him of the solid Negro vote. This second campaign was as warlike as the first, but it won, and he donated an acre of land wherever a Negro schoolhouse was needed, giving the same from his own holdings, thus doing something more toward getting the schools into operation. This "free school" movement resulted, with the lapse of years, in reducing illiteracy among the blacks from one hundred per cent to three per cent in Smith county; it gave an impetus to education above the common school and led to the establishment of colleges in Tyler for the exclusive use of the Negro.

The service of the Colonel to the colored race in his advocacy of prohibition has proven a great blessing to the race. The removal of the saloon from Tyler has enabled the Negro to spend money for a home in town, buy a farm and make himself and his family independent and happy. His children are properly fed and clothed, his churches and preachers are sustained and other evidences of progress have appeared from time to time. Much of the land adjacent to Tyler Col. Herndon platted and sold off to colored people, and many of such customers are upon the books of the estate at this date, paying for homes that his unselfish interest in the Negro prompted him to bring about.

Col. Herndon always stood for good, honest government, and despised shams and makeshifts, wherever they

appeared. He favored the enforcement of law, had no patience with mobs and mobocracy, and supported sound policies of government, rather than parties and men. As a man of means and a friend of progress, he always headed the list for the granting of favors or the encouragement of worthy enterprises, and he probably gave substantially to every church and school in the city of Tyler, his home. He dispensed his alms quietly and his charities he bestowed in places where they would do genuine good. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Tyler, in 1860, and remained a member of it until his death. For twenty years he managed the finances of the congregation, almost without help, and during that time no deficits occurred and few general collections were made. He made money and used it wisely to rear and train his family, in the interest of his city and county, and for the general welfare of his state. He proved a safe adviser in war and in peace, in church and state, and was more progressive than the age in which he lived—a statement that is proven by the fact that he at one time introduced a bill in congress for the building of an intercoastal canal from the mouth of the Brazos River to Galveston, a measure then held to be somewhat ridiculous, but which, forty years later, is being talked of with much seriousness.

Among the children of Col. Herndon is mentioned in this connection John Henry Herndon, who is executor of the estate of his distinguished parent. He was born in Tyler, Texas, on July 12, 1867, and completed his education in the University of Texas, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Literature, in 1888. He subsequently completed the work required to take his Doctor's degree, and was state chemist during three years of his stay in the university. Among other work, he has prepared a report on the geology of Smith county, her soils, her water, her timber, her minerals, and a chemical analysis of the first two mentioned. Having satisfied himself in the accomplishment of some things of a worthy order, upon the achievement of an education that he felt he might place some dependence upon, he returned to Tyler and prepared himself for law under the instruction of his father. He was duly admitted to the bar and soon became a full partner in the firm of W. S. Herndon & Sons. Upon the death of Colonel Herndon he became executor under the terms of the will, and since that time he has devoted himself to the conduct of the affairs of the vast estate and its varied interests, together with his own extensive real and personal interests. Mr. Herndon has been connected with certain of the financial enterprises of Tyler, and carries on a real estate, loan and insurance business of his own account, in which he is more than ordinarily successful.

Mr. Herndon was married in Tyler, on June 18, 1892, to Miss Olivia, daughter of Dr. William Starley. They have one child, Grace, who is a student of the Emma Willard School, in Troy, New York.

William Preston White, M. D. High on the roll of Rusk county's medical men is inscribed the name of William Preston White, M. D., who for nearly a quarter of a century has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Henderson. His father, John H. White, was born in 1810, in the state of South Carolina, and was there identified with the Nullification movement with John C. Calhoun, in 1832, and was one of those threatened with extermination by Andrew Jackson if they did not cease their demonstrations. In 1856 he came to Texas with his family and slaves and settled in Smith county, but prior to the outbreak of the Civil War moved into Rusk county and located northwest of Henderson a few miles and died there as a farmer in 1891, at the age of eighty-one years. He was accompanied to Texas by Dick White, who settled at Bonham, Texas, and by his brother, Blumer White, who purchased the Oberthier farm in Smith county and spent his life and left a family near Canton when he died.

John H. White became one of the extensive farmers of his county, having several hundred acres of land under cultivation. He was of the Whig party and supported the cause of the Union ardently when the question of the secession of Texas arose, but when the state joined the Confederacy he yielded and gave what support he could to the cause of a new republic on American soil. He could take no part in the active service of the Confederacy because he was a cripple, but when the end of the war settled the status of the Union he was gratified with the result and suffered himself to act with the Democratic party from policy rather than from a conviction that its principles and practices harmonized with his own. He filled no office, but wielded much influence as a citizen because of success in affairs and because of his sincere concern in his neighbors and fellow-citizens. His practice conformed to the second command of importance in the Bible—"Love thy neighbor as thyself"—although he made no pretense toward a religious life. He enthused somewhat over Masonry.

John H. White's father died at Edgefield, South Carolina, the old home of the White family. His grandfather also lived there and is buried among the later members of this numerous family. The family were colonial with reference to settlement, and a grandfather of Doctor White was a patriot soldier during the Revolutionary War. From Virginia a remote ancestor moved to South Carolina and old Edgefield District was the scene of his activities and those of a large posterity. The blood of the English and the Scotch coursed the veins of the forefathers, while the Irish strain was introduced when our subject's grandfather married a Miss Hearne, which was originally O'Hearné of Erin's Isle. The children of the grandparents were: Blumer, who spent his life in Smith county, Texas; Bettie, who became the wife of a Mr. Griffiths and died in Mississippi, leaving a son, John White Griffiths, a Mississippi banker; and John H. John H. White married Louisa Pace, a daughter of Noel and Nancy (Timble) Pace. Mr. White passed away in 1891 and his wife in 1892, their children being: Henry C., of Tyler, Texas; William P., of Henderson; Bettie, the wife of S. A. Overton, of Fort Worth; Miss Kate, of Tyler, and Laura, who is now Mrs. E. T. Broughton, of Tyler.

William Preston White was born on the White farm near Henderson, Texas, October 17, 1863. His literary education came from the Overton High School and the Summer Hill select school of Professor Orr, who made many men out of the boys of Eastern Texas. He began the study of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and graduated there in 1886, taking the first three-year course given by the institution. Doctor White practiced a few months at Overton and three years at Pirtle and then came to Henderson in 1890. In 1911 he took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, and has continued to be an earnest and assiduous student. His high standing in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners is evidenced by the positions of trust and responsibility to which he has been called. He is at this time secretary of the Rusk County Medical Society, president of the Eleventh District Medical Society, a member of the State Medical Association, and a fellow of the American Medical Association. He has served fifteen years as local surgeon of the I. & G. N. Railway, and is ex-president of the examining board of the Fourth Judicial District and identified prominently with the health matters of both county and state. He has been particularly successful in his business affairs and is vice-president of the Hightower Drug Company, of Henderson, and of the First National Bank here. Doctor White is a Democrat with decided prohibition proclivities and helps to solve the

political questions that arise in his community. He erected one of the best homes of Henderson and thus added much to the permanency and beauty of his street. The Doctor's religious views are those of the Missionary Baptist church.

On October 13, 1886, Doctor White was married at Overton, Texas, to Miss Blanche B. Bradford, a daughter of Dr. W. M. and Martha J. (Spencer) Bradford. The Bradford children were: Misses Ella and Kate, who died at Overton, Texas; Miss Lena, who resides at Riverside, California; Ben L., of Overton, Texas; Dr. W. M., who died at Overton, Texas; Blanche B., the wife of Doctor White; and Annie, the wife of C. W. Runge, of Riverside, California. Doctor and Mrs. White have no children, but have adopted the daughter of Dr. W. M. Bradford, Miss Louise, whom they are rearing to worthy womanhood. Doctor White is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity at Henderson, and belongs also to the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He has frequently represented his congregation at Baptist conventions.

JUDGE JAMES W. MCDAVID. It was in the year 1846, about the time Texas entered the Union, that the McDavid family was established in Lone Star commonwealth. Three active generations of citizens have since increased the honor and distinction of the name in this state, and in many ways have proved themselves capable and valuable factors in social and business affairs. Judge McDavid is now serving as county judge of Rusk county, and is the grandson of the pioneer who introduced this numerous family into Rusk county.

His grandfather, William J. McDavid brought the family from Abbeville district, South Carolina, and settled nine miles northwest of Henderson. He spent his life as a slave-holding planter, and was one of the men who assisted in the development of the frontier district then comprising Rusk county. His death occurred in 1895, and he was born in Abbeville, South Carolina, March 3, 1815.

The first settler of this name in South Carolina was an Irishman who came from his native isle, and identified himself with the agrarian class in South Carolina. His posterity adopted the customs of thrifty people of the south in the acquirement of slave labor for their plantations. His remains long since mingled with the soil of his adopted state, and he left descendants to perpetuate his name as an American pioneer. John McDavid, a son of this emigrant, also lived and died in the Palmetto state. He married a Miss Davenport, and their children were: James, who spent his life in his native state; William J., the Texas pioneer already mentioned; Richard, who was killed in the battle of Mansfield during the Civil war; Robert, who died in Rusk county as a farmer; John W., who passed away in Van Zandt county, Texas; Andrew who died in Greenville, South Carolina, after a service of thirty-two years as tax collector; George and Benjamin F., who died in Anderson county, South Carolina; Rosanna, who married John Williams, and died in Anderson county, South Carolina; Nancy, who died in Georgia was the wife of A. W. Graham; Polly, who became the wife of Ben Arnold and died in South Carolina; and Adeline, who married William Roberts and died in Coleman county, Texas.

Grandfather William J. McDavid married Agnes Gilkerson, a daughter of John Gilkerson. Her death occurred in Rusk county, in 1886. Their children were: John, father of Judge McDavid; James E., of Abilene, Texas; William P., who owns the old homestead in Rusk county; Susan, who married J. M. Smith and died in Rusk county; Mary E., the wife of C. D. Williams of Rusk county; and Elliott, who became the wife of A. C. Coursey and died in Coleman county.

John McDavid, a son of William J., was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, and came to Texas with his father in 1846, grew up in the country with only limited educational advantages. Although a southerner he never owned any slaves, and spent thirty-nine years of his life in Rusk county, Texas. He assumed his share of responsibility during the war, and joined a company of the Fourteenth Texas Infantry. His regiment was a part of Extor's Brigade in the Army of Tennessee, and it participated in many battles which contributed to the history of the war. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, but escaped and finished his service to the end of the struggle without wounds. His brother James performed a like service for the Confederacy and both returned home to do the part of a civilian in the restoration of industry in the war-burdened country. When the war was over and he had returned home from the southern army, he started in life without respectable clothing, and it is said that neighbor girls gathered at his father's house and wove jeans for cloth out of which his "society" suit was made, and which he no doubt wore a few months later when he eloped with a neighbor's daughter and was married. He established himself in the community where he had grown up from childhood and thereafter lived an uneventful career. He was without political aspirations or ambition, voted as a Democrat, belonged to the Methodist church, and affiliated with the Knights of Honor.

John McDavid in 1868 married Miss Susan Christie. Her father, Sampson Christie came from Taladega county, Alabama, some years before the Civil war. He was a rough-and-ready man of the primitive school of citizenship, loved horses and horse raising, and took his enjoyment chiefly in that way. Late in life he moved to Collin county, Texas, was successful in the accumulation of property and left a family of children. Mrs. John McDavid died in 1882 and her husband in 1885. Their family of children were: William, who died in 1895; James W., judge of Rusk county; John E., a farmer of Rusk county, who was born December, 1874; Daisy, who was born in 1880, and is now Mrs. Daisy Williams of Westville, Oklahoma; A. Milton, who was born in April, 1881, and lives in Collins county, Texas.

Judge James W. McDavid was reared upon the farm he now owns, and where he was born June 15, 1873. A man of excellent education and a lawyer with a wide range of experience, Judge McDavid was at one time a country school boy, and promoted himself to the higher ranges of learning largely through his own ambition to equip himself better than his neighbor in the race of life. Three years were spent in study in the effective school conducted by Professor Orr at Summer Hill, and he also spent two years at Baylor University. During the few months following his college career at Baylor, he reviewed his common branches while teaching, and then began preparation for law as a student with Judge W. C. Buford at Henderson. At Carthage when only nineteen years of age, he was admitted to the bar before Judge W. J. Graham, his examining committee embracing Frank B. Sexton, Judge W. H. Pope, R. C. Deraffnired, J. H. Long, and A. D. Sparkman.

With his admission to the bar began his active career as a lawyer. He located at Henderson and earned his first fees there. He soon became a partner with his old preceptor, and was associated with him for ten years. All phases of the law have received some attention from Judge McDavid, and he has practiced not only during his residence in town, but also while living on his farm nine miles north in the country. His first six years at the bar were spent in Henderson and from 1898 to 1907 he kept his family upon his plantation where his own infancy and childhood were spent. As a farmer Judge McDavid is one of the leaders in this section of Texas. At the present time his ownership embraces some eight hundred acres, and about half of

this is cultivated to cotton and other staple crops. Eight tenant families are employed in operating this large acreage.

Judge McDavid first entered the political arena in 1894, when he offered his services to the county for the office of county judge. The successful candidate in that election was the same man whom eighteen years later Judge McDavid succeeded by appointment. He first assumed the duties of county judge when appointed in February, 1912, and in November following he was elected his own successor. Judge McDavid is a working Democrat, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and is a man always quick and ready to lend his support to community affairs.

On October 31, 1893, in Rusk county, Judge McDavid married Miss Annie H. Wood. Her father, J. W. Wood, was an old Texas settler at Pirtle, where he combined the occupations of farming and merchandising. He came from Tennessee. J. W. Wood married Mrs. Ann Kelly, a daughter of John Chapman of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Mrs. McDavid is one of seven children. The children of Judge McDavid and wife are: John W.; Sue Blanche; Margaret Ann; Leaureme; Vernon W.; and Daisy Nelwyn.

HON. ROBERT TEAGUE MILNER. Probably there could be found throughout Northeastern Texas no individual who is better or more favorably known than the Hon. Robert Teague Milner, ex-president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, who has recently retired to his country home at Henderson. In the field of education, in public service, as a man of wide interests and manifold and important affairs, his services have been of a particularly useful and helpful nature, and a history of the salient points of his career is essentially a history of the advancement and development of the state which he has so signally honored and in which his name stands as a synonym for public-spirited endeavor.

William H. Milner, the grandfather of Robert T. Milner, was born in Virginia, of English stock and colonial ancestry, moved to Tennessee, where he became a man of wealth, but was subsequently greatly reduced by security debts, and died in moderate circumstances in Cherokee county, Alabama. He married a Miss Arnold, and they became the parents of several children, among whom was Arnold Milner, the father of Robert T. Milner. Arnold Milner was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1818, and as a young man moved with his parents to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he married Mrs. Mary Taylor, a daughter of a Mr. White, a farmer of that locality, and was occupied there as a planter until his removal to Texas in 1851, when he located in Rusk county, seven miles east of Henderson. There he opened a farm, upon which he continued to spend the remainder of his life, and passed away in 1883. Mr. Milner owned no slaves. He was a man of little education and few words, but was a patient listener to interesting conversation. His library consisted of a Bible, a copy of American history with the United States Constitution in it, and a book entitled "A Moral Instructor," out of which latter volume R. T. Milner, our subject, secured his first lessons on old Greek authors, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. The father possessed fine judgment and a sense of honor unsurpassed, and in spite of his lack of wide education it was to the great advantage of his county that he consented to serve as county commissioner and as school commissioner. It was while filling this latter office that an incident occurred which illustrates somewhat the firmness and decisive convictions of the man. In a controversy over the location of a certain schoolhouse the members of the community were called together out in the woods to hear the arguments pro and con as to the proper place to locate the building in that district. After listening patiently for several hours, Mr. Milner arose from his reclining position upon his saddle, picked up a stick and sharpened it slowly, and then drove it into the earth, exclaiming as he did so: "There is one corner of this schoolhouse, and you can locate the other three corners where you please!" The building was erected right there.

Mr. Milner was a man of more than ordinary stature, wore a heavy sandy beard and impressed strangers as a man of mold and worth. During the latter part of the war between the South and the North he served in the Confederate army with a company of cavalry in protecting the coast near Galveston. He was a Democrat, was concerned with public questions as they arose for solution and never failed to vote, save, perhaps, when he might have been disfranchised for his participation in the Civil War with the southern army. As a business man he was ambitious only for a competency, and proved himself an excellent farmer. Mr. Milner died in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in 1883, and was laid to rest in the Pine Grove cemetery. The mother died in 1878. The children born to Arnold Milner and his wife were as follows: Williamson, a resident of Dallas, Texas; Henry B., who lives at McAlester, Oklahoma. Robert Teague, of this review; and three who died before reaching their maturity.

Robert Teague Milner was born June 22, 1851, in Cherokee county, Alabama. He carried on his education in Pine Hill, where his teacher was Ezra Garrison, a brother of George Garrison, well known in Texas affairs, and in Henderson College, the president of which institution at that time was Dr. O. H. Cooper, known at that time as a polished gentleman and fine scholar. When a youth Mr. Milner began his participation in educational affairs, following teaching in the country schools of Rusk county for fifteen years, but in 1881 turned his attention to journalism, when he purchased the *Henderson Times*. With this publication he was associated for nearly a quarter of a century, and succeeded in making it an acknowledged force in moulding public opinion in Rusk and adjoining counties. He soon entered politics, but continued to hold his interest in his newspaper work, and only relinquished it in 1907, when he accepted service with one of the bureaus at Austin, and felt that his undivided time and attention should be given to his duties there.

Mr. Milner was sent to the lower house of the legislature for three terms, serving in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of that body. In the Twentieth session he was chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills, and was active in the creation of the railroad commission, the alien land legislation, the stock and bond law and other measures urged by Governor Hogg. He was the author of the law requiring the compulsory teaching of Texas history in the public schools, helped elect R. O. Mills, a member of the United States Senate, and performed a like service for Dick Coke. As a result of his legislative experience, Mr. Milner made a record which commended him to the house of the Twenty-second legislature as a proper person for its presiding officer, and he was chosen after a warmly-contested battle in which he defeated Judge J. N. Browning, who now occupies the position of district judge in the Amarillo district.

In 1907 Mr. Milner was appointed by Governor I. M. Campbell as commissioner of history, statistics, banking and insurance of the state, and during the year he served, the law, creating a commissioner of agriculture was passed by the legislature, a bill which he wrote himself, and he resigned his office to accept the new position. He organized this branch of the service, but after a few months resigned, to accept the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, having been appointed by the Board of Directors in 1908. He succeeded Dr. H. H. Harrington, and some of the accomplishments during his administration were the establishing of the chair of public highway engineering, the entering of the correspondent course and the department of extension, and the inauguration of educational railroad trains. He

raised the entrance requirements and almost doubled the enrollment, divided the school into the departments of the schools of engineering and agriculture, providing for deans for each, strengthened the general discipline, and under his administration the school became distinguished from a military standpoint in the eye of the War Department at Washington. Mr. Milner began the construction of the Young Men's Christian Association building and erected three large dormitories, an engineering hall, a new mess hall and a new main building to the school, all modern fire-proof structures. Also a large number of buildings for the use of professors and teachers and a new power house were put up during his regime coordinated the agricultural demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington with the College. During his presidency Mr. Milner was sent to visit the Agricultural College of Iowa, the University of Minnesota, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois, and cooperated with the work of the National Educational Association by appointing delegates from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He resigned his office in June, 1913, and surrendered charge September 1st following after a work that for achievement and general helpfulness has rarely been equaled. On leaving his educational work, he resumed the occupancy of his farm adjacent to Henderson, one of the beauty spots of Rusk county, where, with the results of his long experience and observation he is developing a model country home. He had continued in active politics until appointed insurance commissioner, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1904, voting for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for the presidency of the United States. Although now somewhat retired from public life, he is being urged by his many friends to again enter actively into the struggle of the political arena, and his name has been frequently mentioned recently in connection with the gubernatorial office.

In October, 1883, Mr. Milner was married in Rusk county, Texas, his wife being Miss Mary L. Hawkins, a daughter of B. D. Hawkins, who was a manufacturer of vehicles prior to the Civil War, and who came to Texas from Nashville, Tennessee. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Milner: Tabitha, Shirley, Yancey Arnold, Robert T. and Drinkard B., of whom Shirley is deceased. The family is identified with the Presbyterian church at Henderson.

WILLIAM DANIEL ARNOLD. Few residents of Rusk county have prospered as has William D. Arnold, and at the same time few have shown greater interest in, or been more helpful in promoting the general welfare of their locality, particularly in the advancement of educational work and institutions. Upwards of one thousand acres are under the ownership of Mr. Arnold, and nearly all this land is divided up and cultivated as fruitful fields, supporting a small army of tenants, who work under the direction of Mr. Arnold. His home for some years has been at Henderson.

His birth occurred at Minden in Rusk county, December 15, 1855. His father, John Thomas Arnold had settled at Minden when he came from Green county, Georgia, a short while before the birth of his son William Daniel. The founder of the family in America came from England and was named Solomon. He settled in North Carolina about the close of the Revolutionary war. In that state was born Solomon Arnold, grandfather of the Rusk county farmer. He was old enough to take part as a soldier in the War of 1812, and he later moved to Georgia, where he died during the decade in which the Civil war was fought. He married Martha Brooks and they had a large family of children. These included John Thomas; Fannie, who died in Georgia; Mrs. Youngblood, who lives in Stephens county, Texas; Sophronia, who spent her life in Georgia; Ollie Ezell, who died in Tennessee; James A., who died unmarried; and Emma, who married a Mr. Culver and lives in Georgia.

John Thomas Arnold was born near Greensboro, Alabama, in 1827, and grew up with little education. Instead of book learning he had a fine endowment of native ability, and discretion, and that served him so well that measured by his financial and social achievements his life was a marked success. After coming to Texas, he proved himself a thrifty planter, and accumulated much land and owned the slave labor with which he worked it. His farm had a mill and gin, and these plants were conducted by his son William, after the father's death. John Thomas Arnold first married Miss Annie Lewis, a daughter of Freeman Lewis, a farmer of Minden. Her death occurred in March, 1878, and her only child is William D. Arnold. The father then married Caroline Deason, a daughter of H. J. Deason, who came from Georgia. John T. Arnold and wife both died in 1891. Their children were Eva, wife of Dr. Dawson of Minden; John and James, twins, the former of whom died in boyhood, and the latter is a resident of Fort Worth; Marshall, a successful business man of Mt. Enterprise, Texas; Charles, who lives at Mt. Enterprise and is the father of ten sons; and Jo, who died unmarried. There are at this time eighteen grandchildren of John T. Arnold, and there is only one girl among them all.

William D. Arnold had his home at Minden forty-eight years. As a boy he had only the barest rudimentals of education. His success in life, however, is another proof that a man of serious purpose and with an insistent ambition may overcome all obstacles and reach as high a goal as his contemporaries who start out with liberal training. Reared on a farm, he has been a farmer all his life. In his younger years he spent liberally of his energies in clearing up many acres around and near Minden. In that vicinity he accumulated eleven hundred acres, and thirteen houses stand as a shelter for Rusk county tenants and farmers on his land. When he came to Henderson a few years ago, Mr. Arnold bought a farm adjoining the corporal limits of the town, and continued to invest in local real estate until his acquisitions amounted to more than half a section. Besides his substantial residence which he built there, he has put up other homes for those who aid in carrying on the farm work. He has also been quite active as a stock trader, and the markets of Fort Worth knew him as such for a number of years.

While one of the Rusk county leaders in political affairs, it is in the domain of education that Mr. Arnold has been most constantly interested. His interest in public education was inspired largely by his failure to get an education himself. He has been a member of some school board nearly all his active career. In Henderson he served the public as such for a number of years, has stood for improved methods and higher qualifications for instruction, better equipment and modern buildings, and one of the results of his stand in this position is now a fine public school building being erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Henderson high school affiliates with all the state educational institutions, and the ambition of its maker is to see it alongside of the best high schools of the state. In politics Mr. Arnold is a Democrat. His first important office in the county was as county commissioner, a place in which he served six years. In 1898 he was elected tax assessor, and filled that office four years, succeeded T. P. Bosworth, who in turn succeeded him. For a number of years, Mr. Arnold was a regular attendant at the conventions of his party for the nomination of candidates for state offices. He was a delegate to the famous car shed convention in Houston when Governor Hogg was nominated by one faction and George Clark by another, and Mr. Arnold followed the fortunes of Governor Hogg. The Arnold family worship in the Missionary Baptist faith, and his fraternal associations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Rusk county on December 9, 1880, occurred the marriage of William D. Arnold and Miss Archie Berry. Her father, Archibald Berry, was an ante-bellum settler at Minden, coming from South Carolina. He was killed while serving in the Confederate army during the war. The maiden name of his wife was Akin, and besides Mrs. Arnold, the other Berry children were: John, a teacher in Rusk county; and Mrs. J. G. McCarthy of Minden. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have a family of children, who are already well situated in life: W. T. is a real estate man of Henderson, and by his marriage to Norma Arnold has a daughter, Virginia; Thomas Jewell, is a lawyer at Henderson; Opal is the wife of E. M. Preston of Amarillo, Texas, and has a daughter Ruth; Grady is a student of medicine; and the youngest is Oren.

SAMUEL C. FOWLER. It is given to but few men in their lifetime to find themselves the recipient of so much honor and esteem as is freely accorded to Samuel C. Fowler, of Harrold, where he is known in his many-sided capacity of minister, druggist, postmaster and citizen. He is well worthy of every shred of confidence bestowed upon him. His life has been one of singular probity and genuine sweetness, and as an old pioneer of these parts and a soldier of the Confederacy, has earned his place in the hearts of the people.

A Tennesseean by birth, Mr. Fowler was born in Clay county, that state, on March 11, 1841, and he was a resident of his native state until 1885, coming to Texas when he was forty-four years of age. As a young man he entered the service of the Confederate army, and he served four years as captain of Company I, Twenty-eighth Tennessee Regiment. He was a participant in thirteen regular engagements, seeing much active service, and he was wounded at Murfreesboro. Since coming to Texas, his activities have been much as follows: His first two years were spent in Wilbargar county, the remainder of the time a resident of this county. He spent his first two years as a clerk in a general store, at the same time maintaining a farm in the vicinity of Vernon, and he then turned his attention exclusively to that business, continuing with the enterprise until he had harvested seventeen crops. Then he settled in Harrold, and for some years thereafter he was occupied as a mail carrier. Mr. Fowler then identified himself with the general merchandise business, later disposing of the business and going to Vernon, where he continued for about two years. In that time he was engaged in the steam laundry, the livery and the hotel business. When he returned to Harrold, after two years of absence, he engaged here in the hotel business, and he is still running the hotel he started to operate at that time. In 1904 he opened a drug store, and this business has been successful and prosperous, still claiming the attention of its owner and proprietor. A full line of drugs and druggists' sundries comprise his stock, a most comprehensive one of its kind, and a fine soda fountain, properly equipped and conducted, adds a considerable revenue to the business and makes his place one of the most popular in the city.

For the past twelve years Mr. Fowler has been postmaster of Harrold, and he has given a most worthy administration of the office in the years that it has been in his charge.

It should be stated that Mr. Fowler gained his education in his native state, finishing his studies with a course at Bloomington Seminary. When he returned from the war he attended the Philomath Academy for one session, then followed farming for a year or two. He then engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until he came to Texas.

A member of the Christian church, Mr. Fowler is an ordained minister of that faith and an active worker in the local church.

Although he has never confined himself to preaching, he has done a great deal of that sort of work, and he has a record for marrying more couples in his residence here than any other man in the history of the county. He is the local correspondent for the Vernon, Texas, *Record*, and an especially able writer.

On November 20, 1866, Mr. Fowler was married to Nancy Davis Hall, in Clay county, Tennessee. She is a daughter of William Hall and his wife of that county, and to their marriage eleven children were born. Four of the number are now deceased, as follows: Susan Ann, John H., Perry, and Annie J., while those that survive are as follows: Frank, who is married and lives in Vernon, Texas, a conductor on the Frisco Line; Mary, married to George Banksdale, and a resident of Celina, Tennessee; Clark, married and living in Colorado; Joseph D., unmarried, and a resident of New York City, engaged in the steam laundry business; Paul, in the railroad business, a conductor on the Ft. W. & P., is married and living in Wichita Falls, Texas; James H., single, is a resident of Harrold and in the oil business; and Lillie C., who married J. F. McLaughlin and resides in Harrold, where he is also in the oil business.

Mr. Fowler is very enthusiastic about the state of his adoption, and no citizen of Harrold has shown a more praiseworthy spirit or one better calculated to stimulate civic enterprise than has he. He has reared an excellent family and sent them out into the world to take their places in the ranks of the world's workers, and he, in his declining years, is yet filling a man's place and assuming the burdens and responsibilities that a much younger man might be proud to discharge so creditably.

JOHN R. ARNOLD. One of the native sons of Texas who has conferred honor and dignity upon the state of his birth is John R. Arnold, long a resident of Henderson. It may be said that the history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of its forceful men, and the world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning and labors of those whose works and actions constitute the record of the state's prosperity and pride. In the legal profession, in the field of politics and in the circles of society, Mr. Arnold is esteemed for his ability and genuine worth, and it is therefore consistent that he be represented among the influential and prominent men of the Lone Star state.

Mr. Arnold represents an ante-bellum family of the state of Tennessee. His father was George M. Arnold, who was born in Alabama, April 15, 1824, educated sparingly, and was a son of William Arnold, a slave-owning planter who moved from Virginia to Lawrence District, South Carolina, and married Nancy Meredith, a granddaughter of one of the original Lawrences after whom that district was named. William Arnold died near Mifflin, Tennessee, about 1830. His children were: John, who died in Tennessee, unmarried; Martin, who had a family and lived and died in Tennessee; Willis lived in Tennessee and died there; Meredith, who passed away in Smith county, Texas; James, who also died in Smith county; Permelia, who spent the latter part of her life in Texas, and first married a Mr. Carver, and second William Johnson, lived in Missouri during the period of the Civil war, where she lost her husband as a Union soldier; Nancy, who lived in Tennessee and married Thom M. Leach, now deceased; and George M.

George M. Arnold came to Texas in company with his brothers, Meredith and James Arnold, in 1850, and settled about old Canton, in Smith county. There he established himself permanently on a farm, which he tilled with his bondmen, and was placing himself in comfortable financial resources when the Civil war broke across the country in all its fury, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, and Mr. Arnold lost his few darkies and the greater part of his property. Like a true son of the Southland, he gave his alle-

Sam'l Fowler

giance to the Confederate cause, and went to the front as a private in Captain Irvin Rucker's Company in John C. Robertson Texas Regiment. He saw active service in the Trans-Mississippi Department, taking part in the Mansfield campaign and participated in the engagements at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, and came out of the conflict in 1865 having never suffered either wound or capture by the enemy.

As a citizen Mr. Arnold confined himself to his agricultural operations on the home farm. He was never an aspirant after political honors, his interest in public matters being confined to that taken by every good citizen in the welfare of his community. He manifested his religious conviction as a member of the Missionary Baptist church. For many years Mr. Arnold was interested in Masonry, and on a number of occasions was the master of his Blue Lodge No. 98, at Canton, in which he had a wide circle of friends. He married Susan Douglass, a daughter of Noah Douglass, a Tennessee planter, and she passed away March 10, 1868, Mr. Arnold dying August 2, 1912. The children born to them were: Elizabeth, who died in Smith county as Mrs. George W. Gilliam; William Noah, who passed away here in July, 1912; John R., of this notice; Theodosia, who married Archibald Gilliam and died in Smith county, Texas; J. H., who is successfully engaged in farming and merchandising at Norfolk, Rusk county; Mitchim B., a prosperous agriculturist of Smith county, Texas; Perry, who died in childhood; and Joseph E., an abstractor and land man of Henderson, who is associated with his brother John R.

John R. Arnold was born September 18, 1854, and was on the farm as an aid to his father and brothers in its maintenance until reaching the age of nineteen years, at which time he engaged in teaching country school. He acquired his education from the district school and advanced himself and made himself a master of the common branches as he continued to teach. His work in this connection covered a period of eight years and for a part of it he was president of a college at Overton. His effective work as an educator won him a degree from Bowden College, in Georgia, and his last work in the field of education was done in the public schools of Caledonia, Texas.

Mr. Arnold prepared himself for admission to the bar while a teacher, and was licensed by Judge Hazelwood in 1884. For two years after his admission he was a partner with Judge Wood in Henderson and their firm held a position among the able counsellors and advocates of the Rusk county bar. For some years Mr. Arnold plead the cases of men charged with crime and brought relief to many whose acts had headed them toward Huntsville, but for a dozen years his practice has been confined to land litigation and other civil business. In politics Mr. Arnold has been with the regular organization of the Democratic party and has been in every state convention from 1883, save one, to the present. He has been a candidate for but one office, that of state senator in 1898, and while he defeated his competitor in the primaries by something like two thousand votes, he was defeated by the manipulators of the convention which followed and lost the nomination.

On December 28, 1882, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage in Rusk county, Texas, with Miss Eliza Virginia Barham, a daughter of Col. John Barham, who established Coffee Landing on the Tennessee river, came to Texas in 1854, and passed his remaining years as a prosperous farmer of Rusk county. He married a Miss Cotton first, and his second wife bore the maiden name of Frances Hamlett and was the mother of Mrs. Arnold. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have had the following children: Miss Ruth, who is making her home with her parents; and Norma, who became the wife of T. T. Arnold, son of William D. Arnold, of Henderson. Mr. John R. Arnold joined the Masons in 1875 and now affiliates with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. With his family he attends the Baptist church.

ARLEY C. STUART. A resident of Texas since his boyhood days, Mr. Stuart well exemplifies the initiative and progressive spirit typical of the west and has made the passing years count admirably in achievement on his part. He is today one of the most liberal and enterprising citizens of Texarkana, the metropolis of Bowie county and through his well directed efforts along normal lines of business enterprise he has attained to distinctive success and priority. He served three successive terms as mayor of Texarkana, and his administration has passed on record as one of signal value to the city as well as one most acceptable to the citizens. Mr. Stuart is a son of James W. Stuart, who is the present city secretary of Texarkana and who has been a prominent and influential figure in the local business community and in the field of newspaper activities. Concerning him individual mention is made on other pages of this publication, so that further review of his career and the family history is not demanded in the present article.

Arley C. Stuart was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the 17th of January, 1872, and was about nineteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas. He received the major part of his early education in the public schools of Forest City, Arkansas, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he completed an effective course in a commercial college in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. He has been a resident of Texarkana since 1886 and here initiated his business career at an early age. He soon gave evidence of the energy, circumspection and progressiveness which have significantly characterized his activities in the business world, and his constructive and administrative powers have been thoroughly developed through identification with enterprises that have been brought to success largely through his ability and efforts. For eighteen years Mr. Stuart was engaged in the mercantile business in Texarkana, as a dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods. The enterprise was originally conducted under the title of the Texarkana Clothing Company and later under that of A. C. Stuart & Company. He built up a large and far-reaching business in this line and gained precedence as one of the most aggressive, reliable and popular merchants of Bowie county.

The most noteworthy achievement of Mr. Stuart in connection with practical business affairs has been in the rehabilitation and upbuilding of the Texarkana Telephone Company, which owns and controls an independent system. Of this corporation he is now vice president, treasurer and general manager. The business of the company under its original management met with financial disaster in 1909, and Mr. Stuart was appointed receiver. He carefully and zealously set to himself the task of bringing the chaotic affairs of the company into proper order and through skillful and economical policies of management he succeeded in paying the debts of the corporation from its earnings and turned the plant over to the stockholders as a money-making institution. Prompt recognition and appreciation of his services were accorded, as he was elected vice president, treasurer and general manager of the now thriving and important company, to the affairs of which he continues to give the greater part of his time and attention.

In the year 1903, Mr. Stuart was elected mayor of Texarkana, for the regular term of two years. He is a man of decision and action and it was soon found that he was not an apathetic chief executive but one who insisted on doing things and on directing municipal affairs according to strict business policies. His first term was marked by advancement along various lines, by economy in the expenditure of city revenues and by a popular appreciation that culminated in his re-election in 1905. In his second term he found it possible to mature and carry forward his well defined plans for the extending of needed public improvements, and his course gained to him the earnest co-operation of the citizens of all classes. The estimate placed upon him as chief executive

of the city was shown in his election, in 1907, for a third term, and thus he held the office of mayor for six consecutive years. When he assumed this position the city was virtually bankrupt, and when he finally retired he had established for Texarkana the lowest rate of tax assessment in its history, has succeeded in establishing its financial credit on a firm footing, and in the meanwhile had accomplished a notable work in street improvements, the construction of sidewalks, the extension of the sewerage and water systems, etc. He has not been permitted to withdraw entirely from active public service, since he is one of the valued members of the board of education of Texarkana, of which body he has served as president since April, 1912. In his home city and county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances, and he is essentially one of the representative business men and most loyal and liberal citizens of Texarkana. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World, and is found arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, with well fortified opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity.

In the year 1893 Mr. Stuart wedded Miss Mary L. Beard, daughter of Charles E. Beard, of Jefferson, Marion county, and they have three children—James, George and Imogene. He is the owner of one of the attractive modern residence properties of Texarkana and with Mrs. Stuart as the popular chatelaine of this home it is made a center of most pleasing and gracious hospitality.

Benjamin T. Estes. Graven deeply and with marked distinction on the history of the state of Texas are the name and works of Judge Benjamin Thomas Estes. He not only attained to marked distinction as one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Texas but was also an honored member of a striking group of men whose influence in the social, economic and business affairs of the Lone Star commonwealth was of most beneficent order. It is easy to attribute the elements of greatness to any man who has been in the least conspicuous in public or general civic life, but in the perspective of years each presentment assumes its true value and an unequivocal verdict may be rendered. Under such condition a high estimate must ever be placed upon the life and labors of Judge Estes. His fair fame rests on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won, and in studying his clear-cut, sane, distinct character, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation. His character was the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of high personal accomplishment were his, as well as the honors of a worthy ancestry.

Judge Estes was born at Brownsville, the judicial center of Hayward county, Tennessee, in the year 1833, and he was summoned to eternal rest, at his home in the city of Texarkana, Bowie county, Texas, on the 2d of February, 1902, rich in honors and in all that makes for ideal citizenship. He was a son of Colonel William Estes and his mother, whose maiden name was Shelton, was a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia, the family having been founded in the Old Dominion in the colonial era of our national history. Colonel Estes likewise was born and reared in Virginia, was of stanch English lineage and was a scion of a family whose name has been worthily linked with American annals since the colonial days. Colonel Estes served with distinction as a soldier and officer in the War of 1812, in which he had command of a Virginia regiment. He finally removed to western Tennessee, where he maintained his home for a number of years. He then removed with his family to Mississippi, in which state both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He was a man of marked mental gifts and much business acumen and became one of the representative citizens and substantial agriculturists of Mississippi, where he was influential in public affairs and in promoting civic and industrial development.

Judge Benjamin T. Estes gained the major part of his education in the state of Mississippi, and in 1853 he was graduated in Brandon College, that state. In the meanwhile he had shown his ambition and determined purpose by simultaneously reading law under effective preceptorship, and in the year of his graduation in academic lines he was admitted to the Mississippi bar, at Brandon, the county seat of Rankin county. In the same year the young disciple of Blackstone and Kent came to Texas and numbered himself among the pioneers of Bowie county, where he devoted his attention to teaching school for the first year. In May, 1855, after having been admitted to the Texas bar, upon examination before Judge William S. Todd, he initiated the practice of his profession in the village of Boston, the judicial center of Bowie county. Alert, vigorous, ambitious and well fortified in the science of jurisprudence, Judge Estes soon assumed a commanding position at the bar of the county and his reputation grew apace until the time when he subordinated all personal interests to tender his services in defense of a cause which he believed to be right and just and to which his loyalty was unswerving. He served as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during virtually the entire period of the Civil war, and was made a captain in Ector's Texas brigade. He served in this office in the command of General Hood in the Georgia campaign, participated in many engagements and lived up to the full tension of the great conflict. He took part in the battle of Nashville and soon afterward was captured by the enemy. He was held for several months in a northern prison and upon being paroled he rejoined his command, with which he surrendered, with the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Bentonville, North Carolina, at the close of the war. In after years he manifested his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms, by retaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association. He accepted the results of the war with characteristic imperturbability and his loyalty under existing conditions after its close was shown in his earnest and patriotic efforts to bring about amity and the best possible influences during the trying and so-called reconstruction period in the south.

After the close of his long and gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy Judge Estes resumed the practice of his profession at Boston, Texas, and there he held secure status as one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state at the time of the adoption of the new constitution of Texas, in 1876. Soon afterward, against formidable opponents, he was elected to the bench of the Fifth judicial district of the state, and he continued the able and honored incumbent of this office for nearly nine years, through successive re-elections that attested in no uncertain terms that he had fully measured up to the demands of the mete award of popular approbation and had given an administration efficient and faithful in every respect. His decisions were marked by broad and exact knowledge of law and precedent and by clear apprehension of the points of justice and equity involved, with the result that very few of his opinions on the bench met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. He continued on the bench until 1885, when he voluntarily resigned the office and resumed the private practice of his profession. He transferred his residence to Texarkana in 1874, and here his business and capitalistic interests finally placed such insistent demands upon his time and attention that he largely relinquished the practice of law.

Judge Estes was most prominently identified with the civic and material upbuilding of the thriving and attractive city of Texarkana, where he became interested in real estate and business enterprises of important order. He was the organizer of the Texarkana National Bank of Texarkana and was president of the same from the time of its incorporation until his death. In this con-

nection he manifested great discrimination and executive ability, with broad and well taken conceptions of practical finance, and it was mainly due to his wise policies and careful direction that the Texarkana National Bank of Texarkana gained precedence as one of the stanchest, most successful and most important financial institutions in northeastern Texas. Its operations are based on a capital stock and surplus of six hundred thousand dollars and it controls a large and substantial business, with secure hold upon popular confidence and supporting patronage.

Judge Estes may consistently be said to have been one of the founders and builders of the city of Texarkana, as the place was a mere hamlet when he here established his residence, in 1874. He was most generous and liberal in the support of all measures and enterprises tending to advance the social and material well being of the community and gave largely of his financial support in connection with the upbuilding of his home city. No citizen of Bowie county has held closer relations with its people in general than did Judge Estes and none has been more loved and honored, for his life was guided and governed by the highest principles and he was tolerant, kindly and considerate in his association with his fellow men.

In politics Judge Estes gave unfaltering allegiance to the cause of the Democratic party and he was an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He was an appreciative student of the teachings and history of the Masonic fraternity and was an influential figure in its various bodies with which he was affiliated. B. T. Estes Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Texarkana, was named in his honor. The religious adherency of Judge Estes was originally with the Christian church, but when the First Presbyterian church of Texarkana was organized he and his wife identified themselves therewith and became zealous and liberal supporters of its various activities. He continued as one of the veritable pillars of this church until his death, and his deep Christian faith gave guidance to him in all the relations of life, as he demanded the approval of a very intense conscience for his every thought and action.

The year 1859 witnessed the solemnization of the marriage of Judge Estes to Miss Jessie Hicks, who was born in the state of Mississippi, and who resided there at the time of her marriage. She was a representative of an old and distinguished Mississippi family and was a woman of most gracious personality, her memory being revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle influence, the while she was a loved and influential factor in the social life of the community. She was one of those noble women who may be said to pass through life trailing the beatitudes in their train, and in her home city was manifested a uniform and general sense of personal loss and bereavement when she passed forward to the "land of the leal," in March, 1909.

Of the four children of Judge and Mrs. Estes, Jesse died at the age of forty years; Sue, who became the wife of A. J. Kizer, of Texas, is deceased; William Lee; Nellie, wife of Hon. J. M. Carter, Texarkana precinct judge, and they have four children: Benjamin Estes and Jack, now attending Harvard, and Hicks and Moxey.

William Lee Estes. It has been given to Mr. Estes to gain distinctive prestige and success in the exacting profession which was signally dignified by his honored father, the late Judge Benjamin Thomas Estes, who was one of the distinguished legists and jurists of Texas and to whom a specific memoir is dedicated on other pages of this work, so that in the present connection it is not necessary to review his career or the family history. He whose name initiates this article is numbered among the representative members of the bar of northeastern Texas and is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the city of Texarkana, metropolis of Bowie county, where he is a member of the well known and leading law firm of Glass, Estes, King & Burford, which controls a large and important business and is the representative of a number of large corporate interests.

Mr. Estes is a citizen whose loyalty and public spirit are not shown in mere sentiment but in decisive liberality and progressiveness, and he has secure vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native county.

William Lee Estes was born at Boston, the judicial center of Bowie county, Texas, on the 18th of October, 1870, and is a son of Judge Benjamin T. and Jessie (Hicks) Estes, both of whom are deceased and concerning whom adequate mention is made in the tribute dedicated to Judge Estes on other pages of this volume. Mr. Estes is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in the Wytheville Military Academy, at Wytheville, Virginia, and after leaving this institution he entered Hampden-Sidney College, at Hampden Sidney, that state, in which he was graduated in 1892, with class honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for his chosen profession he then entered the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, the capital of the state, in which he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, in which year the university conferred upon him his coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws and he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state.

Through academic and technical training as well as through natural predilection Mr. Estes came to the bar specially well fortified and soon after his graduation he engaged in active practice in the city of Texarkana, where he formed a partnership with Hon. William T. Hudgins, under the firm name of Hudgins & Estes. This alliance continued until 1899 and Mr. Estes then became one of the interested principals in the law firm of Glass, Estes & King, in which his coadjutors were Hiram Glass and Jno. J. King. Later A. L. Burford was admitted to the firm, the title of which has since been Glass, Estes, King & Burford. Mr. Estes has proved himself most versatile and resourceful as a trial lawyer and well informed and conservative counselor, and has gained impregnable position as one of the representative members of the Texas bar, the while the firm of which he is a member is known as one of distinctive precedence, with prestige that far transcends local limitation. The firm is legal representative for many important interests, principally of corporate order and its practice is of the most substantial order. The principals in this firm, as an organization, figure as general attorneys for the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad, a subsidiary of the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company, and they are also attorneys for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern division of the Missouri Pacific system, as well as for the Texas & Pacific and the Cotton Belt Route, into which are merged the lines of five different railway corporations. They are also legal representatives of the Texarkana Gas & Electric Company and the Texarkana National Bank, of which latter institution, one of the strongest in this section of the state, Mr. Estes is a director.

In politics Mr. Estes gallantly marches under the now supremely victorious banner of the Democratic party and while he has considered his professional and capitalistic interests worthy of his undivided attention and therefore has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of political office, he has given yeoman service in support of the party cause. Both he and his wife are valued factors in the representative social activities of their home city and are here zealous members of the First Presbyterian church in which he holds the office of deacon. In the Masonic fraternity he has received the chivalric degrees and is affiliated with the Texarkana commandery of Knights Templar, as is he also with the local organizations of the Benevolent & Protective

Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 9th of December, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Estes to Miss Annie Dunn, who was born and reared in Arkansas and who is a daughter of the late Colonel Poindexter Dunn, a distinguished citizen of that state, of which he was representative in congress for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Estes have three children, Evelyn, Annie Dunn, and Leigh, all of whom remain at the parental home.

CHARLES W. HAHL. It is as a demonstrator and developer of the production of the soils in south Texas that Charles W. Hahl has contributed his most important services to the state of Texas. At Houston for more than twenty years he has been in the land and investment business. When he first located there Houston was an overgrown country town. The rich agricultural lands of the coast country were, as a rule, held in large tracts by a few owners, and the general opinion was that diversified agriculture had a very poor prospect in this region. Values both in town and country were at a low ebb. The great movement of the investors, which has been so conspicuous in later years, had hardly begun. Homeseekers were about as one to a dozen when compared with the annual inrush of the present times.

Mr. Hahl was one of the men of faith and foresight who worked on the proposition that the Houston district would ultimately develop into a densely settled territory of prosperous farmers and truckers, and that Houston was destined to become the distributing point and shipping medium for all the southwest. This faith was shown in the first letterheads employed in his business, upon which appeared, "Houston, the Chicago of the South." With changing conditions he has since substituted, "Houston, the New York of the South," which phrase is a more exact definition of the real facts.

From the beginning Mr. Hahl confined himself to the handling of lands in large tracts. For years he has been one of the most extensive dealers in agricultural lands and subdivisions, has handled his own lands and sold to actual settlers rather than to speculators, and has done much to attract a substantial and permanent class of people to this coming agricultural and fruit empire of the southwest.

Hundreds of families, forming many prospering communities, have come to Texas through the efforts of Mr. Hahl, who has never spared expense and effort to effect his ends through methods which insure steady development and the improvement of the country. He has never resorted to the spectacular and short-lived means taken by some colonizers, but has depended upon the same honest principles which guide a merchant in building up a business that will grow more prosperous with each passing year. Two of the best and most highly developed agricultural centers in South Texas are the result of his work in colonization, one of them in Bee county and the other in Jackson county.

Mr. Hahl has been a practical agriculturist as well as a land dealer, having had at times thousands of acres under cultivation. He did much to develop the rice industry in the coast country, and his demonstrations, conducted mainly at his own expense, have proved that many other staple crops can be profitably grown in this section.

One of his latest enterprises, in which he follows in lines laid down by the federal and state governments, is the establishment of a demonstration farm at Fairbanks, a suburban town of Houston, where he owns the townsite and several thousand acres of land, which he has subdivided into small tracts and is selling only to actual settlers. An expert, previously in charge of demonstration and experimental work with the state agricultural department, has been employed not only to superintend the model farm, but to go among the settlers in that community and instruct them in the best methods for obtaining the greatest profits from their farm, truck, poultry and dairy work. The government has established demonstration farms in a number of Texas counties, the state has undertaken similar work, but this is an instance of the individual at his own expense performing the same kind of service as a means of aiding the settlers in his district.

Few real estate men of Texas have accomplished more permanent and satisfactory results than Mr. Hahl. He has been instrumental in bringing millions of capital to the state as investment in land and various other enterprises. He is not essentially a broker, but has always owned outright much of the properties in which he deals. Buying large tracts, usually as virgin soil, he has performed the initial and sometimes the complete work of development, making them available for the actual settler, and afterwards continuing to cooperate with the buyer until the latter got firmly established. Many of the most successful Texas farmers give Mr. Hahl credit for their success, and practically without exception, the relations of buyer and seller have been of the most amicable nature.

Mr. Hahl is a native of Minnesota, where he was reared and educated, and on coming to Texas in 1889 first located in Cherokee county, where he was in the land business until 1893, since which time the city of Houston has been his business headquarters and home. In 1885 he married Miss Louisa J. Damron, of Minneapolis, and their three children are: Harold D., associated with his father in business; Augusta E.; and Marjorie L. The family resides at 3602 Garrett avenue, in Westmoreland, Houston.

Mr. Hahl in Houston is a leader in thought and action, and has been identified with many movements in past years for the extension of the city as a great commercial metropolis. He is a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, the Houston Country Club and of various other social and business organizations.

JIM HUGHES. To have formed the acquaintanceship of the efficient city assessor and tax collector of Texarkana is to know one of the genial and popular citizens of Bowie county, where at no given time can be designated the circle of his friends, since it is expanded by the addition of virtually every person with whom he comes in contact. He is one of the progressive and loyal citizens of his native state and is a valued member of the official municipal family of the stanch and vital little city in which he maintains his home.

Mr. Hughes was born in Grayson county, Texas, on the 31st of August, 1877, and is a son of James W., or known as Jim, and Clara (Carpenter) Hughes, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Texas. The Hughes family was founded in Texas in the year following its organization as an independent republic, under the presidency of General Sam Houston, and the family name has been prominently and worthily linked with the civic and industrial development of the Lone Star state, where the subject of this review is a representative of its fourth generation. Jim W. Hughes, as he was known, was born in the state of Alabama in the year 1836, and was a child of four years at the time of the family immigration to the Republic of Texas, in 1840. His father, William V. Hughes was born in Tennessee but was reared and educated in Alabama, where he became a successful planter and where he continued to maintain his home until 1837, when he came to Texas, for the purpose of investigating conditions and opportunities. He was favorably impressed and obtained a large tract of land near Hughes Springs, Cass county, which village was named in honor of the family. In 1840 he returned to Alabama and on coming again to the new home in Texas, later in that year, he was accompanied by his family and by a considerable

C. W. Hall

number of his negro slaves. His father, Robin Hughes, likewise came to Texas in 1837 and was familiarly known to the pioneers as "Uncle Robin." He had many friends in Texas and was venerable in years at the time of his death. In 1853 William V. Hughes removed with his family to that part of Cass county that is now included in Marion county, and he there developed a fine plantation within the next decade. At the inception of the war between the states Jim W. Hughes promptly manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy, by enlisting, at Jefferson, the county seat of Marion county, in Company F, Second Texas Cavalry. For the first year he was with his command in service at the Texas headquarters in San Antonio, where his assigned duties were principally in connection with the paroling of Union soldiers who had been captured. Later he accompanied his regiment to Arkansas, and there he participated in a number of engagements. He was finally captured by the enemy, at Arkansas Post, and after being held as a prisoner of war during the ensuing summer he joined the cavalry of General Forrest, in Alabama. He was in active service in that state and Georgia, taking part in the various engagements in which his command was involved. He was finally recommended for special detached duty and was sent to the city of Richmond, capital of the Confederacy, where he was entrusted with important military papers which he carried through to the Trans-Mississippi Department. In this office of trust he encountered many hardships and perils and after having been severely wounded he was again captured by the Federal troops, on the Arkansas river. Thereafter he was held a prisoner, at Camp Morton, Indiana, and Camp Douglas, Illinois, until some time after the close of the war, when he finally was released.

With a military record that shall ever reflect distinction upon his name and memory, Mr. Hughes returned to his home in Texas and again set himself vigorously to the winning of the victories of peace. He continued his residence in Marion county until 1870, and in that county his honored parents passed the closing years of their lives. In the year mentioned he removed to Grayson county, where he continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-growing until 1880, when he established his home in the new and vigorous little city of Texarkana, Bowie county. Here he and his wife still reside, honored by all who know them, and here he was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business until impaired eyesight compelled his retirement. He has been one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the state which has been his home from his childhood days, is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, is actively affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans' Association, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church. Of their children three sons and three daughters are living, and three children deceased.

Jim Hughes was about three years of age at the time of the family removal to Texarkana, where he was reared to manhood and has continuously maintained his home. Here he attended the public schools until he had attained to the age of thirteen years, and his subsequent education has been acquired through self-discipline and through his association with the practical duties and responsibilities of life. At the age noted he began to depend largely upon his own resources and he has proved one of the world's valiant and productive workers. As a boy he became associated with his elder brother, Joe, in selling newspapers on the streets of Texarkana, and the energetic and ambitious youngsters finally built up the largest and most prosperous business of the kind known to the city at that time. Jim Hughes thus early won stanch friends through his buoyant disposition, affable manners and kindly consideration, and he gave foreshadowing of those strong characteristics which later made him a resourceful and influential factor in political activities of a local order. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Hughes became a member of the Texarkana fire department, of which he was finally made chief. His service in this office was so effective that he gained high reputation and distinctive popularity as a city official, with the result that in 1905 he was made chief of the police department of the municipal service. In this office he gave a characteristically able administration and he continued the valued incumbent of the same for six years. In April, 1911, he was elected city assessor and tax collector, and of this position he has since continued in tenure, so that he has long been a prominent and influential figure in connection with municipal affairs in Texarkana. His brother Joe, who had been his effective coadjutor in their youthful enterprise in the handling of newspapers, has served as city clerk of Texarkana and as clerk of the district court, four years county judge and is now one of the representative members of the Texarkana bar.

In politics Mr. Hughes pays unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and his faith in its principles and policies has been shown in earnest service in behalf of its cause. He is affiliated with the York Rite bodies of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which his maximum affiliation is with the Texarkana commandery of Knights Templar, and in his home city he is identified also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James W. Stuart, a representative citizen of Texarkana, and the three children of this union are Jim, Jr., George, and Elizabeth.

ABISHA S. WATLINGTON. Under the title of the Texarkana Abstract Company Judge Watlington conducts a most prosperous and important enterprise in Bowie county, and in few instances are the abstract files of similar order accorded recognition of such authoritative order as that given to those owned by Judge Watlington. The original county records were destroyed by fire January 21, 1889, and the abstracts of title owned by the subject of this review are the only copies made from the original county records, so that it was a matter of good fortune that these abstracts were in existence as authorities on which realty titles in the county could be safely based. By special enactment of the Twenty-seventh legislature of Texas the Texarkana Abstract Company's books and papers were made acceptable as legal evidence in all of the courts of the state. In the abstract business the Texarkana Astract Company has recognized priority over all similar concerns in Bowie county, and Judge Watlington maintains the entire ownership and control of the splendidly organized business. A Watlington abstract is considered by dealers in real estate, either sellers or purchasers, as good as a deed itself. The perfect system of conducting the business finds exemplification in simplicity and absolute exactitude, and neither labor nor expense has been denied in the preparation of the abstracts. Research and investigation have been most careful and exhaustive, so that the enterprise is founded upon a basis absolutely authoritative. Prompt and efficient service is given and the owner of the business has impregnable vantage ground in the confidence and esteem of all who have dealings with him and, in fact, of all who know him. The facilities of his office are exceptionally admirable, as, in addition to the authoritative abstracts of title, he has the official description of the location, boundaries and general characteristics of every tract of land in the county.

Judge Watlington has been a resident of Texas since his boyhood days and has honored the commonwealth by his character and achievements. He has held positions of distinctive public trust, including that of county judge, and of all that stands indicative of loyal,

liberal and progressive citizenship he is an effective exemplar.

Judge Watlington was born at Yanceyville, Caswell county, North Carolina, on the 3rd of April, 1861, and is a scion of a family that was founded in the old North state in the colonial era of our national history, the lineage being traced back to stanch English origin. He is a son of William P. and Mary Jane Watlington, both of whom were likewise natives of North Carolina, where the latter died when the subject of this sketch was a boy. William P. Watlington gave his attention principally to agricultural pursuits during the period of his active career in his native state and in 1876 he came to Texas and located in Bowie county, at a point ten miles west of the present thriving city of Texarkana. There his children joined him in the following year and he became one of the representative agriculturists and honored and influential citizens of Bowie county, where he continued to reside until his death, at the age of about seventy years. His brother, Dr. Thomas J. Watlington, came from North Carolina to Bowie county, Texas, in 1866, and has long been numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of the county; he still maintains his home at New Boston, this county.

Judge Abisha S. Watlington is indebted to the common schools of his native state for his early educational discipline and was a lad of sixteen years at the time of the family removal to Texas. He here contributed his quota to the development and improvement of the home farm and in the meanwhile he expanded his education through self-discipline and through his association with the practical duties and responsibilities of life. In 1880, when nineteen years of age, he was appointed deputy county clerk of Bowie county, whereupon he took up his residence in the old town of Boston, the judicial center of the county. He continued the incumbent of this position for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he removed to New Boston, where he established a general merchandise business. He built up a prosperous enterprise and continued in business at New Boston until 1889, when he disposed of his interests at that place and removed to the city of Texarkana, where he has since maintained his home and held prestige as one of the representative business men of this community. He has been for many years proprietor of the business conducted under the title of the Texarkana Abstract Company, and his high personal reputation has been one of the best assets of the enterprise, to which he continues to give virtually his entire time been made in the initial paragraph of this article. and attention. Concerning the authoritative status of the Texarkana Abstract Company adequate mention has been made in the initial paragraph of this article.

The Democratic party claims Judge Watlington as one of its stanch and loyal adherents, and he is admirably fortified in his convictions concerning matters of governmental and economic polity. In 1900 he was elected to the bench of the county court of Bowie county, upon which he presided for four years, his administration having been marked by fidelity, judicial acumen and close and careful attention to all the responsibilities and functions involved. For ten years he served as a valued member of the Texarkana board of education, and it is a matter of enduring gratification to him that he was president of the board at the time when the fine new high-school building was erected, in 1910. He was a member of the special committee which visited other cities for the purpose of conducting investigations and obtaining the most approved plans and facilities in modern buildings of similar order. The Judge is identified with various fraternal and social organizations in his home city and both he and his wife hold membership in the M. E. church, the while it may consistently be said that in the county that has long been the home of Judge Watlington and that of his wife from the time of her birth, their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Watlington to Miss Fannie Lynch, who was born in Boston, Bowie county, and who is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, within whose borders she has ever maintained her home. Judge and Mrs. Watlington have four children, John R., Abisha S., Jr., Mary, and James P.

J. Orren Battle. A native son of the Lone Star commonwealth and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, Mr. Battle has been a resident of Bowie county from his boyhood days and has risen to a position of prominence and influence in connection with civic and business activities, the while he has so ordered his course as to justify most fully the unqualified esteem accorded to him by those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. He is one of the progressive citizens and representative business men of the thriving city of Texarkana, where he is secretary and cashier of the Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Company, one of the important industrial concerns of Bowie county. He has held the office of state and county tax collector of Bowie county and is at the present time a member of the board of aldermen of his home city.

Mr. Battle was born near the old town of Springfield, Limestone county, Texas, on the 15th of December, 1863, and is a son of Julius D. and Jane M. (Strickland) Battle, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and the latter near Jackson, Mississippi, their marriage having been solemnized at Lewisville, Lafayette county, Arkansas. J. D. Battle was reared and educated in his native state and about the year 1850 he came with his father, Orren D. Battle, and two brothers to Texas and established a home in Bowie county, the family name having been prominently and worthily identified with the development and progress of northeastern Texas during the intervening years. J. D. Battle devoted the major part of his time and attention to agriculture and stock-raising after coming to Texas and he made his life productive in goodly results along both industrial and civic lines. In 1861 he removed with his family to Limestone county, but in 1864 he returned to Bowie county and resumed the supervision of his old homestead near Boston. He passed the closing period of his life at Clarksville, Red River county. His loved and devoted wife survived him by many years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1908, at the venerable age of about seventy-three years.

J. Orren Battle was reared on the old family homestead near Boston, the judicial center of Bowie county, and in his youth he was afforded excellent educational advantages. He continued to give his time and attention to agricultural pursuits until 1898, when he was appointed state and county tax-collector for Bowie county, to fill a vacancy and in November of the same year he was duly elected as the regular incumbent of this office, of which, by successive re-elections, he continued in tenure for ten years and from which he retired in 1908. The post is one of important order and he whose duty it is to exercise its functions at times meets with difficulties that do not tend to gain to him personal favor on the part of those who would avoid just tax obligations, but Mr. Battle brought to bear consideration, diplomacy and zeal in his work, created practically no antagonisms and fortified himself firmly in the confidence and high regard of the people of the county that has represented his home during virtually his entire life thus far.

In 1909 Mr. Battle removed from New Boston to the city of Texarkana and soon afterward he became one of the prime factors in effecting the organization of the Farmers' Oil & Fertilizer Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state and which bases its operations upon a capital stock of one hun-

J. D. King

dred thousand dollars. He has been secretary and cashier of the company from its inception and he was actively concerned in the erection of the fine modern plant, which has proved a valuable and important addition to the industrial concerns of Bowie county and especially to the city of Texarkana. The business is upon a most substantial basis and is constantly expanding in scope and importance, the while it affords a market for much of the cotton by-products raised in this section of the state.

Aggressive and loyal as a citizen, Mr. Battle takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his home city and county and is ever ready to give his support to progressive measures and enterprises. In politics he accords unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party and he has given in his county effective service in behalf of its cause. Both he and his wife are most zealous members of the First Baptist church of Texarkana, in which he is serving as deacon and also as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Battle is an appreciative student of the history and teachings of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Boston Lodge, No. 69, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, at New Boston; William C. Young Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, in the same town; and Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, in Texarkana. He is past master of the blue lodge and he was formerly identified in an active way with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Pretorians.

As a young man Mr. Battle was united in marriage to Miss May Holstein, who was born in the state of Louisiana, but who was reared and educated in Bowie county, Texas. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1896 and is survived by one daughter, Nina M., who is the wife of W. K. Lynn, of Texarkana, Texas. In 1896 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Battle to Miss Ida C. McCarty, who was born and reared in Washington county, Arkansas, and who completed her education in the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville. She is a prominent factor in church activities in Texarkana and is a popular figure in the representative social activities of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Battle have three children, Berneice Lee, Robert Orren, and Morris Sheppard, the last mentioned having been named in honor of Hon. Morris Sheppard, present United States senator from Texas.

THOMAS N. GRAHAM. In according consistent recognition in this publication to the representative members of the Texas bar there is special consonance in offering a brief review of the career of Mr. Graham, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this state for more than thirty years and who now has secure vantage-ground as one of the leading members of the bar of Bowie county, his residence and professional headquarters being maintained in the thriving little city of Texarkana.

Mr. Graham is a scion of one of the old and sterling families of Tennessee and his lineage is traced back to stanch Scottish origin. He was born at Big Sandy, Benton county, Tennessee, on the 18th of July, 1856, and his youthful experiences were those gained in connection with the activities of the old homestead farm on which he was born. He availed himself of the advantages of the local schools and for several years thereafter he was in active service as a railroad express-messenger, in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for entering a broader field of endeavor and he showed his ambition and determination by prosecuting the study of law while actively employed as an express messenger. He carried forward his technical reading under effective private preceptorship, and after thoroughly grounding himself in the science of jurisprudence he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar, in Henry county, Tennessee, in 1881. In February of 1882 Mr. Graham came to Texas and located in Franklin, Robertson county, but a few years later, in 1892, he established his residence at Hearne, Robertson county, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession and soon succeeded in building up a profitable law business. He continued in practice at Hearne, as one of the leading members of the bar of Robertson county, until 1900, when he removed to Texarkana, where he has continued his labors with ever increasing prestige, his success being the result not less of his broad and practical knowledge of law and precedent than of his careful preparation of all cases presented by him before court or jury, the while his inflexible personal and professional integrity has given to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in a business or social way. He served one term as county attorney of Robertson county and during the last year of his residence at Hearne he served as its mayor, these preferments indicating beyond peradventure his high standing in the confidence and esteem of that community.

Mr. Graham has ever been unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party and he has been an influential factor in the promotion of its cause and the manoeuvering of its militant forces in various campaigns. He is chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Bowie county at the time of this writing, in 1913, and has been the incumbent of this position since 1910. Mr. Graham is a most earnest and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is a prominent figure in its affairs in Texas, where he holds the position of lay reader for the Texas conference and is otherwise influential in its affairs. Mr. Graham has been twice wedded and has three children by the first marriage, Luther N., Lionel A. and Odessa.

JAMES D. KEY. A hard worker from youth up, known for his honesty and integrity in all his relations with the citizens of Wilbarger county, James D. Key, a few years ago, was presented as candidate for the office of sheriff, and the majority of citizens had no hesitation in giving him their vote and approval, so that for four years he has made a very efficient record as sheriff of the county.

James D. Key was born in Collin county, Texas, January 27, 1872. He was the second in a family of four sons and six daughters, three of the daughters now being deceased, born to Nathaniel Mikager and Mary Jane (Groves) Key. His father was a native of Alabama, and the mother of Mississippi, and both came to Texas as children. The maternal grandparents settled in Hopkins county, while the father's people became settlers in Upshur county. Nathaniel Key grew and attended the country schools, and afterwards engaged in the stock business in Cooke and other frontier counties of the state. He was married in Hopkins county, after which he moved to Brown county, where he settled on a homestead and was among the first residents in that section. He followed farming and milling, and in the early days hunted buffalo on the western plains, before those animals were completely exterminated. His death occurred in Wilbarger county in 1890 at the age of forty years. The mother is now living in Vernon with her daughter. She was born in 1849.

As a boy James D. Key had a brief attendance at school in Comanche county, at the Amity schoolhouse, located on his father's farm. When he left school he began farm work, and the early death of his father made it necessary for him to contribute his labors to the support of his widowed mother. At the age of sixteen he attended one term of school after locating in this section. As a worker he proved especially valuable in the harvest fields, and followed around with a threshing outfit for four seasons, after which he bought an outfit

of his own, and made a very successful business in threshing the crops of the farms in Wilbarger county. That business was continued prosperously until 1910, when Mr. Key sold out. In July of that year he was nominated and in the following fall was elected to the office of sheriff. In 1912 his name again proved a strong factor in the success of the local ticket, and he is now on his second term as sheriff of Wilbarger county.

His association with fraternities is with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife have membership in the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Wilbarger Mutual Aid Association and the Young Men's Business League. The church attended by the family is the Methodist.

At Vernon, on March 8, 1899, Mr. Key married Miss Minnie May Jones, a daughter of J. M. and Marguerite (Utzman) Jones. Her parents, both now deceased, were early settlers in the eastern part of Texas, and her father was a merchant and farmer. The six children of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Key are Otis Nathaniel, born January 31, 1900, at Vernon, which has been the birthplace of all the children; Earl, born March 12, 1902; Ray, born July 4, 1905; Floyd, born June 13, 1907; Clois, born June 23, 1909; and Gladys May, born March 27, 1913.

JOSIAH H. WHATLEY. A native son of the Lone Star state and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, Mr. Whatley has here found ample opportunity for constructive and prolific activities along normal lines of industrial and business enterprise, and he now holds secure place as one of the influential and progressive citizens of Hunt county, where he is the owner of a valuable landed estate and where he is vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Greenville. He has done much to further the civic and material development and progress of this fine city of northern Texas, and his civic loyalty and liberality are of the highest type. He was a city commissioner of Greenville during the first municipal administration under the commission form of government, and he platted and placed on the market the beautiful Whatley Addition to the city of Greenville, a district which he is developing into one of the most attractive residence sections of this thriving city.

Mr. Whatley was born in that part of Wood county, Texas, that is now included within the limits of Rains county, and the date of his nativity was December 4, 1852, in which year his parents removed to Fannin county, where he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm. He is a son of Hampton and Penelope (Holmes) Whatley, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia, where their marriage was solemnized and where they continued to reside until 1850, when they came to Texas and numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of what is now Rains county. About two years later, in 1852, they removed to Fannin county, as has already been noted, and there the father was a Baptist minister and also a farmer and stock-grower, in a moderate way. Both he and his wife passed the closing period of their lives in Fannin county, secure in the high regard of all who knew them and numbered among the sterling pioneers of northeastern Texas.

As a youth Mr. Whatley engaged in the cattle business in an independent way, and he continued to be actively identified with this line of enterprise until about the time when the extensive ranches and the open range began to be divided into farms. In the year 1882 he removed from Fannin county to Hunt county, and settled on a farm on Jacobs' Prairie, about seven miles north of Greenville. In this county he owns a fine farm at Jacobi, and another which is located east of Greenville, and the aggregate area of his landed estate is about 2,000 acres. In 1895 Mr. Whatley established his home in the city of Greenville, where he has since resided and where he has stood exponent of the utmost civic loyalty and progressiveness. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Greenville, of which he is at the present time vice president, and he has given his co-operation in the furtherances of other business and public enterprises that have developed Greenville as a commercial and industrial center and as an attractive place of residence.

One of the most important and effective undertakings that has been projected by Mr. Whatley was that of platting and improving the Whatley Addition to the city of Greenville. This addition is contiguous to the city limits on the south. The entire tract was originally owned by Mr. Whatley, who began the improvement of the same in 1912. He has platted the addition most effectively, has laid out the streets and constructed sidewalks, sewers and water system and made the district one of the most desirable and beautiful for residence purposes.

In 1908, upon the adoption of the commission system of municipal government in Greenville, Mr. Whatley was elected a member of the first board of commissioners, under the administration of Mayor Joseph F. Nichols, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. At no inconsiderable sacrifice of time and money Mr. Whatley devoted himself earnestly and effectively to making the new administration successful and progressive, and he was influential in bringing about the much needed public improvements along the line of street-paving, construction of concrete sidewalks, extending and improving the water and sewer systems, etc. He served as commissioner for one term, of two years, and made an admirable record for unselfish, loyal and able work in behalf of the city.

Mr. Whatley has received the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery bodies of the Masonic fraternity and is also affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Whatley also is a zealous member, as was also his first wife.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Whatley to Miss Fannie Kelly, who was born and reared in Hunt county, and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1902. She is survived by three children, Zula, who is the wife of William A. Williams, of Greenville; and William and Fannie Joe, who remain at the paternal home. On the 14th of June, 1905, Mr. Whatley wedded Miss Vennie Shoffner, of this city. There were no children by the last marriage.

THOMAS H. KING. The late Thomas H. King, who was long numbered among the representative business men and influential citizens of Hunt county and who ever commanded unqualified popular esteem, was a scion of one of the early pioneer families of Texas, and the name which he bore has been worthily linked with the history of the Lone Star commonwealth during the entire period of its existence as a sovereign state of the Union. At the time of his demise, Mr. King was one of the substantial stock-growers and stock dealers of his native state, with an extensive and valuable landed estate, and he was also a prominent and influential figure in connection with financial activities of broad scope and importance. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Greenville, the judicial center of Hunt county, in which office he served about fourteen years and of which he continued the efficient and honored incumbent until his death, which occurred on the 16th of June, 1897. He was a man of inflexible integrity of purpose, of high ideals and of great business acumen. He achieved through well ordered enterprise a large measure of success and was one of the substantial capitalists of Hunt county, where his name and memory are honored

by all who knew him and had appreciation of his strong, noble and earnest individuality.

Mr. King was born in Cass county, Texas, on the 27th of November, 1848, and was a son of O. H. and Elizabeth (Hawkins) King, both of whom were born and reared in Tennessee, in which commonwealth the respective families were founded in an early day. In company with his brothers O. H. King came to Texas in the period of its existence as an independent republic, under the presidency of General Sam Houston, and they were numbered among the early settlers of Cass county, even as they were prominent and influential in connection with the civic and industrial development of that section of the state. O. H. King had served with valor as a soldier in the Mexican war, and had become greatly impressed with the resources and advantages of the great territory thus wrested from Mexico and constituted into the Republic of Texas. Two of his brothers were members of the historic Mier expedition and in the drawing of lots they were successful and thus escaped death.

In 1849 O. H. King removed with his family to Hunt county, which was at that time a part of Fannin county, and established his home near the present thriving city of Greenville, where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, their names meriting a place of prominence on the roll of the sterling pioneers of this section of the state.

Thomas H. King, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was less than one year old at the time of the family removal to Hunt county as now constituted, and here he was reared to manhood under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, the exigencies of time and place being such that his educational advantages in his youth were necessarily very limited. His alert mentality and broad experience enabled him in later years effectually to overcome this handicap, and he became a man of broad views and mature judgment. He was literally reared in the saddle and knew well the methods of handling cattle in the old days of the vast open ranges. He early developed into a shrewd and practical trader, and before he had attained to the age of twenty years he had established himself independently in the sheep and cattle business. He knew every detail of this line of enterprise and began buying stock in small bands and herds about the time of the close of the Civil war. He made the most of his opportunities when the cattle business in Texas was at its best, and his energy, circumspection and self-reliance brought to him secure prestige as one of the veritable "cattle kings" of the Lone Star state. In 1876 the range in Hunt county became much restricted, owing to the influx of settlers and the consequent dividing of the land into farms. Under these conditions Mr. King removed his cattle to Shackelford county, where he became the owner of an extensive ranch on the Clear fork of the Brazos river. There his stock business was continued under most favorable conditions, and a number of his transactions in the handling of live stock aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars, so that his success was cumulative and he became one of the substantial capitalists of his native state. With increasing prosperity Mr. King continued emphatically a man of the people, earnest, direct, sincere and honorable and with naught of ostentation or intolerance. He manifested a high sense of stewardship and was genial and kindly and ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need or distress.

In 1883 Mr. King returned with his family to Hunt county and established his home in the city of Greenville, where he passed the residue of his useful and worthy life and where he retained inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He retained his extensive landed estate in Shackelford county, where he continued his operations in the live-stock industry, and in 1883 he became the moving spirit in effecting the organization of the First National Bank of Greenville, of which he became the principal stockholder and of which he served as cashier until his death. He had developed fine administrative powers and a broad conception of proper financial methods, and it was largely due to his efforts that the First National Bank of Greenville gained precedence as one of the strongest and most capably managed financial institutions of northern Texas. Mr. King likewise became a prominent and influential factor in connection with real-estate operations and was most circumspect in his investments and in the improving of his various properties. His operations in this line were largely in Greenville and other parts of Hunt county, and through the same he contributed much to the development and upbuilding of the county and Greenville, besides which he dealt on a somewhat extensive scale in large western ranches.

Mr. King manifested the most loyal and liberal concern in all that tended to advance the civic and material well being of his home city, and he erected the original King opera house in Greenville. This building was destroyed by fire, as was also the second one on the same site, and the present fine structure, modern in equipment and appointments, is the leading theater of the city, the property being still owned by the King family. Mr. King was most notably generous and public-spirited in connection with all matters pertaining to the development and upbuilding of Greenville, from the time of its initial efforts for expansion, in the early '80s, and to him must be accorded a large degree of credit for liberal support and fostering of the progressive movement through which was evolved the fine commercial and industrial city of the present day, Greenville being now one of the most attractive, metropolitan and progressive cities of northern Texas and also one of the principal commercial and industrial centers of this section of the state. The finely improved King ranch at Floyd, about eight miles from Greenville, and also the extensive King ranch in Shackelford county, are still owned by the widow and children of the honored subject of this memoir.

In politics Mr. King was a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he was liberal in support of its cause, though he never had aught of predilection for political office. He was well fortified in his opinions concerning public affairs and did all in his power to further good government in his home city, county and state. His life was distinct, symmetrical and worthy, and he left a definite impress upon the history of his native state, so that this publication accords only consistent recognition when it enters this brief tribute to his memory.

In December, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. King to Miss Virginia Oldham, who still resides in Greenville and who is associated with her two sons, Clark and Douglas, in the active management of the large estate left by the honored husband and father. Mrs. King was born and reared in Hunt county and is a representative of one of its most prominent and honored pioneer families. Her father, the late Benjamin F. Oldham, was a large land and cattle owner and had the distinction of serving as the first county clerk of Hunt county. Clark King resides on the ranch in Shackelford county, while Douglas King continues to maintain his home in Greenville, and both are numbered among the progressive and public-spirited business men of their native state, the while they are well upholding the prestige of the honored name which they bear. Besides the two sons the subject of this memoir is survived by one daughter, Ollie, who is the wife of Padget Beckham, of Greenville.

PAULSEN BROTHERS. In all Colorado county it is probable that there will be found no more thoroughly esteemed or highly regarded young men than the

Paulsen Brothers, four in number and named Herman C., Louis E., William M. and Marcus L. Each of the brothers is engaged in business on his own responsibility, and each of them is widely known in the county for the habits of sobriety, energy, honesty and general uprightness of character that have made them potent forces for good in the city which represents their home and the center of the varied business activities. Each has made his own way to prosperity, unaided and alone, and the life story of the brothers, though they are still young, is one that must convey inspiration and encouragement to other young men setting out in business life with only their own resourcefulness at their command.

The Paulsen Brothers were born in Colorado county, near Columbus, and they are sons of G. C. and Mary (Baumgarten) Paulsen. The father was born in Holstein, Germany, while the birthplace of the mother was Berlin. They came to America as young people and were numbered among the pioneer settlers of Texas. The father came first, landing at Galveston, and coming in one of the old time sailing vessels, but the mother came on the maiden trip of the Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm de Grosse, a boat that is in commission and making her regular trips.

G. C. Paulsen, the father of the brothers who are the subjects of this brief review, located at Freslburg, in Colorado county, and engaged in farming. In his native land he had been a cabinet maker of unusual skill, trained in the work and holding a diploma for skill and efficiency in cabinet making, and when he settled in Texas and began to farm, he still devoted some time to his former trade. When the railroad extended westward to Columbus, the town of Shulenberg began to develop forthwith, and Mr. Paulsen engaged in general contracting, but doing the inside finishing and general cabinet work himself. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Southern army and went to the front, serving for three long years, and gaining a reputation for bravery and efficiency on the field of battle that clung to him as long as he lived. He served until near the close of the war, when ill health caused his discharge, and he returned to Texas and settled in High Hill. While he came to Texas as early as in the forties, his wife and her family following in the fifties, he did not settle in Columbus until about 1881. He died in this city in 1894, honored and esteemed as one who had lived a life of usefulness and who merited the confidence of his fellows. Mr. Paulsen did the greater part of the cabinet work on the La Grange Court House, that being work in which he displayed the greatest pride and skill. Although he came from a family of teachers in Germany, his people being among the most highly educated in the Kingdom, and he himself a man of exceptional education, he loved the work in which he had been trained, and devoted himself largely to it all his days. His widow yet lives in Columbus, her sons residing with her, and the one daughter of the family, Louise, now the widow of Charles J. Andriano, resides in Columbus also.

Concerning the sons the following brief facts are here set forth: L. E. is engaged in the restaurant business in this city; W. M. and M. L. have a tinners and plumbing shop here, and are very successful. W. M. learned his trade with Charles Ramsey of Columbus, and also served four years in a tin shop in Hico, Texas, where he mastered every detail of the trade, so that the business conducted by him and his brother is amply entitled to its excellent reputation. H. C. Paulsen was for twelve years associated with W. H. Schultz, a saddler and harness maker of Columbus, and upon the death of Mr. Schultz he took over the business, which he has since greatly expanded and developed. Today he makes and ships saddles all over the state of Texas, his output being of a most comprehensive order and embracing saddles ranging in price from a few dollars up to saddles worth several hundreds of dollars. Like the other brothers, he is not only a fine workman, but he is a capable and sagacious business man, and his progress in his enterprise has been in every way worthy of him.

While L. E. Paulsen, now engaged in the restaurant business, is proving very successful in that enterprise, he has also proven his capacity in other lines, for he was well known as a successful machinist here for several years, for some time being in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

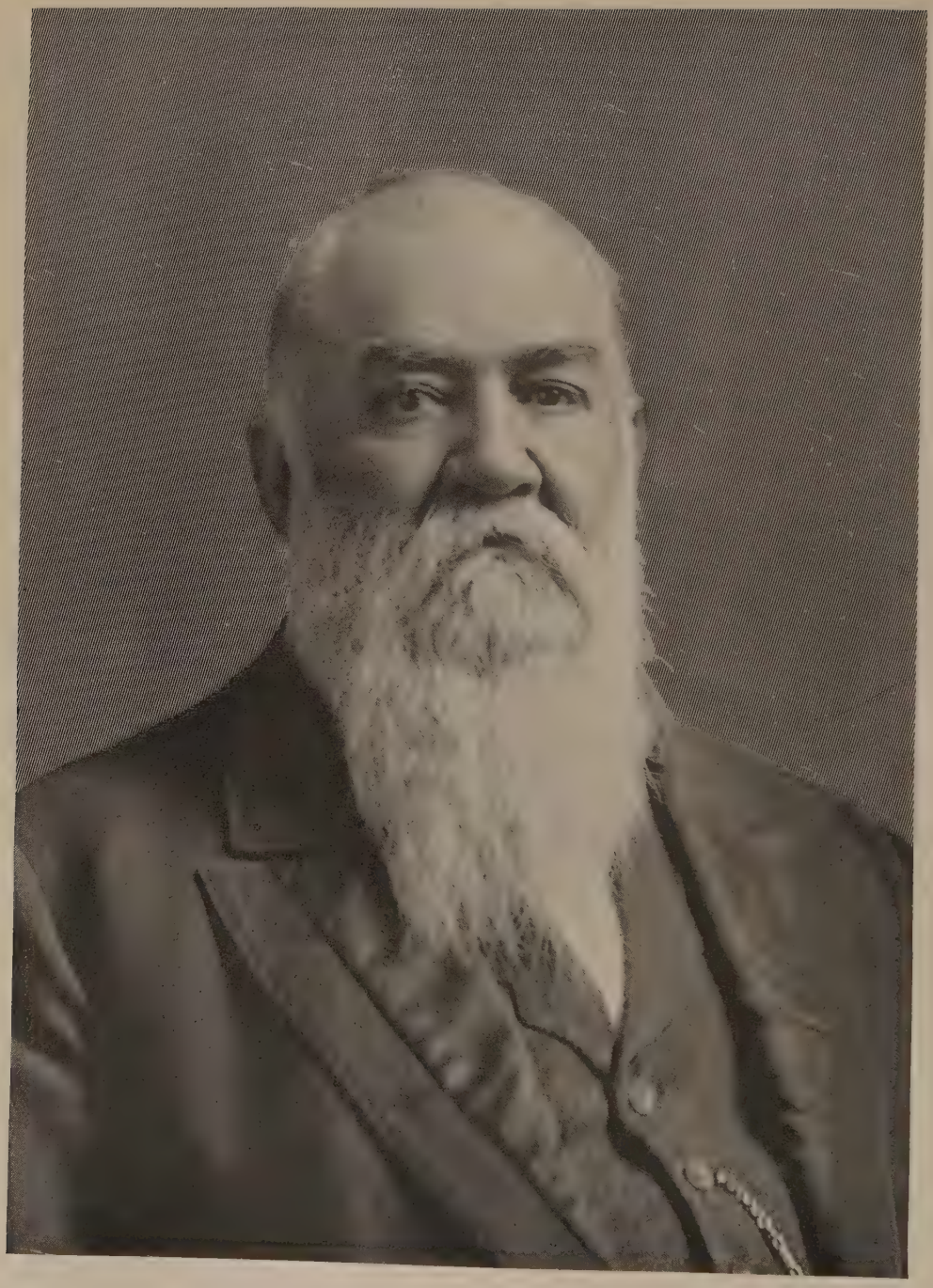
The brothers are all prominent in their home town, and have a host of friends in the city and county. W. M. Paulsen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, while H. C. is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a Past Chancellor in the order.

Walter J. Crawford. In a period of fifteen years, since he was first admitted to the bar, Walter J. Crawford has reached a position of such achievements and ability that he may properly be regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of southeast Texas. He is a member of one of the strongest, if not the strongest, firm of corporation and business lawyers at Beaumont, and in that capacity represents a vast amount of commercial and industrial business activities in the state.

Walter J. Crawford was born at Mount Vernon, Franklin county, Texas, in 1873, a son of J. S. and Lou (Eddins) Crawford. His father, a native of Georgia, came to Texas during the decade of the fifties and located in Cass county. Before the war he made a distinguished record as an educator, especially before the inauguration of the public school system in the state. He was a graduate of Emory College in Georgia, and previous to the war conducted a most successful private school at Douglassville in Cass county. It is said that as many as three hundred pupils attended in one year. Later he conducted schools in Franklin county, and other localities, and is now living retired at Austin. His wife, who was born at Minden, Louisiana, was a sister of Judge Walter Eddins, a distinguished lawyer, who at one time was a law partner of Judge W. P. McLean, now of Fort Worth but then at Mount Pleasant, Texas, before Judge McLean went to Congress.

During the boyhood of Walter J. Crawford, his parents moved to Austin, and it was in the state capital that he was reared and there attended the public schools. He was also a student of the State University and was graduated in 1894 from the Academic department. For one year he taught in the Austin high school, and then entered the law department of the State University, graduating Bachelor of Law in 1897. In that year he moved to Beaumont, and getting well established in practice has enjoyed continuous success from that year to the present. He was at first a law partner of the late Judge W. H. Ford, who died in 1900. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Leon Sonfield, formerly of Galveston. In 1902 Mr. Stuart R. Smith became a member of the firm, making the name Smith, Crawford and Sonfield. In the spring of 1913, Mr. Sonfield retired to accept a connection at Houston, and since his retirement, Mr. C. E. Mead, formerly assistant attorney general of Texas, has taken his place in the firm. This partnership enjoys a large and lucrative practice, representing many of the largest industrial and commercial concerns in east Texas. Besides Mr. Crawford is a director of the Gulf National Bank of Beaumont, and is its attorney.

Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason, a member El Mina Temple, Mystic Shrine; is a past exalted ruler of the Elks; and is past consul commander of the Woodmen. Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Cora Shults, who was born in Dallas county. Her father, Mr. M. Shults, is one of the notable pioneer characters of Texas, having come thither in the days of the Republic, and now living at Dallas at the age of eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of two children: Alexine and Walter J., Jr.



Joseph Magoffin

JUDGE JOSEPH MAGOFFIN. A group of half a dozen or more men comprise the nucleus of business and civic energy at El Paso at the beginning of a modern history of that city. All these men are held in high esteem for what they did in founding and upbuilding the community. But of them all none stands quite so high in the estimation of local citizenship as the venerable Judge Joseph Magoffin, who both by length of residence and by his activities in business and civic affairs has the best claim to premier honors in that community.

Joseph Magoffin was born in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1837, a son of James W. and Gertrude (Valdez) Magoffin. His father, who was born in Kentucky and early in life took up merchandising, emigrated to Old Mexico during the early thirties, and established himself in business in the city of Chihuahua. He was appointed United States agent there, and lived in Mexico until 1844, when he returned to the United States and engaged in farming a tract of land near Independence, Missouri. During his early mercantile operations in old Mexico, he had his goods hauled by his own freight trains from Independence, Missouri, over the Santa Fe trail down into Mexico. He lived at Independence until the United States and Mexico engaged in war, and then became special agent for the American government in Mexico, being attached to what is known as Doniphan Expedition with the secret mission from the president. His work kept him in Mexico until 1848, and when he made his final report to the United States government the results, which he explained were so satisfactory that at the time it was desired to reward him for his services, but as no appropriation could be secured, he went practically unpaid for his industry and vigilance, but afterwards received about thirty thousand dollars for his self-sacrifice and energetic labors. Subsequent to the close of hostilities, and the treaty of 1848, which made the Rio Grande River the international boundary line, General Magoffin located at old Fort Bliss, at a point one mile west of the present site of El Paso. He located the site for the fort in 1849, and in that vicinity grew up a little village called Franklin, which continued to be the name of the American settlement at El Paso until 1860, when the present name came into general use. General Magoffin was a central figure in the life and development of the new town, and remained there until 1862, when he went north. In 1867, he was appointed by Governor Hamilton an agent with instructions for the reconstruction and reorganization of El Paso county, a difficult and delicate task, which he successfully accomplished. Soon after that he moved to San Antonio, where his death occurred on September 28, 1868. His name is inseparably linked with the early history of El Paso, and he was also a man whose work brought him still more general recognition. As a citizen of Missouri he had the friendship of Senator Thomas Benton, and through the influence of the latter was given the rank of colonel in recognition of his services during the Mexican war. While General Sam Houston was governor of Texas, Mr. Magoffin was appointed brigadier general of the Texas State Troops, and thus acquired the title by which he was known during his later years. His wife, who belonged to a prominent Mexican family, died at Independence, Missouri, in 1845.

Judge Joseph Magoffin was nine years old when the family left Old Mexico and located at Independence, Missouri. Besides the schools there he also attended Lafayette Institute at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1851 entered Wyman high school at St. Louis. In 1856 he returned to El Paso, which in the meantime had become the home and center of business operations of his father, and assisted the latter in conducting a business at Old Fort Bliss. He was at El Paso when the war between the states broke out, and had received considerable instruction in military tactics. He was given a commission as captain on the staff of General Sibley, and served throughout the New Mexico campaign during the first year of the war. He was in the trans-Mississippi Department most all through the war, except a brief time spent in Virginia. Later he was made chief commissary of the forces west of the Mississippi River, and was engaged in gathering supplies for the Confederate army at Victoria, Texas, when the war closed.

Following the war about a year was spent in St. Louis, but in 1868 he returned to El Paso and has been identified with the old community ever since. Thus Judge Magoffin was at El Paso as a permanent resident fully twelve years before the first railroad reached that city, and had long been on the ground and prominent in affairs before the majority of those who are often called El Paso pioneers had even heard of such a place. He has been again and again honored by his fellow citizens with offices of trust, beginning with the position as justice of the peace, he served as county judge and for a number of terms was mayor of the city. During the presidency of Mr. Cleveland he served as customs collector for the El Paso district. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, and in many of the campaigns an enthusiastic worker and speaker. Judge Magoffin acquired large interests in the vicinity of El Paso before the beginning of American settlement, and has ever since used his means and influence for the permanent and substantial improvement of the city. He took an active part in the organization of the first banking institution, the State National Bank, of which he has been vice president since it opened its doors for business more than thirty years ago.

Mr. Magoffin has taken the Knight Templar degrees in the York Rite Masonry and thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the well-known El Paso Social Club, the Toltec Club. Judge Magoffin was reared in the faith of the Catholic church.

In March, 1864, Judge Magoffin was married in Houston, Texas, to Miss Octavia MacGrael, a daughter of Peter and Caroline MacGrael of an old Texas family. Her father was one of the most prominent attorneys of Texas, and also one of the extensive land owners in this state. Judge Magoffin had one son and one daughter: James W. and Josephine. The latter is the wife of Captain William J. Glasgow, an officer in the United States army. His son was prominently identified with El Paso in the real estate business, and two sons survive him, Joseph and James W., and two daughters.

JOEL N. HALE. As sheriff of Rush county, Mr. Hale has a noteworthy record not only for the efficiency with which he has administered his duties—and his work has been exceptional—but also for the fact that he has been elected to office five times as sheriff. His home has been in Rusk county all his life, and he represents a family of old settlers in this community. He is now serving the public as an official, and has been devoted to the quiet vocation of farming.

Mr. Hale is a native of the community where his grandfather Joel W. Hale settled in 1850. Joel W. Hale was born in Georgia in 1808. He acquired only enough education to carry him through life successfully from a financial point of view. He owned a few slaves, and when he came to Texas he was accompanied by his brother Warren who also contributed something toward the rural improvement of Rusk county. Joel W. Hale was in no way specially conspicuous in his community, except as he was thrifty and a man of his word in all transactions, and his death occurred in 1856. He married Nancy Elder, who died only a few years ago. Their children were: Ellen, who died in Gregg county, Texas, as Mrs. Jeff Rosson; Howell P., father of Sheriff Hale; Victoria, who married Ed Elder, and died in Johnston county, Texas; Fannie, who became the wife of Hiram Wilbanks, and lives in Johnston county; "Duck," who married J. B. Rosson, of Tyler, Texas; J. Blant, of Rusk

county; Mance, who left home in 1886 and has not reported his whereabouts since.

Howell P. Hale, was born in Clark county, Georgia, and at the age of twelve years removed with his father to Rusk county, to the old homestead fourteen miles north of Henderson. His educational equipment was similar to that of his father, and his life was passed as a quiet and unassuming farmer, for a time he operated a cotton gin. He was reared under the influence of the Methodist church, and his citizenship reflected the character of his private life. He was not without considerable interest in political crisis, which culminated in the Civil war, and when the war broke out he entered the army of the Confederacy. As a unit in Hood's Brigade, he served from 1861 until the south no longer required its soldiers in the army, and then returned home and took up the equally severe struggle of restoring a portion of peaceful industry which had been suspended by the war. He resumed his station among the farmers of Rusk county, and continued to follow his chosen occupation without manifesting any ambition for political office or the honors of political life. Howell P. Hale married Susan M. Brown, a daughter of Rev. Neal Brown, a Methodist minister. They became the parents of the following children: Joel N.; Mollie, who died unmarried; Miss Maggie, of Rusk county; Cassie, died unmarried; Jimmie, who died in 1884; Morgan, a farmer of the home community, and who married Ida Pilgreen; John, who died in childhood; Henry Watterson, who married Lula Darnell, and is a farmer; Malinda, Mrs. J. B. Milstead of Rusk county, and Miss Lizzie Hale, who is now living with her mother on the farm.

Joel N. Hale was born July 11, 1867, at the Hale homestead in Rusk county. He was eighteen years old when his father died. In the meantime the district school had presented all the opportunities for acquiring an education which he ever enjoyed, and as he was the first born in the family, the serious practical responsibilities early devolved upon him. After his father's death, it fell to his lot to take the place of his father in the management of the home affairs, and after that he had no further schooling. For some two years after his marriage he continued to live at home and then ventured to invest his savings and obligate himself for the future in securing a small farm in the same vicinity. He gradually made progress and continued as a farmer until 1897, when he moved into Henderson and began his official career.

Mr. Hale first became identified in an important way with politics, with his appointment to the office of deputy sheriff under Sheriff Standard, in 1896. In 1900 he was elected by a good majority in the November election. His service as sheriff continued four years, and at the end of that time he was stronger in popular favor than when he had entered the office. However, in 1904, he became involved in a three-cornered race, and was defeated. On leaving office he went back to his farm on Johnson's Creek, and continued to cultivate it for the next four years. He then once more sought the nomination, secured the emphatic indorsement of the Democratic party and was elected in 1908. He was reelected in 1910 and broke all records for that office in the county by a third election in 1912 without opposition. His administration as sheriff has been most efficient, and he is regarded as one of the best sheriffs in Texas. While he has run down many law-breakers, wanted for offenses committed in this and other localities, no particular case of arrest merits special mention. Mr. Hale is a member of the Texas Sheriffs Association.

On September 16, 1888, occurred his marriage with Miss Agnes Christy, a daughter of Joseph Christy, whose family came to Texas from Talladega county, Alabama. Joseph Christy married Jane McDavid, a daughter of William J. McDavid, one of Rusk county's pioneers. Besides Mrs. Hale the other two Christy children were Bertha, wife of John Glover and who died in Rusk county; and Linnie, who married Wiley Christopher, and lives in this state. Mrs. Hale, who was the second child, died in Henderson, February 3, 1911. Her children were: Howell P., Christy, James, Barney, Ivy, Mary, Jeffie and Annie.

Randolph Macon Richardson is one of the leading dairy farmers of Rusk county, is a student of geological conditions as related to soil management and treatment, has demonstrated his belief in intensive farming, has contributed materially to the growth and development of Henderson as a builder, and is identified substantially with its financial interests. He was born January 27, 1855, in Carroll Parish, Louisiana, and is a son of Charles Bruce and Sarah E. (Bosworth) Richardson.

William Richardson, the grandfather of Randolph M. Richardson, was a planter at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he died during the early 'thirties. He was a native of the Old Dominion and a descendant of the colonial Richardsons of a large English family whose sons distributed themselves through Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. One of them settled at Baltimore, and his estate has given rise to much litigation by his posterity for its possession of rather recent years. William Richardson married Harriet Robinson, a daughter of Michael Robinson, who obtained a grant from the Virginia colony for military service embracing some 50,000 acres on both sides of the Virginia-Kentucky boundary line, and this property, too, has recently become valuable and the recovery of it by his heirs has recently been attempted. Among the fifteen children of William and Harriet Richardson there were besides Charles Bruce: Judge W. N. T., of Monroe, Louisiana; David Porter, who was secretary to Sam Houston while he was president of Texas, and is buried at Nacogdoches, and left no heirs; Samuel and Daniel, who left no posterity; Mary, who married Judge Isaiah Paschal and spent her last years at San Antonio; Harriet and Elizabeth, who died in San Antonio unmarried; and Eliza, who married a Mr. Lane, an army man.

Charles Bruce Richardson was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 2, 1808, and adopted the calling of his fathers, planting. His education was of the ordinary kind of the country youth, and in 1827 he went alone to Carroll Parish, Louisiana, where he became one of the earliest settlers. He entered land in the heavy fastnesses of canebreak of that section of the Mississippi bottoms, on Bayou Mason, cleared out a plantation with the aid of his bondmen, and proved himself a man of enterprise and thrift. While living in Louisiana Mr. Richardson became acquainted with the famous Bowie brothers, Jim and Reason, and had personal knowledge of the notorious duel that Jim fought in which the "bowie knife" was first used and gained its initial popularity. He also had knowledged concerning the duel between Reason and another "knife-fighter," when the two antagonists strapped their feet together sitting on the ground and fought with knives to the death, a common method of duelling among desperate men of the time.

Mr. Richardson had accumulated 800 acres of land, and was on the high road to prosperity, when, because of the presence before Vicksburg of General Grant's army, and because the Confederate forces had flooded the bottoms by cutting the levees in an effort to drown out the Union troops investing Vicksburg, he was forced to become a refugee to Texas in 1863, bringing out his family and effects in two wagons and a stage, some forty slaves forming a part of the caravan seeking safety from Federal interference with the institution of slavery. He settled one and one-half miles east of Henderson and there he carried on his rural pursuits. When the proclamation of the President of the United States manumitted the slave, he called his formidable array of servants about him in the yard of his homestead and read to them the official declaration and explained to them that they were no longer his property and were free to go

where and when they wished. From this time until his death in 1884 he worked his plantation with free labor and seemed to adapt himself to the new situation readily. He was a true southerner upon the issues of the Civil War. His only public service occurred in Louisiana, when he served for a period as police commissioner of his parish. Until he was nearing old age Mr. Richardson was a profane man, neglecting his duty to his Maker and utterly disregarding his future. When his wife joined the church, however, he declared that "he wasn't going to permit himself to go to hell when his wife was going to heaven," and he therewith joined the Methodist church and was ever after an earnest Christian man.

Mr. Richardson was married at Lake Providence, Louisiana, in 1838, at the home of Judge Felix Bosworth, to Miss Sarah E. Bosworth, daughter of David Bosworth, of Lexington, Kentucky. She was born in 1821 and died at the age of seventy-six years. Of the several children of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, those to grow to maturity were: James, a farmer of Delta, Louisiana; Emma, the wife of Jo C. Flewellyn, of Mineola, Texas; Dr. D. P., a practicing physician of Henderson, Texas; William B., a resident of Lufkin, Texas; and Randolph Macon, of this review.

The early schooldays of Randolph Macon Richardson were passed in Henderson while the war between the South and the North was going on. His inclination was for a life amid the rural scenes where he grew up, and his life was commenced as a young man where his father had achieved his latest results. His farm now embraces 340 acres of pasture and field and his residence stands on an eminence commanding the surrounding landscape. Although his parents set the pace for the prompt response of nature in domesticating a portion of the locality, he has continued the work with an effectiveness that marks his premises among the most desirable adjacent to the county seat. His practice as a soil-handler is to conserve the fertilizer from his dairy and his stock-lots and barns and give it to the soil in liberal quantities and to till his crops and rotate them up to the capacity of the land. His experiments with rotation gave him 250 bushels of Irish potatoes and 100 bushels of peanuts per acre during the same season; at another time he harvested a crop of rye, raised a crop of cotton and then planted the same land to Irish potatoes, making the same acre bring three crops in one season. Some twenty years ago he engaged in dairying on a small scale and the results, when considered from all points, were so encouraging as to warrant him in increasing his herd to fifty high-grade Jerseys and in making this industry one of the chief departments of his farm. He feeds and fattens a bunch of hogs twice a year, and his Bermuda pasture stirs his animals to do their best in producing milk and meat. Mr. Richardson's connection with matters in Henderson embraces the building of some of its business houses and in encouraging the spirit of enterprise. He is a director of the Farmers' Union Supply Company, and a director and vice-president of the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company of this city.

Mr. Richardson was married first in 1885 to Miss Maude Trammell, daughter of George W. Trammell, a Georgia settler in Rusk county. Mrs. Richardson died in 1886, leaving a daughter, Maud Trammell. On December 1, 1887, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Virginia Thweatt, a daughter of James Thweatt. Mrs. Richardson died in 1906, the mother of Miss Bessie; Samuel, who is a student in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Junius, who is an important factor in the Richardson enterprises; Miss Kate, a student of the Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Texas; and Mozelle, Randolph Macon, Jr., and Virginia, all of whom reside at home with their parents. The members of the Richardson family are connected with the Methodist church and have been active in its work. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

ED C. OBERTHIER. There are certain staple articles which have been an absolute necessity to the forward march of progress and the advance of civilization. Travel has always been the medium through which mankind's scope has been broadened, and, naturally, travel has always necessitated a means of conveyance and the appurtenances that go therewith. The manufacture of saddles and harness and the sale thereof are listed among the time-honored occupations, and some of the foremost men of Texas have directed their activities along this line. The business is being well represented in Rusk county by Ed C. Oberthier, a harness and saddle dealer at Henderson, and a citizen who is making a success of his operations because of his well-applied effort and honorable dealing. Mr. Oberthier was born March 25, 1846, on a farm in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Hubbard) Oberthier.

Frederick Oberthier was born in 1797, in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, was fairly educated, lived a sober and righteous life, and came to Texas in 1846, where his first three years were spent near Canton, Smith county. In 1854 he located near Henderson, and here the remainder of his life was passed in agricultural pursuits, although in the East he had worked at the cabinetmaker's trade. He died in 1856. Mr. Oberthier foretold the coming of the Civil War from the trend of events, and some of his sons helped to fight the battles of that struggle. He married Miss Sarah Hubbard, a daughter of Moses Hubbard, who died in 1882, and they became the parents of the following children: Augusta E., who married J. B. Matherly and died at Paris, Texas; Mary, who married C. S. Hayden and lived her life in Rusk county; Henry L., who died in Comanche county, Texas; Ann, who became Mrs. R. R. Collier and died in Smith county; Ferdinand Drear, who died in Rusk county; Fred Harrison, who passed away here also; Telitha, who married Amos Johnson and died in Smith county; Moses, who died while in the Confederate army in 1864; Ben C., who died in Rusk county; Ed C., of this review; and Abigail, who married Isaac Cousins and died near Henderson.

Ed C. Oberthier was a youth during the struggle between the South and the North, and his education was somewhat interfered with by the war. He was taken into the army as a courier in Bird's Battalion for a year and served around Shreveport, at which point he was paroled. Upon his return home he took up farming and remained so engaged until 1894, then engaging in the harness and saddle business, his present vocation. Mr. Oberthier has left the manipulation of politics to others. He is a Democrat, but has aspired to no place of honor or profit, being content to devote his energies to making a good living, to live an honorable life and to maintain a good moral status in his community. He is a member of the Baptist church.

On August 5, 1869, Mr. Oberthier was married in Rusk county to Miss Margaret Gray, daughter of Sam Gray, who came to Texas from Tennessee at an early date. Mr. Oberthier suffered a severe loss in the death of his wife, which occurred June 24, 1912. She had been the mother of the following children: Henry, of Henderson, who married Miss Lola Rogers; Sam G., a resident of Henderson; Sallie, who is the wife of J. W. Young; Ferdinand Drear, of Kilgore, Texas, who married Josie Barton; Elizabeth A., who married Thomas D. Brooks, principal of the schools of Hillsboro; and Abbie C., who is the widow of Hugh C. Baldwin and resides in Henderson.

JOHN B. FEARS, M. D. For nearly twenty-eight years Dr. John B. Fears has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Garrison, Texas, having been the first physician to "hang out his shingle" in the new

town in 1886. During this long period he has won an acknowledged place in the confidence of the people as well as in the ranks of his profession, and his devotion to the best ethics of his honored calling has been no less marked than his high ideals of citizenship. Dr. Fears is a native of Troup county, Georgia, and was born November 17, 1844. He was reared in Coweta county, that state, received his early education at Newnan, and accompanied his parents by water to Shreveport from Mobile and to Mobile from Montgomery county, Alabama. He then came by the Morgan line of boats to New Orleans and by private conveyance to Nacogdoches county, reaching here in the fall of 1859 and engaging in farming some two and one-half miles from where the town of Garrison now stands. There his father died in 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was Oliver Porter Fears, a man of much learning and extensive information, who in 1851 and 1852 had been a merchant at Atlanta, Georgia. In 1853 he moved to Newnan and there carried on a mercantile business until coming to Texas, in 1859, following which he continued to devote himself to his farm during the remainder of his life. He was postmaster of Wonders postoffice under the Confederacy and was a stalwart secessionist. He continued postmaster there after the war and until the establishment of Garrison, the successor of Wonders. Mr. Fears was a stanch member of the Missionary Baptist church, belonged to the Masonic Chapter, and was a talented writer of articles for the newspapers or for various special occasions, being as well posted as any man of this section of the country on matters of general information.

James Fears, the grandfather of Dr. Fears, was born in Virginia and was one of four brothers who left the Old Dominion for other localities. One of these went to the state of Missouri and three to Georgia, and the grandfather settled in Morgan county, near Madison, in the latter state. Although his trade was that of a millwright, he was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life, and was so engaged at the time of his death in 1857, at the age of about eighty-two years. His forefathers were of the Irish blood and early became residents of Colonial Virginia. James Fears was married first in Georgia, and to this union there were born children as follows: Oliver Porter; Mary, who married Mr. Mathis and died in Morgan county, Georgia; Margaret, who married Mr. Davis and died in Georgia; and John, who died on his father's old farm. Mr. Fears was a second time married but they had no children.

Dr. Fears' mother was Sarah Ann Long, a daughter of Col. Henry Long, of Troup county, Georgia. Colonel Long was a farmer on a large scale and large slaveholder and gave his influence to the Confederacy, in the army of which he had four sons. He married Susan Battle Forsyth and reared William; Sarah Ann; James; John; Jesse; Lafayette; Martha, the wife of J. I. Callaway, of LaGrange, Georgia; Mariette, who married William Pullen, of the same place; and Camilla Mildred, who married James Cameron and resides near Jacksonville, Texas. Oliver P. and Sarah Ann Fears were the parents of the following children: Dr. William P., a physician of Appleby, Texas, who was captain of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Texas Consolidated Infantry, during the Civil war, was a graduate of the University of Louisiana, and married Emma Gilbert, by whom he had six children; John B., of this review; Susan Long, who married B. L. Jopling, of Garrison, Texas; Mary Emma, who married James Wilson, of Dallas; Rebecca, who is the widow of Dr. T. M. Attaway, and resides at Ardmore, Oklahoma; and Watson, who died in 1885 as a farmer, married Laura Jopling and had one child.

John B. Fears received his early education in the public schools of Newnan, Georgia, but in 1862 left his studies to enlist as a soldier in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Texas Consolidated Infantry, Col. William Ryan, Taylor's old regiment. He served in the Trans-Mississippi Department and his baptism of fire was received at Harrisburg, on the Ouachita river, following which he participated in the Manfield campaign, which comprised the engagements, bitterly contested, at Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou. After that campaign the command went to Houston and Richmond and was discharged at the latter place in June, 1865. Although Mr. Fears was in a number of bloody battles, he escaped wounds or capture, and returned to the pursuits of peace with an excellent military record. He immediately took up farming, as he was in sore financial straits and had to resort to real industry. During the day he would work in the field, and at night would pursue his medical studies, in this way securing the means and the preparation necessary to enter Tulane University, New Orleans. Becoming a student of that institution in 1873, he was graduated with the class of 1875, and at that time began practice in his home community. In the winter of 1879-80 he was a student in the Jefferson Medical Hospital of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after finishing his work resumed practice. Dr. Fears came to Garrison in 1886 as the first physician here, and the confidence he reposed in the future of the thriving little city has been fully vindicated. At this time he has an excellent practice among the city's most representative people, and is widely and favorably known in the profession, because of his strict adherence to its unwritten ethics.

Dr. Fears was married at Henderson, Texas, January 30, 1883, to Miss Lula W. Beall, daughter of Maj. Thaddeus F. Beall, who lived at Lafayette, Alabama. His wife was Carrie E. Boyd, and they had the following children: Lulu W.; Lillie, who became the wife of G. M. Scott; Walter, a resident of Lafayette, Alabama; Lucius, who died in that state; Kate, who also passed away there; Clester, who died unmarried; Frank, a resident of Tacoma, Washington; and Mrs. Laura Eva Kelly, of Garrison, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Fears have had children as follows: William Henry, a railroad man with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; John W., connected with the Temple Lumber Company, of Pineland, Texas; James Lewin, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma; Thaddeus A., who is a student in the public schools; and Carrie Lucile, also in the public school.

WALTER S. HAID. In recent years Wichita Falls has become one of the important railway centers of North Texas, and is already the headquarters and terminus for several lines comprised under the general system known as the "Wichita Falls Route." Naturally this development of railroads with the city as a center has brought to the local citizenship a number of railroad officials, and one of the best known and most popular of these is Walter S. Haid, who has been a resident of Wichita Falls since 1910, and was previously connected with railway work in St. Louis, Missouri.

Walter S. Haid was born at St. Louis, August 16, 1883, and is a young man with a very promising future in his present line of work. His father was the late Professor Fred W. Haid, a native of Germany, who came to America about 1853, first settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and afterwards taking up his residence in St. Louis, where he lived until his death in 1909. An educator, he was a man of exceptional ability and success in that field. When the Civil war broke out, like many of his compatriots, he enlisted for service in preserving the Union, and was with a Pennsylvania regiment. He went into the war as a private and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant. In politics he was always a Republican, and a member of the Methodist church. At the time of his death he had attained the age of seventy-one, and was highly esteemed in St. Louis for his long and noble work in education. His wife was Sophie Borner, a native of Memphis, Tennessee, and still living in St. Louis. Of the ten children seven are

still living, namely George F. Haid, who is assistant clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis; A. E. Haid, attorney for the Frisco Railway Company; E. A. Haid, assistant general attorney for the Cotton Belt Railroad Company; Fred H. Haid, clerk of the probate court at St. Louis; Emma, wife of W. D. Achuff, vice president of the Southern Railway Supply Company; Clara, wife of Robert Purviance, superintendent of the Ballard Snow Liniment Company; and Walter S., who is the youngest of the family.

His boyhood was spent in St. Louis, and from the public schools he continued his studies in the college with which his father was connected until he was about eighteen years old. For his first practical work he became a clerk in a retail grocery shop, starting at very small wages. At the age of eighteen he was with the Meyer Brothers Drug Company of St. Louis, and continued with that house for eighteen months. Next he was with the Blackwell & Willandy Book & Stationery Company in the same city, in a clerical capacity for one year. Following that came some experience with the Hydraulic Press Brick Company of St. Louis, and from that he entered the railway services in the general offices of the Frisco Railway at St. Louis, where during three and a half years he obtained the experience which fitted him for his more important promotions and services in Wichita Falls. In March, 1910, Mr. Haid came to Texas and became connected with the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway. At the present time Mr. Haid is serving as treasurer of this company, also secretary and treasurer of the Wichita Falls and Southern Railway Company, and altogether is secretary and treasurer of four corporations, conducted under the general management of the Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway Company.

In politics Mr. Haid is Independent as to local affairs and Republican in national matters. He has never sought nor filled any public office. His church is the Methodist. In 1906 at St. Louis he married Miss Helen May Day, a daughter of Harry Day, and a native of Illinois. They have no children.

Z. D. (Rho) Garrison. Among the names of prominent citizens of the Southwest few are better known and none held in more honor and respect than that of Garrison. The elder Garrisons were among the early settlers of the Lone Star state and acquired large business and real estate holdings. Their children have been prominent in various lines of business and financial life for nearly a half a century. In this connection it may not be inappropriate to sketch the career of one of the foremost citizens of Nacogdoches county, prominent in business, public and social life, Zadoc Devereaux Garrison, familiarly known all over this section of the state as "Rho" Garrison.

Mr. Garrison is a son of George M. Garrison and a grandson of Pierce Garrison. His father came to Texas in 1858 from the vicinity of Cedartown, Carroll county, Georgia, where he had been born in 1816, educated in the country schools and for a time engaged in farming. He was honored by serving as county judge of Carroll county. On coming to Texas he settled in the vicinity of Caledonia, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until accepting a contract to carry the mail from Henderson to Mount Enterprise and from the latter point to Center. He became active in the life of Mount Enterprise, to which place he moved from Caledonia, and for some time served in the capacity of justice of the peace of that community. He was a Democrat in his political views, kept himself at all times well posted upon affairs of a public nature, and was a great admirer of Henry Watterson. Although opposed to secession, he was a southern man at heart, owned several slaves, did what he could to aid the Confederacy, and furnished several sons for the army of the South. One of the most highly esteemed men of his community, he was widely known among his neighbors as Uncle George, and when he died December 23, 1883, at Mount Enterprise, the whole locality mourned. Mr. Garrison married Mary Ann Cosper, a daughter of Rev. Hamp Cosper, a Methodist minister of Georgia. The mother died in 1900, having had the following children: Capt. James H., whose record appears in the sketch of W. Y. Garrison, on another page of this work; Caleb Warner, who died as a soldier in the Confederate army; Elizabeth, who became the wife of E. M. Barrett, and is now a resident of the community of Concord, in Rusk county, Texas; Sarah, who married F. M. Rainbolt, of the same settlement; George H., who died near Garrison, in September, 1913, married Pattie Alexander and left eleven children; Robert F., of Garrison, married Sallie Watts and has ten children; Emily, who married A. S. Ellis, and died at Henderson, Texas, in 1880; Catherine, who married S. W. Strong and resides at Carthage, Texas; Nannie, who married J. T. Lacy, of the Concord community; William P., of Garrison, who married Mary Lacy and has four children; Carrie, who married J. W. King and has three children, and resides at Nacogdoches, Texas; and Zadoc Devereaux ("Rho"), of this review.

Rho Garrison was born September 13, 1864, and received good educational advantages, attending the public schools and Sam Houston Normal school, Huntsville, Texas. Following his graduation from that institution, he taught school for six years, beginning at "Trinity," near Pine Hill, in Rusk county, and spending the remaining years at Reed Mountain. Upon giving up his career as an educator, he entered the journalistic field at Garrison, establishing the *Headlight*, but after conducting it for about fifteen months abandoned the venture and went to Lufkin, where he founded the *Angelica County Press*. This publication continued for four months, when Mr. Garrison returned to Garrison to take charge of the *Signal*, with which he was successfully identified for a period of five years. From the newspaper field he associated himself with the mercantile business, becoming bookkeeper for a concern in Garrison until 1902, and in that year became successor of his nephew, William Y. Garrison, in the drug business, as a member of the firm of Garrison Drug Company, of which he is now the president and Ed M. Weatherly the secretary and treasurer. He has continued to experience steady advancement in business circles, and at this time is president of the Garrison Business Men's League, and as such is doing much to advance the interests of his community in a commercial way. He has also been prominent in public affairs as a member of the board of aldermen and of the board of school trustees. In political matters he takes an independent stand, although he has Democratic leanings and is a follower of the policies of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. His fraternal connections are with the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Yeomen. He is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and a member of the board of stewards of the church. His interest in the welfare of young men is shown by his connection with the council of the Boy Scouts of Nacogdoches county.

On October 14, 1891, Mr. Garrison was married at Garrison to Miss Anna Simpson, a daughter of Capt. A. I. Simpson, a pioneer farmer, stockman and millman of this county, who was born in the old town of Nacogdoches. He married Emma Kyle, and they became the parents of sixteen children, of whom Mrs. Garrison is the fourteenth child. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garrison: Albert, who upon his graduation from the Garrison High school entered the drug business with his father, with whom he is still associated; and Rhozine, a member of the class of 1914 in Garrison High school.

James Allen Kelly. Experience has taught that it is the energetic men who produce the most wonderful

effect upon others and themselves, who illustrate and enforce the lesson that a man perfects himself more by work than by reading—that it is life rather than literature, action rather than study, character rather than learning, that tends to make an individual successful and a benefit to mankind. Biographies of men who have succeeded in life are instructive and helpful to others; some of the best are very efficient teachers. The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, of patient purpose, earnest effort and steadfast integrity, exhibit in language not to be misunderstood what is the power of each to accomplish for himself, and eloquently illustrate the efficacy of self-respect and self-reliance in enabling men of the humblest rank to work out for themselves an honorable career and a satisfactory competency. In the record of the late James Allen Kelly there is found much to encourage the youth who is starting out to make his way in the worth without financial support or influential friends to assist him. Mr. Kelly was born near Concord, Rusk county, Texas, December 9, 1862, and was a son of Richard Kelly, who was a farmer of that community and came to Texas prior to the autbreak of the war between the South and the North. He died in 1871. Mr. Kelly married Miss Elizabeth Garrison, a daughter of George M. Garrison, who passed his late years at Mount Pleasant, Texas, and to this union there were born children as follows: Lizzie, who married John Pollard and died near Dallas, Texas; James Allen; George, of Rusk county; Robert, a resident of San Antonio; and Emma, who married James Hart, of Jacksonville, Texas.

James Allen Kelly grew up on the home farm near Concord, and, losing his father when but nine years old, began to shift for himself, saving his earnings until he had enough money to go to school at Kilgore and Huntsville, at the latter place attending Sam Houston Normal school. He then taught school for several years, thus amassing some little capital, with which he entered the mercantile business at Garrison, as a partner of the Dotson brothers, the firm style becoming Dotson, Kelly & Company, and his final connection was as a stockholder of Garrison, Langston & Company, of Garrison. He then engaged in the lumber business in Sabine county as a member of the Garrison-Norton Lumber Company, establishing a mill there, and subsequently as one of the Temple Lumber Company, the same plant with a new name. On closing out his interests there, he returned in Garrison and went into the tie and timber business with J. H. Garrison & Sons, and with this concern continued to be associated until the time of his demise, October 16, 1910. He had various other interests, pursuing farming with tenant labor and was one of the directors of the State Bank of Garrison. He was a sound money man and cast his ballot for McKinley for president in 1896, and in Texas was a strong Bailey supporter. He held no political office, yet always showed his good citizenship in matters of importance pertaining to his community. His religious belief was that of the Methodist church, and fraternally he was connected with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

On February 12, 1893, at Garrison, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Laura Exa Beall, daughter of Thaddeus F. and Carrie E. (Boyd) Beall, of Chambers county, Alabama, the former of whom died in 1898 and the latter in 1894. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly; Lucia Beall, who died at the age of four years; Lillie Lamerle, who is sixteen years old; James Alton, Francis Edwin and Ruby Aileen. Mr. Kelly's house, the finest in Garrison, is an excellent example of the modern builder's art. It was erected by him, the lumber being selected as he found choice material at his own mill, and the entire structure is finished in bird's-eye maple and curly pine.

Capt. Thomas Smith Garrison. One of the distinguished pioneers of Timpson, and vice-president and active manager of the Guaranty State Bank of this city, is Thomas Smith Garrison, who has been a resident of Texas since 1867. His life here has spanned the domain of merchandise, entered materially into the field of agriculture and has been a positive force in banking and in every other avenue of urban development wherein money and business sagacity play an important part. He erected one of the first store buildings in Timpson and built the first good residence of the place, which habitation has housed him during these last twenty-eight years and stands a monument to his foresight and thrift today. Mr. Garrison was born in Carroll county, Georgia, May 17, 1837, and is a son of James F. Garrison and a grandson of Caleb Garrison. His father was born in Carroll county, Georgia, and was a man of means, owning numerous slaves before the war between the South and the North. He served as a soldier during the Mexican War and was of Irish lineage, his ancestors being among the citizenship of the Georgia colony even before the Revolution. James F. Garrison married Miss Abigail Bonner and died in 1860, at the age of sixty-five years. The mother came to Texas during the war, in order to be as near as possible to her sons, and died at Caledonia. The children born to her and her husband were: Sen. Caleb J., who died in Cherokee county, Texas; Zadoc B., who was one of the founders of Garrison, Nacogdoches county, Texas, where he died as a farmer and left a family; Ann, who married S. A. Willis, and is a widow living at Timpson; Mandeville, who married Hubbard Carter, and makes her home at Timpson; John, who met his death as a Confederate soldier at the battle of Atlanta; T. Smith, of this review; James F., who died in Rusk county as a farmer; Maria, who married Jerome Johnson and resides at Garrison, Texas; Ruth, who is Mrs. S. Daniel, of Cushing, Texas; and William B., a resident of Hondo, Texas.

Thomas Smith Garrison received his education in the public schools and completed his literary training at Carrollton College, Georgia. It was his intention of becoming a merchant, and was preparing to enter business when the war broke out between the northern and southern states and he joined a Georgia regiment of Confederate volunteers. Soon, however, he secured his transfer to Company G, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Hones, as his three brothers were with this organization and he wished to be with them. The regiment went directly to the front, east of the Mississippi river, and joined the Tennessee army at Tullahoma. Mr. Garrison participated in the battle of Chickamauga and took part in the Atlanta campaign, where he was in the trenches forty days and nights, practically, and ended his connection with that heroic defense of Atlanta at Jonesboro. His regiment then returned to Tennessee under General Hood, and Mr. Garrison took part in the awful slaughter at Franklin, Tennessee, where so many gallant Confederate generals met their deaths, among them the brave Patrick Cleburne. This engagement closed the work Mr. Garrison did for the Confederacy as a soldier, and he was paroled a few days later at Atlanta after the surrender of Lee and reached home in April, 1865.

Mr. Garrison's return to his native heath and to old scenes was not inspiring. The former servants of the family were freed and gone, the provisions destroyed and the fences down, and a dilapidated condition in general prevailed. He did not resume farming, but got a pair or mules together and engaged in teaming from Atlanta to Bowden, Georgia, and made sufficient money in this way to provide him with sustenance for his family and to bring him out to Texas and buy him a tract of frontier land, which he possessed, and which he as readily abandoned when the floods came and bereft him of the reward of his toil. Having come to the Lone Star state by wagon, with his small family and those of his brothers-in-law, Richard Avery and Hubbard Carter, he himself went out to Hayes county and bought land on

he San Marcus river. He was of the poorer class of settlers but had industry with him and an experience of four years in the Confederate army, two qualities which could be depended upon to go far in any kind of a legitimate venture. He had made two good crops near San Marcus, but the loss of the second one just as it was about ready to harvest, by the flood of that stream, reduced him again to the verge of poverty and he loaded his family and effects into his wagon and started back to Georgia. Reaching Caledonia, where his brothers lived, he was induced to engage in the merchandise business by them, one of the brothers furnishing half the capital, under the understanding that he was to receive half of the profits. After five years Mr. Garrison paid this brother $10,000 for his share of the business and continued a prosperous trade for almost another dozen years. Being but eight miles from the railroad when the Houston, East & West Texas Railway built through, he decided to establish himself at Timpson, and, as above stated, was one of the first to move here. He opened a store at Timpson in a frame store of his own construction and subsequently erected a brick house upon the same site. He engaged in business under the firm style of Garrison & Avery, his partner being his nephew, and the business subsequently changed to Garrison, Avery & Company, and about 1894 Mr. Garrison became the sole proprietor of the enterprise, treating his partners as liberally as he had treated his brother at Caledonia. In 1904 he sold his business to A. F. Bryan and turned his attention to banking. Mr. Garrison organized the First National Bank of Timpson with a capital of $25,000, and was president of the institution while it existed. The Guaranty State Bank succeeded the first institution, with a capital of $25,000, and he was chosen president of the latter bank, a position which he held until he voluntarily yielded it to T. C. Whiteside, while the institution was still in the experimental stage, and took the active vice-presidency of it himself.

While a merchant at Caledonia, Mr. Garrison became a farmer, and has continued to buy land in Shelby and Rusk counties. His princely dominion of 10,000 acres responds to the touch of some fifty families in the cultivation of 2,000 acres which he has caused to come under the plow, and he has erected enough buildings over his holdings to house all the people who raise his cotton, corn, cane and potatoes. His farming has not been without an eye to the best results possible from his land and his efforts at intensive cultivation have demonstrated that a single acre of land would produce seventy bushels of corn in the face of three extended drouths. He has encouraged the raising of Jersey cows and the breeding of fancy mules.

In the building of the Texas & Gulf Railway, extending from Carthage through Timpson, Mr. Garrison actually financed the road and formed an important factor in its management until it became a part of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad system. At this time he is one of the directors of the Timpson & Henderson Railway Company. He has been a factor in the local manufacture of pine lumber in Rusk county for many years and in addition to other numerous enterprises has been so intimately and conspicuously identified with the building of Timpson as to be rightfully termed "the father of the city." He is one of the few members of the Methodist church of Timpson and has been one of its official board always, so to speak. He found a large part of the cost of construction of the new house of worship and his liberality is counted on for the achievement of every helpful enterprise in the life of his town.

Mr. Garrison's connection with politics has been active until recent years. His belief in Democratic policies has been constant since he became a voter, although his aspirations for public office have been few. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Texas in 1896, and was chairman of the finance committee of the house and reported out all the appropriation bills of that session. In 1908, he went before the people of the state in the primary as a candidate for state treasurer and went to the state convention with enough instructed men to nominate him, but the manipulation of the ringsters caused him to lose the coveted honor there. In his relation to fraternal work, Mr. Garrison served many years as district deputy grand master of the Masonic fraternity of his district, served as grand dictator of the Knights of Honor and supreme representative of the order for two years. He has been a member of the general conference of the Methodist church for twenty-eight years, has attended annual conferences for forty years, has helped elect preachers and bishops of the church and has witnessed the coming and going of phalanxes of both, and has been chairman of the finance committee of the general conference for a period of more than twenty years.

Mr. Garrison was married June 10, 1860, to Miss Lizzie Avery, a daughter of William and Harriet (Espy) Avery, of Georgia. Their children are as follows: Mollie, who died as Mrs. Alford; John T., who was a student of Vanderbilt University, and is a law graduate of the University of Texas, married Minta Hicks, and is in the law firm of Baker, Potts, Parker & Garwood, of Houston; Persis, who is the wife of A. C. Vinson, of Georgetown, Texas; and Adele, who is Mrs. C. E. Sanford, of Caledonia, Texas.

Charles Cavendish Comer, M. D. A resident of Carthage since 1892, Dr. Comer has been an able and hard working physician in Texas for more than a quarter of a century, and has left a good record wherever he has lived. Born in Halifax county, Virginia, September 3, 1857, Dr. Comer entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Virginia, at the age of thirteen, spent two years in student life there, the following two years with his father in the tobacco business at home, then four years at Clover Academy, where he graduated in 1878, and then until he could get his bearings and definitely determine his course in life, he resumed the tobacco business for a time. Choosing medicine for his life work, he started to study with Dr. Carden, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1886, and after three years of practice in his home county moved to Trinity county, Texas, and three years later to his present home in Panola county. Dr. Comer took post graduate courses at the New Orleans Polyclinic in 1895, at his Alma Mater, in Baltimore, in 1900, and in 1910 was a student in the Post-Graduate School of Medicine at New York. In that way he has kept thoroughly abreast of the progress in medical science, and is one of the best equipped men in his profession in east Texas. Dr. Comer is a former president of the Panola County Medical Society, and belongs to the Texas State Society. He was a member of the Medical Examining Board of the Fourth Judicial District for ten years. He was brought up in the faith of the Democratic party, but there has never been any disposition in any members of the family to enter the political arena, and run for office. He is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, and belongs to the Baptist Church, which has been the regular religious faith of nearly all the family.

The doctor's grandfather was Thomas Comer, a Halifax county planter, born there and descended from one of three Rhode Island brothers, who were of English stock, and who distributed themselves through the South, the first settling in Halifax county, the second in North Carolina, and the third in Alabama. Thomas Comer married a Miss Dunkley, who was descended from the Holcombs, a house of fighters. Thomas Comer died during the Civil war. John J. Comer, the father of Dr. Comer was a successful slave holding planter in his early life. He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, December 8, 1829, got an academic education and spent his life on the farm. He was identified with the cause of the south, during the Rebellion, and several of his brothers were

also soldiers, in the army of northern Virginia. John J. Comer married Miss Sue Osborn, a daughter of William Osborn, of an old and distinguished family of Virginia. Her grandfather Osborn was a ship builder, a Scotchman, and owned a shipyard in Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. John J. Comer died in 1906 at sixty-five years of age. Her children were: Dr. Charles C.; John of Cuero, Texas, a Baptist minister; William of Prince Edward county, Virginia; Henry, who lives in Davies county, Kentucky; Pearl, the wife of Mr. Mays, of Mount Carmel, Illinois; Sue, wife of Fred Friedenstein, a railroad man of Centralia, Illinois; Frank, a resident of Virginia; Edward, whose home is in Pittsylvania county, Virginia; and Anna, wife of Charles Weaver, of Prince Edward county, Virginia.

Dr. Comer in Trinity county, in 1891, married Miss Maggie Webb, a daughter of Dr. C. O. Webb, of Crockett, Texas. Mrs. Comer was born September 14, 1868, and died October 23, 1904. Her children were Anasue, who graduated from Baylor University in 1912, with the degree of Bachelor of Literature, and is now a teacher in the Overton schools; Mary Nunn, a student in the College at Rusk; Theo and Charles, attending Carthage high school. For his second wife, Dr. Comer married in Crockett, in 1905, Miss Amelia Miller, a daughter of Col. S. A. Miller.

THOMAS P. WHITIS. The present county surveyor of Hale county is exceptionally qualified to fill the position to which he has been twice returned by the county citizenship. Mr. Whitis is a civil engineer by profession, and his long and thorough experience enables him to give the highest grade of service in the duties of his present incumbency.

A native of Texas, Thomas P. Whitis was born and reared in Austin, the date of his birth being February 5, 1875. His parents were Charles W. and Florence R. Whitis, the father a native of New York State, who came to Texas just prior to the Civil war. He first located at Lockhart, subsequently moved to Austin, where he was engaged in the cotton business, buying and shipping large quantities of this staple to Mexico and other foreign markets. After the war he and Jas. H. Raymond engaged in private banking at Austin, having bought out the interest of the Swenson Bros. They conducted their business along successful lines until the death of Mr. Whitis in 1877. His wife was a native of Tennessee, came to Texas with her parents, who located at Lockhart, where she was educated and where she met her husband. She lived at Austin until her death in 1905 at the age of sixty-six.

The youngest of the nine children in his father's family, Thomas P. Whitis, during his early years had a primary education in the public schools of Austin, and later was a student in the State University in his home city. He took the scientific course, giving special attention to civil engineering. On leaving the university in 1899, he obtained his first practical experience in the Federal government service, the geological survey, being stationed in the eastern division of Texas for several years. Resigning, he took a place with the First National Bank at Austin, and at the end of a year and a half decided that he was not fitted for a banking career, and once more resumed his favorite vocation of engineering. On leaving the bank in Austin, he went out to west Texas and was at Pecos for some time. From there he went to El Paso, continuing in the same line of work in 1907, and was then called back to his native city to accept the position of assistant city engineer, which he retained until 1908. In the latter year Mr. Whitis became a resident of Plainview in Hale county. He came here to become deputy county surveyor under Col. Smyth, and after Col. Smyth's resignation from the office, he served out the unexpired term by appointment. At the first general election he was the choice of the people for the office, and in 1912 was re-elected. Mr. Whitis has advocated and still advocates a complete re-survey of Hale county. He has proposed the matter several times since he entered office, and the reasons for such work are obvious necessity. As he says, many mistakes have been made in the earlier surveys, and these cannot be remedied too soon in order to avoid the complication in titles, and the numerous lawsuits over land which are now being fought out every session of the county court. The expense to the county for such a survey would not be greater than ten thousand dollars, and it would save probably that amount in two or three years of lawing among the private owners of land.

Mr. Whitis is the owner of a fine body of land comprising one section in Lynn county, and he plans to develop this in the near future. Mr. Whitis is a Democrat, and is a master Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the Capital City on February 6, 1902, Mr. Whitis married Miss Mary Key, daughter of Hon. W. M. Key, her father being chief justice of the court of appeals at Austin, and one of the most eminent men in Texas. No children have been born to their marriage. Mr. Whitis is practically a self-made man. He started out in life with scarcely any asset, paid his own way through school, and then found or created his opportunities for successive advancement. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is especially popular in Hale county. He has a great fondness for outdoor life, as would be appropriate for one in his profession. At Plainview he resides in a modest home of his own, enjoys every needful comfort, and he and his wife are very popular in the social circles of the town and county.

THOMAS F. HULL. At one time sheriff, county judge, prominent in the law and in business affairs, Judge Thomas F. Hull has for more than forty years been actively identified with Panola county, and represents one of the oldest and most honored names in this section of the state. His father was the late Edwin Sealy Hull, whose death in Carthage a few years ago removed one of the notable old-timers, and a character in the business and social life of the county. He gave to the county an example of citizenship that is worthy the emulation of the generations of the present. Edwin Sealy Hull was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, September 19, 1818, a son of Henry Sealy Hull, who was born in England, a son of Henry Hull. Henry Hull married Eleanor Sealy, and their son Samuel was the founder of the New York City family of Hulls. Henry Sealy Hull was an English soldier under Wellington during the last struggles with Napoleon, and was in the battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815. In that historic engagement he was wounded by a saber cut across the hand. Before his recovery from this wound he and his brothers Samuel and Edwin took ship at Bristol, England, bound for the United States. The vessel was wrecked off Cape Hatteras, and Henry Sealy Hull saved himself by subsisting three days on a rock and then swam ashore and finally reached Greenwood, North Carolina, where he settled. In 1817 he married Eleanor Webb, a daughter of Billie and Hester Webb, who lived near Clarksville at Scotland Neck. Henry S. Hull had children: Edwin Sealy; Nancy A., born April 26, 1820; Thomas P., born February 27, 1823; Jane Garland, born in 1825, and died young; Helen, born in 1826, and died young; Sarah, born March 19, 1828, and died young; Nancy Ann, who married William Dean, and died in Carthage, Texas, September 7, 1895. Henry Sealy Hull, Sr., lived out his life about Greenwood, North Carolina, and died March 19, 1829. He was a tailor, and was about forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He never knew what became of his ship-wrecked brothers, but his son Henry S. discovered that Samuel Hull left a family and a good estate in New York City and that his family subsequently became extinct and many claimants appeared for the property.

Edwin Sealy Hull had the care of his mother and the younger children, and when nearing his majority he went to Raleigh, and learned the tailor's trade. While there he joined a reading circle of young men, who met several nights in the week to read Shakespeare. A young tailor named Johnson was invited to read with them, but he declined, and it was learned afterwards that his refusal was due to his inability to read. This young man later married a milliner, who became mistress of the White House, when her husband became president of the United States, as the successor of President Lincoln.

Edwin S. Hull worked at his trade as a tailor for a number of years. At Scotland Neck Lodge No. 102, in 1839, he was made a Free-Mason, took the degrees in Odd Fellowship in 1850, being the oldest member of that order in Texas at the time of his death, and joined the Methodist church in 1860, and was thereafter one of its active and influential leaders.

On November 25, 1841, Edwin S. Hull married Sarah S. Young, a daughter of James and Olivia Jesabel Young, in Scotland Neck. They subsequently located in Marion, North Carolina, where Edwin S. Hull conducted a hotel and a store and owned several farms. In 1857 he became security for a merchant at Marion, whose subsequent failure cost Mr. Hull his business, his farm, his negroes, and took away practically all the accumulations of years. In the winter of 1857, he came out to Texas, and bought land at Woods Post Office in Panola county. There he built a store, and his first contribution to church effort in Texas, was his assistance in erecting a church. In 1858 his family came on to Texas, and he was a well known merchant at Woods until the war came on.

In his political views Edwin S. Hull was in full sympathy with the southern cause. On November 19, 1863, Governor Murrah commissioned him captain and assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence of the Fourth Battalion of Texas State Troops, in the Fourth Brigade. Before leaving home to participate in the events of the service, he bought horses and fitted out his neighbors with mounts, and such other equipment as a soldier needs when in active service. While at home during the war, Mr. Hull exercised much thought and paid much attention to looking after the comfort of the families of soldiers, and of those distressed by the war. He held his commission in the army until the close of the war, and then returned to Panola county. For one season in 1866 he bought cotton and did merchandising at Woods Post Office. In the meantime he had become badly involved in debt to New Orleans merchants, and finally arranged terms of payment with them, so that he was able to gradually meet his obligations and finally satisfied every one of his creditors. For two terms Edwin S. Hull served as county treasurer of Panola county. From Woods Post Office, he transferred his operations to Carthage, when he bought the William H. Watson place in that town, and was thereafter a resident of the county seat. At Carthage he associated himself with Allen H. Baker in merchandising, and conducted the business several years. After that his son, J. H. L. Hull, became a partner, and finally the senior member retired from the firm and laid down the active pursuits which he had carried on so honorably and so successfully for years. The children of Edwin S. Hull were as follows: James Henry L., deceased; Thomas F., of Carthage; Emily Ann, who married B. M. Baker; Sarah Ellen, who married I. Thuston Thompson; Edwin Alonzo, a farmer of Panola county; Charles Francis, of Carthage; and Miss Minnow Sealy Hull, of Carthage, living at the old homestead.

Thomas Fulton Hull was born March 18, 1848, in Marion, North Carolina, and when ten years of age accompanied the family to Texas. His education was supplied largely under the instruction of Rev. James H. Scates at Woods Postoffice. He then attended Austin Academy at Huntsville, during 1865, and later attended the Looney Institute at Gilmer. In the years following the war he read law, and was admitted to the bar in Carthage in 1871 by Judge J. B. Williamson, the Republican appointee of the Reconstruction regime. He then took up practice at Carthage, and continued it until about twenty years ago, when he moved to Denver, Colorado, and was a practicing lawyer, and also did prospecting and mining for two years. In his early practice at Carthage, he was associated with Judge Hazlewood, who was subsequently district judge.

Judge Hull has always been a Democrat, and when scarcely of age was appointed sheriff of Panola county. He refused to subscribe to the "iron-clad" oath, provided by the Federal authorities for all civil officials in the South. His service as sheriff was during a time when public order was maintained largely through a display of force, and when the country was overrun with fugitives from justice, and men who were traveling arsenals. After leaving the sheriff's office, he spent two years in merchandising at Pine Hill in Rusk county, and then began his career at the bar. During the nineties Judge Hull was elected county judge, and gave four years of efficient service in that office. Since 1898, he has practically abandoned his law practice. A few years ago he compiled a set of abstract books for Panola county.

Judge Hull has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, and as district deputy grand master organized lodges at Center, Beckville, and Clayton. Since early youth his membership has been with the Methodist Episcopal church, and at one time he was active in Sunday school work. He has contributed toward the improvement of local farming activities, having introduced blooded hogs and cattle to the county, and brought the second Jersey bull into this vicinity. He was one of the first to venture into the truck farming business, demonstrating the adaptability of the county for that branch of agriculture, but his example has never had a great following in this part of Texas. He was elected president of the Panola County Fruit & Truck Growers' Association on its organization some years ago.

Judge Hull was first married on January 7, 1873, to Miss Clara M. Ross, the only daughter of Dr. J. W. Ross, who came to Texas from Milford, Michigan, where Mrs. Hull was born February 4, 1852. She died February 20, 1895. Her living children are: John R., a farmer in Panola county, and who married Emma Roquemore and has children Clara and Ralph; Dr. Marvin R., a dentist at Hico, Texas, who married Miss Kate Kirkley; and Cory Hull, who is a farmer in Panola county. Judge Hull married for his second wife, Mrs. Ada (Lundy) Morgan. Her children by her previous marriage were Gus and James Morgan, both business men in Carthage.

Capt. James P. Forsyth. Probably no citizen of Panola county is better known than Captain Forsyth, whose record covers more than fifty years of history, beginning with his service in the war as a Confederate soldier, with many years of activity in the country as a rancher, and concluding with a service of eighteen years as sheriff. His home has been in Carthage, since January 1, 1881, when he moved in from the country to assume his duties as sheriff. Captain Forsyth is one of the few veterans of the Civil war yet in active business life and is a character among the interesting figures of Panola county.

James P. Forsyth was born in Shelby county, Texas, in 1840, a son of James Forsyth, who was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1789, and came to Texas in 1819, crossing the Sabine River at Logansport, and settling in what became later Shelby county. James Forsyth was one of three children. He had a brother John, who died in Harris county, Texas, and a sister, Mrs. Peggy McFadden, wife of Samuel McFadden, and she died near old

Pulaski, which at one time was the county seat of Panola county. James Forsyth's first settlement was on a farm in Shelby county, and there he married Dorcas Latham, a daughter of King Latham, who came to Texas among the pioneers of the Republic. James Forsyth died in 1867, and his wife passed away in 1876 at the age of seventy-five. They operated a small farm, and before the war owned some eight to ten darkies. His farm in later years, and where he died, was on the site of Beckville, and he located there after he had been forced to leave Shelby county in 1842, because of his refusal to take sides in the Regulator-Moderator War, moving first to Houston county, and then to Panola county. When he was called upon to do jury service in those early times, he rode his horse to Pulaski, and it was a day's journey to the nearest market town. James and Dorcas Forsyth had the following children: John, who died in Coryell county, Texas, leaving a family; William, who died in Oklahoma; Margaret, who married first Rev. W. T. Hammons, and second J. P. Foster, and died near Tatum, Texas; James King, who died in Panola county, leaving a family; Amanda, who married J. H. Wommack, and died near Sulphur, Oklahoma; Samuel, who died unmarried in Carthage; Caroline, Mrs. E. L. Roquemore, living at Beckville; Nelson, who died in Carthage unmarried.

James P. Forsyth was a farmer at Beckville, when the war between the states broke out. Up to that time he had acquired a meagre education, largely in the fundamentals, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Volunteering in the Confederate service, he joined Company F of the Tenth Texas Cavalry under Captain W. D. Craig and Col. Lock. The regiment was dismounted at Des Arc, Arkansas, and crossed the Mississippi River to join the army of the Tennessee. Mr. Forsyth participated in Corinth at Richmond, Kentucky, and at Murphrysboro, he caught a minnie-ball in his right arm below the elbow, and went to the hospital with a broken bone. He was on duty in the Chickamauga battle on September 19, 1863, and had previously participated at Jackson, in the relief of Vicksburg. Later he went to the defense of Atlanta, and beginning with Resaca was under the command of Joe Johnston in the One Hundred Days' Fighting that led up to the fall of Atlanta. He was in General Hood's command which at eleven o'clock at night, leaving Atlanta to its fate, started north and fought at Tilton, Altoona, Decatur, fighting negro troops at the latter place, missed the battle of Franklin, and was in the great conflict at Nashville. What was left of Hood's army after Nashville divided, and the Tenth Texas went with French's division to Mobile to the aid of Forts Blakely and Spanish, and after several days' fighting witnessed the fall of both of those posts, and then retreated towards Meridian, Mississippi, where Exter's Texas Brigade surrendered to General Canby, and the troops of the regiment were paroled on May 8, 1865. Eight days later Mr. Forsyth reached home in Texas. At the battle of New Hope Church he was shot in the thigh and at Altoona he was shot through the ankle. Of the one hundred and fifty-four men of Company F, who went away to war, only four returned in a body when the conflict ended. The year of his return home from the war was concluded with his marriage on December 21, when Sallie Brashear became his wife. She was a daughter of R. H. Brashear who came to Texas from Columbiana, Alabama, and whose wife was Catherine Stewart. Mrs. Forsyth was born in Shelby county, Alabama, in 1841. After their marriage they started life on a farm at Becksville, where Mr. Forsyth owned a portion of what is now the townsite. That was his home until 1875, in which year he secured a tract of land in the woods on Martin's Creek, and there started the task of clearing up a new farm. His active career as a farmer was closed in 1880, by his election in November of that year to the office of sheriff. He had for years been one of the popular citizens of the county, and his well known efficiency in every enterprise marked him as a man thoroughly fitted for that responsible office. In the following January he moved his family to Carthage, and continued to perform the duties of sheriff for ten consecutive years, having been reelected at the end of each term. Those ten years gave him a broad experience in various phases of crime. The incursions of thieves, the menace of "pistol-toting" and the troublesome free negro gave the sheriff's office ample opportunity to try its efficiency. Captain Forsyth had more than one encounter with the unruly element of Panola county population. In 1890 the Captain was not a candidate for election, but in 1892 was returned to the office and served another four years. After that he was out of office and looking after his private affairs for six years. His candidacy was again urged, and he was elected sheriff for the eighth time and reelected making another four years of consecutive service. When he retired it was with the record of eighteen years in office, and there are few sheriffs in Texas, whose length of service has been for a longer time. Captain Forsyth was an enthusiastic member of the Sheriffs Association of Texas, and still maintains his place in that order.

Captain Forsyth left the public service for good in 1906. He is now a notary public and conveyancer, does collecting, trades in stock and land, conducts his ranch on the Sabine River, and often acts by appointment as assignee of estates. He is captain of the Carthage Camp of United Confederate Veterans, and has always taken an active interest in the reunions of the old soldiers of the grey and attends the meetings regularly. Of the three children born to Mr. Forsyth and wife, only one survives, Richard A., a veterinary and liveryman in Carthage. This son married Augusta Cox, and has a son, Reed, and one daughter Norma.

BERT KING. One of the most promising of the young attorneys of Seymour, Texas, is Bert King, the present county attorney. He is a native of Texas and has spent all of his life in the state, in consequence of which he is very loyal to her interests and to her people. Although he has been in practice only a very short time Mr. King has won favorable comment for the way in which he has handled his cases, and his attractive personality has won for him a large circle of friends.

Bert King was born in Hood county, Texas, on the 23rd of December, 1884. His father, Samuel M. King, is also a native of Texas. He has been a farmer all of his life and now resides in Morgan Mill, Texas. He married Miss Elizabeth Meek, who was a native of this state. She grew up and was married and has spent all of her life in Texas. Both Mr. and Mrs. King are active members of the Baptist church. Of the seven children born to Samuel King and his wife, Bert King was the third child and the eldest son. One of his brothers, Beverly W. King is the youngest county superintendent of schools in Texas. He lives in Young county and at the time of taking office was just twenty-two years of age.

The public schools of Texas furnished the early education of Bert King and after completing this elementary work, Mr. King taught for two years. With the proceeds of his two years as a teacher he now entered college at Stephensville, Texas, completing the course here offered at the age of twenty-three. He again became a teacher and for four years followed pedagogy as a profession. During the last two years he had studied law, and he then matriculated in the law department of the Texas University, where he attended until he passed the bar examination. He then came to Seymour and took up the practice of law. In November, 1912, he was elected county attorney and is now filling this office.

Mr. King is a member of the Democratic party and has been quite active in party affairs. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In the fraternal world Mr. King is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America

W. N. Towry

nd the Woodmen of the World. He has been both clerk nd consul in the latter order.

Mr. King was married on the 24th of December, 1905, o Miss Cressie Cantrell, of Morgan Mill, Texas. Mrs. King is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Cantrell, of Morgan Mill. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. King, as follows, Maxine, Lucile, and Kendrick.

Dr. David K. Jamison, since he entered actively nto his chosen field of work, has made appreciable advance and is counted properly among the coming young physicians of the county. He has been located in Denison since 1912, and is already securely established n his profession here. He is a native son of the state, born at Whitesboro, on September 28, 1886, and is a son of F. G. Jamison and Amanda C. (Quillen) Jamison. The father was born in Mississippi and the mother is a Texas born woman.

In 1873, F. G. Jamison came to Texas and located in Whitesboro, where he was long engaged in the merchandise business, or for about twenty-five years, and he was reckoned among the successful and prosperous men of the town. He was a Confederate veteran, having served with Forrest's cavalry, being on the skirmishing line through practically all his service, which extended over the last two years of the war. He is still living at Whitesboro, though he has retired from the mercantile business, and is now president of the City Bank of that place. The mother, too, still lives and enjoys comparative health and strength. They were the parents of four children, and of that little family, Dr. Jamison is the youngest but one.

David K. Jamison had his early education in the public schools of Whitesboro, and after finishing the high school he entered the Carlisle Military Academy at Arlington, Texas, and was there graduated in 1905. The following year he entered the University of Texas, and four years later he was graduated from the medical department with the degree of M. D. For a year thereafter Dr. Jamison served as house surgeon at the St. Mary's Infirmary, going from there to Las Esperano, Coahuila, Mexico, where he remained in practice until 1912, when he returned to his native state and coming to Denison, settled here in medical practice. In Mexico, in addition to his private practice, Dr. Jamison was local surgeon for the National Railways of Mexico for about a year, and he has been division surgeon here for the M. K. & T. Railroad since he located here.

Dr. Jamison is a Democrat, and in his fraternal affiliations is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and has membership in the Waples Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, South, of this city.

On September 1, 1912, Dr. Jamison was married in Sherman, Texas, to Miss Bessie Bond, a daughter of W. H. and Rebecca Bond. Mr. Bond, who was for a number of years the traveling representative of a southern grocery house, died in 1912, while the mother still lives in Sherman.

Bunyan Haynes Towery. The efficient and popular incumbent of the office of county and district clerk of Hale county, Bunyan Haynes Towery, has held his present position since 1910, and in the discharge of his official duties has proved himself capable, painstaking and thoroughly efficient, an ideal public servant. Born May 14, 1871, at Texarkana, Arkansas, he is the son of John Johnson and Molly Elizabeth (Oats) Towery.

The Towery family was founded in Texas by the paternal grandfather of Mr. Towery, a bell maker by trade, who came to this State during the early thirties, and here continued to reside during the remainder of his life, meeting with a tragical death. John Johnson Towery was born in Bowie county, Texas, and for many years has been engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he has met with unquestioned success. He has long been prominent and influential in Democratic politics, has served in various high offices of a county, township or government character, and at this time is living at Texarkana, Texas, where he is acting in the capacity of justice of the peace. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. She was born in Texas, a daughter of Doctor Oats, a pioneer Texas physician from Alabama, and early settler of Victory county. Mrs. Towery died at Texarkana, in 1910, aged sixty-four years. She was the mother of eight children, of whom five are still living, and Bunyan Haynes was the third.

Bunyan H. Towery received a public school education in Texarkana, following which he attended the State University of Arkansas, and was graduated from that institution at the age of twenty-three years. In the meantime he had passed some years on a farm, and in the fall of 1893 came to Western Texas and located in Swisher county, where he engaged in the stock raising business. He was thus engaged successfully until 1901, when he disposed of his interests and his stock and removed to Plainview, and here established himself in the livery business. Four years later he sold his business and became agent and operator for the Santa Fe Railway and the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the spring of 1910 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of county and district clerk and in the election which followed proved to be the people's choice. He is now serving his second term, having been re-elected to office in November, 1912, and is showing himself to be able and trustworthy. He is a popular member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Plainview, Texas, Lodge No. 1175, B. P. O. E., and Plainview Council, No. 489, Modern Order of Preatorians. With his family, he attends the Christian Church.

On January 7, 1897, Mr. Towery was married in Swisher county, Texas, to Miss Mary E. Lindsay, who was born in Texas, daughter of George H. Lindsay, an old pioneer settler, farmer and buffalo hunter of Parker county. Three children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Towery: Ross Warren, who was born in Swisher county in 1898; Ruth Elaine, born in Swisher county in 1900; and Howard Almont, born at Plainview, in 1905.

It is due to the conscientious efforts of men of Mr. Towery's type that the affairs of Hale county are in such excellent condition. His signal services have been helpful in advancing various movements for the benefit of the community, and his record in office is one of which he may well be proud. During his long residence in Texas he has formed a wide acquaintance among all classes of men, and counts numerous friends of all conditions and political creeds.

Cyrus Morgan Kirk has been a railroad man since the minor beginnings of his successful career. More than thirty years ago he was in the telegraph office at Denison as a cub operator, and practically all his work and service have been identified with that important railway center of North Texas. Efficiency and fidelity have been dominant traits in his record as a railroader, and he has enjoyed the confidence of his superiors through many years.

Born October 8, 1856, at Leavenworth, Kansas, Cyrus Morgan Kirk is a son of N. A. Kirk, whose native state was Kentucky, and who was a railroad and general contractor. About 1872 the father came to Texas and located in Denison, which had just recently become a railroad terminus, and in that city served for some time as a foreman in the employ of the Houston & Texas Central Railway. Later he moved to Colorado, where he died about 1880. His wife was Louisa Kirk, who is still living and active for her age.

Of the three children, Cyrus M. was the oldest, and his early education was acquired chiefly in the public schools of Kansas City, Kansas. He was a boy when

the family located at Denison, and in the offices of the Houston and Texas Central in that city he learned the art of telegraphy, and in October, 1880, became a full fledged operator. In May, 1889, he was promoted to the position of cashier for the company at Denison, and since August, 1905, has held the responsible position of agent.

Denison is the northern terminal of the Houston and Texas Central in Texas, and is therefore a point for concentration and the handling of a great amount of railway business, much of which devolves upon Mr. Kirk. When he first knew Denison it had only two railroad lines, one from the south, the Houston and Texas Central, and the "Katy" line from the North. He has witnessed a wonderful growth in the city, both in population and in economic and commercial wealth, and has always maintained a public spirited attitude in relation to the community.

Mr. Kirk has always voted and worked for the good of the Democratic party. In Masonry he stands high, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Denison Chamber of Commerce. He has never married, and lives at 605 W. Chestnut Street with his sister, Mrs. J. L. Drake, a widow. He has one other sister in Texas, Mrs. Kate K. West, whose husband, J. G. West, has for some years been an engineer in the services of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Mr. Kirk takes an occasional vacation from his duties at Denison and usually travels in the east, visiting the larger cities, and a few years ago made an extended trip through Canada.

James Hampton Fennell: Among the contractors of Northern Texas who have built up well-earned reputations for business reliability and whose work in the construction of many of their community's most substantial buildings has been of a character to leave its impress on their section for many years to come, James Hampton Fennell holds a deservedly high place. He has been engaged in the concrete business at Denison since 1896, and during this time has not only gained a place of prominence in private and civic work, but has also firmly established himself as a helpful and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Fennell is a son of the Southwest, born April 4, 1866, in Bryan county, Texas, a son of W. H. and Missouri (Bailey) Fennell, the former of Scotch birth and the latter a native of Georgia, of English descent.

W. H. Fennell was born in Scotland, and was a youth when he emigrated to the United States. Hearing of the opportunities which awaited ambitious men in the Southwest, he made his way to Bryan county, Texas, where for some years he followed his vocation of contractor and builder. Later he moved to Missouri and then to Hot Springs, Arkansas, finally locating in Bell county, Texas, where he passed the remaining years of his life in the same line of business, and died there April 24, 1902, respected and esteemed by those who knew him because of his sturdy Scotch industry and integrity. At the outbreak of hostilities between the South and the North during the 'sixties, Mr. Fennell cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and fought bravely throughout the four years of the war, participating in numerous hotly-contested battles and sacrificing his health upon the altar of the Lost Cause. His army experience no doubt hastened his death, as he was of sturdy build and came of a long-lived family. Mrs. Fennell, who still survives the father, makes her home at Italy, Texas. W. H. and Missouri Fennell were the parents of six children, of whom James Hampton is the third in order of birth and beside him one daughter and two sons reside in the Lone Star state.

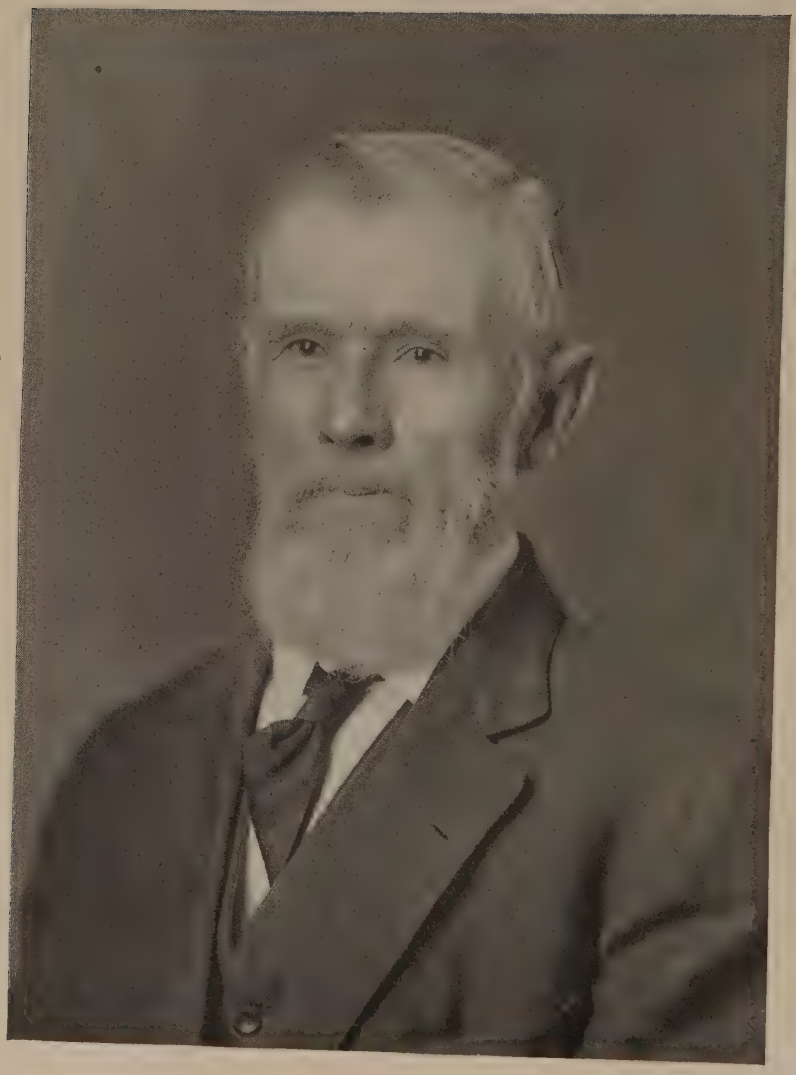
James H. Fennell was given but few educational advantages, his training consisting of several terms of a few months in the public schools of Arkansas and Texas. When still a lad he entered upon an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, and his training in the school of experience and hard work was thorough and complete. He made the most of his opportunities, showed himself alert to adapt himself to conditions, and at Hot Springs, Arkansas, accepted the chance to enter the concrete business, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1898 he returned to Texas, engaging in business at Greenville, but after two years went to Waxahachie, and in 1906 came to Denison, which has since been the scene of his activities. Among the many contracts which he has successfully filled may be mentioned the foundations for the handsome modern residences of William B. Munson and John Madden, as well as for the City Hospital and other municipal buildings. Since his arrival here he has done the greater part of the city work in the line of street paving, sidewalks, curbs and sewerage, and his work has always been done in a manner entirely satisfactory to those with whom he has had transactions. Mr. Fennell is liberal in his political views, believing it right to vote rather with the man than with the party, but all other things being equal is liable to favor the Democratic candidate. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His recreations have been necessarily few, as his business has been of a character to demand almost all of his time. He occasionally takes short trips to the various large cities of the Southwest, but so far has found none which please him as well as the one in which he now lives, and where he has a comfortable residence at No. 1027 West Owing street. He has made a wide acquaintance since coming to Denison, and has gathered about him a circle of appreciative friends.

On December 9, 1888, Mr. Fennell was united in marriage with Miss Oda Buck, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, a daughter of James Buck, a farmer of that community who died about the year 1892. The mother passed away about 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Fennell have been the parents of six children—four daughters and two sons, as follows: Libbie, who is the wife of Robert Overturf, engaged in the meat business at Denison; Dora, who is the wife of Ernest Rivers, engaged as an operator for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Rockwell, Texas; and David, Athie, Emma and Lonnie, all of whom are attending school at Denison. The children have been given good educational advantages, and have been brought up to fill honorable positions in life.

John P. S. Powell, M. D. Since 1899 engaged in the practice of his profession in Grayson county, Dr. Powell is regarded as one of the successful physicians and surgeons of Denison. His experience in his chosen vocation extends over many years, and his success has been in proportion to the length of his practice.

Born July 19, 1851, in Lincolnton, North Carolina, a son of R. W. and Anna (Rudisille) Powell, both of whom were born in North Carolina, Dr. Powell represents an old family in that state, established there during the Revolutionary war. One of the oldest members of the family was with General Ferguson at the battle of King's Mountain in North Carolina, one of the pivotal battles in winning independence for the colonies. Dr. Powell's father was a farmer of North Carolina, and in 1852 moved to the state of Mississippi, and from there went into the Confederate army, and fought under the stars and bars all through the war. His death occurred November 6, 1879. His first wife and the mother of Dr. Powell, who was their only child, died August 10, 1851, a few weeks after the birth of her son. The father in 1854 again married, and had eight children, three of whom are still living. The oldest is a daughter, Mrs. W. S. Webster, whose husband is a retired physician living at Ravia, Oklahoma; the next is Joseph D. Powell, a farmer near Van Alstyne in Grayson county, and the youngest is Mrs. E. J. Simmons, whose husband is a farmer near Van Alstyne.

Dr. Powell received his early education in the public schools of Mississippi, and after a somewhat varied ex-



J. W. Shaw

perience in earning his way in the world he entered the Old Tennessee School of medicine at Nashville, Tennessee, where he took his degree. He first practiced at Lafayette, Mississippi, and subsequently in Chilton county, Alabama. Finally returning to his old home in Mississippi, he carried on his practice there until 1899, when he moved to Texas and located near Van Alstyne. In 1902 he moved to Denison, in which city he has had the larger opportunities for professional service, and is highly esteemed both as a physician and citizen.

Dr. Powell is affiliated with the Masonic Order in Lodge No. 403 at Denison, and in the Baptist church has held the office of Deacon in different organizations for more than forty years. A supporter of the Democratic party in Texas, he has interested himself in good government, so far as his professional duties would permit. On November 10, 1872, in Lafayette county, Mississippi, Dr. Powell married Miss Sally E. Mullins, a daughter of Rev. W. L. Mullins, who was a Baptist minister of considerable prominence in Mississippi, and died in 1905. Dr. Powell and wife have a fine family of children, six in number, as follows Professor L. R. Powell, who is principal of the Murray School at Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Mattie A. Halloway, wife of G. W. Halloway, who is a farmer near Home, Texas; Miss Mary Lee, who is a graduate pharmacist and is employed in that capacity at the State Insane Asylum at Austin; Miss Maude Powell is a stenographer employed in the offices of the Southwestern Surety Company at Denison; Joseph H., is also with the Southwestern Surety Company; and Miss Myrtle W., lives at home and takes special courses in music at Kidd-Key College in Sherman. Dr. Powell is one of the men who regard with much pleasure the advance of the Prohibition wave over Texas, and confidently looks forward to the time when the state will have a law prohibiting the liquor traffic in every county and city of the commonwealth. While too busy with his practice for vacation, Dr. Powell took time in November, 1912, to visit his son in Memphis, but as a rule can always be found either at his home or in his offices in Denison.

Walter S. Hibbard. There are in every community men of great force of character and exceptional ability, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens and bear a most important part in public affairs. Such a man is Walter S. Hibbard, president of the Denison Grocery Company, at Denison, a man of large and varied interests, who has spent his entire business career here. He has at various times taken an active part in shaping public sentiment when the welfare of the city has been at stake and is a representative of its best type of citizenship. Mr. Hibbard was born September 14, 1860, in Wisconsin, and is a son of R. P. and M. R. Hibbard.

R. P. Hibbard was born in the state of Michigan, of Scotch parentage, and as a young man removed to Wisconsin, where he spent a number of years in agricultural pursuits. He came to Texas in 1876, and almost immediately embarked in the drug business at Denison, in which he continued to be engaged during the remainder of his life. He died in 1907, and the mother, who was born in New York, passed away during the same year. They were the parents of four sons, as follows: Charles M., who is a tinner by trade and carries on a successful business in Denison; Walter S., of this review; H. A., who is the proprietor of a retail grocery establishment at Denison; and Fred P., formerly in partnership with Walter S., who passed away in 1900.

The early education of Walter S. Hibbard was secured in the public schools of his native state. He was sixteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and here he completed his studies in the graded and high schools of Denison. He early showed ambition and industry, and after his graduation from the high school he soon secured employment as a telegrapher for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Denison. It had always been his ambition to enter commercial lines, however, and when the opportunity offered, in 1890, he took his earnings and engaged in the grocery business with his brother, Fred P. Hibbard, under the firm style of Hibbard Brothers. This was but a retail concern, but in 1895 the brothers embarked in the wholesale trade, which met with such success that in 1901 the business was incorporated with a stock company, under the style of Denison Grocery Company, and of this concern Mr. Hibbard has continued to be president. Although he devotes the greater part of his attention to this business, his abilities are not allowed to go to waste, for several large industries have gained the benefit of his keen discernment, acumen and good judgment. He is vice-president of the Southwestern Surety and Insurance Company, and a director of the National Bank of Denison and of the Denison Banking and Trust Company. He is a member of the executive board of the Chamber of Commerce, and has the utmost confidence of his associates in all fields. The Denison Grocery Company is a concern which has grown out of the needs of its locality, and which has developed its trade until it extends all over the states of Texas and Oklahoma. The business house, at Nos. 212 and 214 North Houston avenue, is a modern structure, and here handles a full line of all general groceries of a high grade. From the first Mr. Hibbard's able management has been seen in its affairs, and his partners constantly look to him for advice and leadership in matters of importance affecting the firm. Mr. Hibbard has always been a Republican, and while he has not been an office seeker has realized the responsibilities placed upon the successful men of any community, and has served efficiently and conscientiously in the capacity of alderman, his record in the city council being an active and honorable one. A close friend of education he has done all in his power to advance its cause, and has served for a long period as a member of the school board, of which he has been president for seven years. His fraternal connections are with the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he has numerous friends. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church, to which he gives his hearty support, both financial and as a member of the board of trustees.

On April 3, 1884, Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage at Denison, Texas, with Miss Alice Buckman, a daughter of Isaac Buckman. Mrs. Hibbard's father, an old-time grain merchant, came from Illinois to Sherman, Texas, at an early day, and later located in Denison, where his death occurred in 1894. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard there has been born one daughter: Margaret Evelyn, who became the wife of Jack Little, in the employ of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and has one child, Margaret Alice, who is now four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard reside in their comfortable modern home, a center of culture and refinement, located at No. 629 Woodard street, Denison.

John W. Shaw. A highly respected member of the older generation in Scurry county, Texas, is John W. Shaw, of Snyder. He is a veteran of the Civil war, but aside from the loyal service given to the Confederacy, has never sought political or public distinction and has been content to prosper quietly as a farmer and stock raiser. He has been a resident of Texas for sixty-five years, and has seen the state grow from an almost unknown region to one of the wealthiest and most influential commonwealths in the union, and has himself had a no unimportant share in the development of the resources of western Texas.

Mr. Shaw is now retired, but his experience and wise counsel makes his advice valuable to younger men, and his name is spoken with the highest respect in his home county.

Born in the state of Georgia, December 12, 1841,

John W. Shaw is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-great-grandfather having come from Ireland and settled in Georgia at a very early time. His father, also a native of Georgia, came to Texas in 1848, and followed farming, but was also a skilled mechanic and woodworker, being noted for his proficiency in the working of metal and wood, and it is said that he could fashion any article which he desired out of those materials. His death occurred in 1869, and John W. Shaw was the oldest of his three children.

A resident of Texas since he was seven years old, John Shaw received his preparation and training for life in this state. There were no public schools, and such instruction as he received was of the crudest type. With such handicaps it is a credit to his early ambition and energy that he managed to pick up the fundamentals, and has always passed as a man of intelligence and thoroughly competent to take his place in competition with other men. His first work was as a hired hand on a neighboring farm at wages of eighteen dollars a month. He was about grown when the war broke out, and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving in Walker's Division, in Company B of the 16th Texas Regiment. Afterward appointed first sergeant of his company, he participated in a number of campaigns and battles west of the Mississippi River. He fought in the battle of Mansfield, Jenkins Ferry, Pleasant Hill, and Mulligan's Bend, all in Louisiana, and was present in a number of skirmishes and lesser engagements. After a service which kept him in the army throughout the war, and at the end of three years, he returned home and took up life as a farmer.

For some years after the war Mr. Shaw lived in Washington county, Texas, and in 1874 moved to McLennan county, which was his home as a farmer and stock raiser until 1893. In that year he moved out to Scurry county. Scurry county was then on the frontier, and the greater proportion of its lands were still open range. Mr. Shaw paid eight hundred dollars bonus, afterward filing on the same, for two sections of land, a sum which would now hardly pay for a good-sized garden in the same district. Here he continued as a farmer and stock raiser. When he came to Scurry county the price of cows ranged from eight to ten dollars a head, and since then values have risen to between forty and sixty dollars a head. Mr. Shaw has taken his full share in the labors and development of this region, and has prospered in accordance with the general improvement in conditions, so that he is now in moderately comfortable circumstances and is living retired in the little city of Snyder.

As a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Shaw has taken a keen interest in politics, although he has himself never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Baptist church, and for thirty-five years has been a deacon and an active worker in church affairs.

One of the best distinctions of long life has come to Mr. Shaw. He has reared a fine family of seven children, and now has about him 26 grandchildren, his family doing him honor, and he takes a pardonable pride in their welfare. On November 12, 1868, occurred the marriage of John W. Shaw and Miss M. A. Woods. She is a daughter of W. D. Woods, who was a Washington county farmer, and at one time served in the State Militia when its services were in frequent requisition in guarding the frontier. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are mentioned as follows: Mary Isabel, the wife of Mr. Parnell, of Dickens county; Emma, married J. D. Isaacs, of Scurry county; Ola is the wife of W. G. Carrard, of Scurry county; Bessie is the wife of P. M. Eaton, of Scurry county; William L., of Scurry county, is married; Lonie A., whose home is in Carlsbad, Texas, and T. J. Shaw, of Scurry, is married.

ROBERT H. PETER. The ability to reconstruct and build up a business once established and found in a retrograde condition, has enabled Robert H. Peter to become one of the substantial and successful business men of Denison. He is proprietor of and operates the only up-to-date steam laundry of the city, coming here some years ago as a railroad man, has now established himself as one of the solid business men of the city.

Robert Hewitt Peter was born March 17, 1870, at Louisville, Kentucky, a son of Dr. Preston and Mrs. Peter, his father being a retired physician, and long prominent at Louisville. Mr. Peter comes of family stock which has been considerably mixed in the different generations, and was originally Welsh, Scotch and German. He has a brother, W. P. Peter, who is an auditor and public accountant, head of the firm of W. P. Peter Company in Dallas.

Of the eight children, six sons and two daughters, Robert H. Peter was third in line. His early education was acquired by attendance at the public schools of Logan county, Kentucky, and when nineteen years of age, he came to Texas in 1889 and began work firing a locomotive on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. That was his regular vocation up to 1897, and he still has a large acquaintance with railroad men all over this part of the state. With the resources at his command acquired by some years of saving, he bought a steam laundry plant, which had been established at Denison for a number of years, but which was then not regarded as a profitable venture, and the equipment was somewhat out of date and run down. However, it needed only the impetus of an energetic man like Mr. Peter to reorganize and put the business on a substantial footing, and in a few years he had developed a large trade both in the city and outlying towns, and his plant probably has no superior in the northern part of the state in the way of mechanical equipment, and facilities for perfect service. The laundry building is fifty by ninety-five feet, brick construction, and with all the latest machinery.

Mr. Peter is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, and the Loyal Order of Moose, and also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce. His church is the Methodist Episcopal South. In 1901 at Clarksville, Tennessee, he married Miss Mary McCoy (Killebrew), whose father, W. H. Killebrew is a Tennessee farmer, and during the Civil war was in the Confederate army from the beginning to the end of the struggle. Mr. Peter and wife have their home at 1122 West Gandy Street, while his laundry is at 314-5 W. Woodward Street.

ALBERT H. SHIELDS, auditor of the M. O. & G. R. R., with headquarters in Denison, has been resident in this city since November, 1911, when he came here to enter upon the duties of his present position. He is a native son of Tennessee, born in Columbia on March 29, 1887, and his parents are Albert H. and Ada (Higdon) Shields, both of whom were born and have spent their lives in Tennessee.

Albert Shields is the local agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Columbia, Tennessee, and has been stationed there in that capacity for a good many years. The mother of Mr. Shields died in 1900. Seven children were born to these parents, and Albert H. Shields was the fourth born of that family.

Albert H. Shields had his education in the public schools of Columbia, Tennessee, and his first independent work after quitting school was with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as a bill clerk in the freight office of the company at Columbia. From there he soon went to Birmingham, Alabama, and there held a similar position with the Frisco Railroad. Still later he moved to Albany, Georgia, and there was cashier for the Central Railroad of Georgia. He next went to Nashville and reentered the service of the Louisville & Nashville, being chief clerk for the division while there, and in 1909 went to Allgood, Tennessee, and was employed as auditor for the Oberton County Railroad Company for some little time. He later went to Muskogee, Oklahoma, as traveling auditor for the M. O. & G. R. R., and on No-

vember 19, 1911, he came to Denison to become auditor of the same road for the state of Texas. It will be seen readily enough that Mr. Shields' progress has been continuous, and that whenever he has made a change it has been to better his condition. His present post is one of no little responsibility, and is one that he has thus far filled with acceptability to his superiors in the service, and in a manner that is highly creditable to himself.

Mr. Shields is a Democrat and is enthusiastic and energetic in his labors for the good of the party. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Masonic order in its various branches, and is an active member of the Denison Chamber of Commerce. In his churchly relations, he has membership in the First Christian church of Denison.

Though Mr. Shields' acquaintance with the state of Texas is necessarily a brief one, it has been a delightful one to him thus far, and he is highly enthusiastic about climatic and other advantageous conditions here prevalent. He has done considerable traveling in the years that he has been identified with railroad work with the various lines mentioned previously, so that he feels himself qualified to speak on the subject of the comparative merits of the various states wherein he has resided, and it will scarcely be questioned that he is qualified to speak with authority on these matters. It is therefore the greater praise for Texas that he so unqualifiedly recommends the state to those who are seeking a new home where opportunity is not a stranger to the energetic soul, and where the climate makes for comfort and happiness, during practically all seasons of the year.

Patrick Henry Tobin. In the year 1872, Patrick Henry Tobin took up his residence in Denison, and here he has since been identified with the business activities of the city in a creditable manner, and withal, most successfully. He is now manager and treasurer of the Denison Crystal Ice Company, though previous to his association with this company, in 1894, he was otherwise identified with various business enterprises.

Mr. Tobin was born on March 22, 1851, in West Rutland, Vermont, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Morrecy) Tobin. The father came from Ireland when but a boy and first located in Canada. He came over into Vermont in early manhood, later moving to Kentucky and still later to Missouri, where in Clinton county he was engaged in farming activities for a number of years. He died in 1889 in his Clinton county home in Missouri. Nine children were born to Patrick and Margaret Tobin,—seven sons and two daughters, and Patrick Henry Tobin of this review was the eldest of the family.

As a small boy during the war period and as a youth during the years of reconstruction, Patrick Henry Tobin did not grow up in a time when the youth of his station received any great advantages. He had practically no education, and what he knows of books he has learned since coming to manhood. His first real work in life was as a fireman on the Rock Island and North Western Railroads, and after he had served the usual apprenticeship as a fireman and machinist, he was promoted to the post of engineer, and he was employed in that capacity as one among the first men to run into Denison over the M. K. & T. Railroad, making his initial trip on December 25, 1872. He remained in the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R. until 1882, at which time he went to Old Mexico, in the employ of the National Mexican Railroad as master mechanic, and he was there employed in that capacity for ten years. In October, 1890, he returned to Denison and here became interested in the cotton business. He later transferred his interest to the ice business, and, as has already been stated, he is now manager and treasurer of the Denison Crystal Ice Company at Denison, Texas, his other interests being the presidency of The Durant Ice & Light Co., at Durant, Oklahoma.

Always an active and energetic man, Mr. Tobin has not enjoyed a vacation since he became established here in business, and he is now endeavoring to arrange his affairs so that he will be able to retire from his present position and take a long needed vacation from his duties. The business under his management has taken on surprising proportions, and the Denison plant has a daily capacity of 100 tons, while that of the Durant plant is about 50 tons daily.

Mr. Tobin is not tied hard and fast to any particular political faction, but when he votes he considers the man and the office and is guided by his unbiased judgment. He has given service to the city as a councilman and was president of the city council for a number of years, proving the quality of his citizenship in no uncertain terms during that time. He also gave worthy service as a member of the school board for some years, and was a member of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, for six years. He is an executive member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, as well as being an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a member of the Catholic church.

On October 31, 1879, Mr. Tobin was married at Denison to Miss Jessie Cameron, a daughter of John Cameron, for some years engaged in the hotel business in Denison as proprietor of the Cameron House, one of the first hotels in the city.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tobin. Mary, born in Denison, Texas, is the wife of a Mr. George Williams, a mail agent. Miss Margaret, born in Toluca, capital of the state of Old Mexico, lives at home, and James C. Tobin, born in the city of Old Mexico, is associated with his father. The family is one possessing a generous mixture of Celtic blood, and it is a fact in which they have a considerable pride, though they regard their American citizenship as a matter of premier consideration. The family have been residents of Denison since 1890. Though he has been a visitor or resident in no less than twenty-eight states in the Union, Mr. Tobin declares stanchly for Texas, and is well content to maintain his residence here for the remainder of his days. Two brothers also reside in this state. David lives at Fort Worth, and is there employed as a conductor on the T. P. R. R., and Dennis Tobin is located at Whitesboro, where he is in the service of the M. K. & T. R. R. as an engineer.

William W. Decker. This is a name which has been well known and prominent in Denison since the early days of that city for a period of at least thirty-five years. Mr. Decker has for more than thirty years been engaged in the very important industry of brick manufacture, and at the same time has carried on a large business as a contractor and builder. He can probably claim credit for a considerable share of material development in this section of the state and is a citizen whose worth and integrity are always above question.

William W. Decker was born September 13, 1857, at Owensboro, Kentucky, a son of H. S. and Mary E. Decker, also natives of Kentucky. His father was a brick manufacturer, and coming to Texas in 1878, established a plant for the making of brick at Denison, that being one of the earliest brick plants in that vicinity. He finally retired, and is now living in Denison, where his wife died about 1904. There are seven living children, and William W. is next to the oldest. Except one brother, all the others are in Texas, and a cousin of Mr. Decker is N. H. L. Decker, the prominent attorney and public leader living at Denison. The Decker family is descended from a combination of German and Holland Dutch stock, originally located in Pennsylvania. The early education of Mr. Decker was supplied through the public schools of Owensboro, his native town, and after considerable training and somewhat varied experience in other lines, in 1880 he began his business as a brick

manufacturer at Denison. Since then he has added general contracting and is now the proprietor of a large and flourishing business.

In politics Mr. Decker has always aligned himself with Democratic policies, and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. On January 29, 1874, at Denison, Texas, he married Miss Addie Rogers, a daughter of G. B. Rogers, who for many years owned and operated an iron foundry at Gainesville, an industry which was one of great importance during the early days. Her father died several years ago. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Decker have been born two daughters: Carrie May, now twenty-one years of age is the wife of Will Booth, a machinist on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway; and Miss Rembert who is eighteen years of age and in 1912 graduated from the high school at Denison. Having lived in Denison for upwards of forty years, Mr. Decker might properly be considered an authority on certain advantages of that community, and he expresses himself forcibly with regard to the climate, the business opportunities and the general wholesomeness and prosperity of this thriving center of North Texas. He has witnessed a remarkable growth along all lines, and in every way has done what he could to promote the continued welfare and advancement of his home city. His home is at 1018 W. Sear street, while his business is conducted at 1308 West Crawford Street.

PATRICK J. BRENNAN. As cashier of The National Bank of Denison and President of the Board of Public School Trustees, Patrick J. Brennan is a business and civic leader and one of the most popular men of affairs at Denison. His home has been in that city for more than twenty years, and he is a forceful and vigorous factor in the activities of that flourishing north Texas city.

Patrick J. Brennan was born February 4, 1865, at Montreal, Canada, and represents a family which for a century has been quite prominent, not only in a business way but in public affairs in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Brennan is the only one of his immediate family living in the United States. His grandparents on both sides came from Ireland about 1820, and located in Montreal, where they have a large relationship. Members of the family have attained distinction, both in municipal, provincial and federal politics, and have been staunch Conservatives. M. P. Ryan, an uncle by marriage, represented Montreal Centre in Parliament for a number of years, also served as Collector of Customs for the port of Montreal, and was succeeded in his seat in Parliament by J. J. Curran, another uncle who subsequently became Solicitor General in the Dominion Cabinet of Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, and still later was appointed judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Brennan was the oldest of a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, eight of whom are now living. The parents were Patrick and Sarah Elizabeth (Phelan) Brennan, both born in the city of Montreal, where his father was a manufacturer, and died February 25, 1895. The mother passed away May 19, 1911.

The early education of Patrick J. Brennan was acquired in Montreal schools, and his first business experience was with the wholesale iron, steel and hardware house of Frothingham and Workman, the oldest firm of its kind in Canada, established in the year 1804. Nine years relationship as an employe of that house gave Mr. Brennan a very broad and comprehensive knowledge of the business, and following that he was attracted into the far Southwestern country, arriving at Denison on June 7, 1890. Here he took the position of teller in the City Bank of Denison, an institution which on October 20, 1890, was consolidated with The National Bank of Denison and with the latter institution he has been connected ever since. He served as teller for a number of years, later being elected Assistant Cashier, has held his present post as Cashier for a number of years, and is a popular official who has done much to attract and retain the patronage of the bank, being one of the men responsible for its substantial prosperity.

Mr. Brennan is also president of the public school board and was the first president of the Chamber of Commerce as an incorporated organization. In politics a Democrat, he has taken much interest in his party, also been active in city, county and state affairs, although never aspiring to office himself. He is also prominent in fraternal organizations, being Past Exalted Ruler of Denison Lodge, No. 238, B. P. O. E., also Past District Deputy for Northeast Texas. He is Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Woodmen of the World Building Association at Denison, and his other affiliations are with the Independent Order of Foresters, the F. M. C. Circle, and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Catholic church.

On February 24, 1892, Mr. Brennan was married at Denison to Miss Mary Pyley, who was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, a daughter of Morris Pyley. Her father was a farmer and land owner in that vicinity and died January 22, 1871. Her mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Taylor, was born in Ohio, and her father was likewise a native of that state, so that the family was among the early settlers of the Buckeye State. Mrs. Brennan's mother is still living. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, the three now living are: William Wilson, aged eighteen, is a student in the University of Texas; Robert Emmett is fifteen years of age and in the Denison High School; Mary Eleanor is ten years of age and also in school. Mr. Brennan usually spends his vacations in the North and East, principally visiting his relatives in Montreal. His home is 1027 Gandy street.

CHARLES R. LOOMIS. For twelve years a member of the El Paso bar, Mr. Loomis has in that time acquired the distinction of accomplishments which rank him foremost among the local lawyers. Mr. Loomis is an Ohio man, and came to El Paso soon after leaving the University. Mr. Loomis possesses a passion for knowledge and action, is thoroughly versed in the technics of law, is an ardent student, and goes into every case with an energy and enthusiasm which in themselves would be sufficient to account for a great part of his success as a lawyer.

Charles R. Loomis was born at Bloom Switch, in Scioto county, Ohio, May 28, 1872, and his parents were Henry W. and Martha R. Loomis. His early education was attained in the public schools of Ohio, and on completing his course there he became a teacher. It was through the avenue of teaching that he finally entered the law. After teaching for one year he attended the Normal University at Lebanon, and then continued teaching, saving his money and exercising all the thrift of which he was capable, so that eventually he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and practically worked his own way through university until he had taken his degree of LL. B. in 1903. From university he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he opened an office and started out to acquire a practice, but soon heard the call of the great Southwest, and in October of 1903 he came to El Paso, the city which has ever since been his home. Mr. Loomis was married in El Paso, April 26, 1911, to Miss Ethel Virginia White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. T. White, of El Paso. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order up to the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, including his affiliations with the Blue Lodge, the Knights Templar Commandery and the Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks, the Toltec Club, the Country Club and of the El Paso County and the Texas State Bar Association. He also has membership in the State Bar Associations of Michigan, Ohio

Chas D Loomis

and California. As to politics, Mr. Loomis is independent, but takes much interest in local and state good government. For eight years he served as referee in bankruptcy. He was formerly a member of the Texas National Guards, being for two years an officer in the same. He is a member of the local Y. M. C. A. and of the Citizens' League, and his various diversions include hunting and fishing and golf.

In the entire city of El Paso there could hardly be found a man more enthusiastic and practical in his boosting of the resources and opportunities of El Paso and west Texas than Mr. Loomis. In his opinion, Texas offers more and better opportunities than any other state in the Union. The laws are especially equitable, and all conditions favor and offer equal opportunity to the young men just starting his life. Mr. Loomis has taken much interest in the welfare of young men and is one of the state organizers of the American Boy Scouts. While he was in college at Ann Arbor, he served as assistant law librarian for two years, and is now president of the University of Michigan Club in El Paso. He was elected vice president of the Commercial Law League of America in 1913.

In 1910 Mr. Loomis formed a partnership with Mr. Fred C. Knollenberg, under the firm name of Loomis & Knollenberg. Mr. Knollenberg is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and an especially able lawyer and prominent member of the Texas bar. Since its formation this firm has enjoyed a large and generous share of the practice in the local courts. Of Mr. Loomis it may be said that his soul is in his work. It is evident that he finds more satisfaction in the winning of the case and the performance of a real service, through the medium of his profession, than is derived from any fee which results from his efforts. Mr. Loomis and partner have excellent offices, and a large and representative clientage has been gradually coming to them.

HUMBOLDT H. CUMMINS. Grayson county can boast of many members of the bar who have won distinction in their profession but among this number there are few who carry their honors with a more quiet dignity than Humboldt H. Cummins, of Denison, who is no less respected by the community than by the clients whose interests he protects. Coming to this city some twenty years ago, he has steadily advanced to a position of prominence among the legal men of North Texas, and his connection with numerous important cases of jurisprudence has made his figure a familiar one in the courts of this section. Mr. Cummins is a native son of Grayson county, and was born March 12, 1873, a son of James H. and Helen (Morrison) Cummins. His father, a native of Missouri, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to the Lone Star state in 1861, and almost immediately thereafter volunteered for service in the Confederate army. He became a member of General Price's army, operating in Missouri, and toward the close of the Civil war was made quartermaster of his regiment. Upon his return to peaceful pursuits he adopted the vocation of agriculturist, and continued to be engaged in tilling the soil in Grayson county during the remainder of his life. He died July 23, 1890, with the respect and esteem of all who knew him, while the mother still survives, and makes her home in Denison. She is a remarkable woman in many ways, and is very alert and active in mind for one of seventy-three years. There were four sons and six daughters in the family of James H. and Helen Cummins, and the greater number of these still reside in Texas.

Humboldt H. Cummins is the youngest son of his parents. His early education was secured in the public schools of Grayson county, this being supplemented by attendance at the University of Texas, Austin, where he was graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately opened offices in Denison, and this growing and flourishing city has continued to be his field of endeavor to the present time. Mr. Cummins has contributed greatly to the development of the city and with its prosperity he has prospered. As his abilities have become recognized, he has entered more actively into the important avenues of his calling, and at one time and another has been retained in cases the outcome of which has made local and county history. His office is located at No. 223½ West Main street. Mr. Cummins has served as city attorney for two terms, and as assistant county attorney of Grayson county for four years, and in each capacity has shown his high ideals of the responsibilities of public service. Always a Democrat, he is known as one of the influential party men of his section. Mr. Cummins is connected fraternally with the Elks, and holds the chair of esteemed knight in the local lodge. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has done much to advance the business interests of Denison, and his influence in all lines of civic activity has been most markedly for the good.

On September 22, 1904, Mr. Cummins was married at Denison, Texas, to Miss Nellie Moore, daughter of L. B. and Virginia Moore, the former of whom was in the jewelry business for a number of years but is now retired and a resident of Denison. Mr. Moore, while a resident of Illinois, volunteered for service in the Federal army during the war between the North and the South, subsequently participated in a number of battles during the four years of his service, and in one fierce engagement received a severe wound in his face. He came to Texas in 1880, and since that time has been a resident of Denison. Mr. Cummins generally spends his vacations in travel, principally in the western states. He has found no locality, however, which he feels measures up to the healthful climate of North Texas, with its medium of altitude and even temperature. His confidence in the continued prosperity and growth of Denison has been evidenced by his investments in realty, which includes his pleasant and attractive home at No. 901 West Woodard street.

JOHN W. MADDEN. Any analyzation of the career and achievements of John W. Madden would undoubtedly lead one to arrive at the conclusion that this prosperous merchant of Denison has been actuated at all times by a sense of duty—the duty which he owes to himself to improve best his opportunities and the duty which he owes to others, a duty which it would seem finds joy in its doing. Laudable ambition was perhaps the first foundation stone that he laid, upon which he has builded a success that stamps him as one of his community's most able men. To this he added unfaltering energy and unabating persistency of purpose, but at all times he has recognized and appreciated individual responsibility towards those with whom he has worked and those who have worked for him, and it is as much for this reason as any other that he occupies the conceded position which is his today.

Mr. Madden is a native of Tennessee, born August 14, 1869, at Loudon, Loudon county, a son of James C. and Mary J. Madden, natives of the Big Bend state. The father, a farmer by vocation, brought the family to Texas in 1871 and located in Denton county, where he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits with a fair measure of success until his death in 1887. The mother, who still survives and makes her home with her son at Denison, is seventy-four years of age, yet retains her faculties in a remarkable degree and is very active for one of her advanced years. Two children were born to James C. and Mary J. Madden: John W., and James A., the latter engaged in the dry goods business as an associate of his brother at Ardmore, Oklahoma.

John W. Madden was a child of two years when he accompanied his parents to Texas, and in the public schools of Denton county his education was secured. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, but the youth's in-

clinations turned toward a commercial career, and after the death of his father he secured employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he remained three years. In 1890 he embarked in business at Temple, Texas, associated with the late A. E. Graham. This partnership proved beneficial to both, the firm gradually extending the scope of its activities from town to town until a chain of sixteen stores represented the interests of Messrs. Graham and Madden. After the death of Mr. Graham, Mr. Madden concentrated his energies upon the development of the store at Denison, this establishment now being headquarters, with the branch at Ardmore, Oklahoma, under the management of James A. Madden, heretofore mentioned. At the latter place the business is carried on in a building 40x188 feet, with a complete line of the most up-to-date goods, the trade extending far out into the country, about twenty-five clerks being necessary to handle the great volume of business. The business at Denison is represented by a two-story structure, of modern style, 100x120 ft., with a floor space of 24,000 sq. ft. A general line of dry goods and ready-to-wear gentlemen's and ladies' garments are carried and fifty clerks are employed. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that this is one of Denison's most important industries and one which has done much toward furthering the city's commercial importance among the cities of North Texas. Mr. Madden is an extremely busy man, as is but natural in the management of such a large enterprise, yet he has found time to devote to the betterment of the general welfare of his community, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce represents the municipality's best business interests. He is a Democrat but has not sought public office, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He has a pleasant and comfortable home at No. 1103 W. Morton street.

Mr. Madden was married in Denton, in 1893, to Miss Lilla Graham, daughter of A. E. and Sarah Graham, the former of whom, for many years a prominent merchant of Denton, died in 1910, while the latter passed away about 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Madden have one son, John W., Jr., a bright lad of ten years, who is attending the public schools of Denison.

Charles Thomas McGregor, M. D. A native son of Texas, for ten years engaged in practice of his profession in Oklahoma and in this state, Dr. McGregor is local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Denison, and since locating there has built up a good private practice.

Charles Thomas McGregor was born near Belton, in Bell county, Texas, July 9, 1878, a son of Thomas Hiram and Lou (Wooten) McGregor. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, and were of Scotch-Irish stock. There are several families of relatives in Texas, and Dr. McGregor is a descendant of Rob Roy McGregor, a noted character of Scotland. The father of Dr. McGregor, who taught school in Bell county for several years, later took up the practice of dentistry at Holland, Texas, where he and his wife still reside. There were nine sons and two daughters, and the doctor was the fourth in the family. Two children died in infancy and Aubrey McGregor died at Holland, Texas, January 25, 1913.

His early education was acquired in the public schools and, to equip himself for his profession, he entered the hospital college of medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1904. Dr. McGregor believes in keeping up with the times in his profession, and in 1911 took a post-graduate course in the Polyclinic School of Surgery, and received a post-graduate degree. His practice as a physician and surgeon begun in Houston, Mississippi, where he remained until 1905, and then located in Caddo, Oklahoma, which was his home for about a year. Dr. McGregor came to Denison in 1912 and opened his present office in the Security Building, on November 22d of that year. During his residence in Caddo he served as an alderman of the city and is now in addition to his private practice a local surgeon for the M. K. & T. R. R. He is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Maccabees, and is a deacon in the Christian church.

In Sherman, Texas, on January 21, 1907, Dr. McGregor married Miss Mamie Malone, a daughter of H. E. and Roxie (Ennis) Malone. Her father was for about twenty-eight years in the employ of the M. K. & T. R. R., and died August 16, 1913. Her mother is still living. To their marriage has been born one son, Charles T., Jr., on November 17, 1907. The family home is at 515 West Woodard street.

William L. Foster. In Sterling county and throughout that section of west Texas, William L. Foster is now known as one of the most prosperous and influential business men and stock raisers, and in Sterling City is president of the First National Bank. His success, which is of a large and worthy nature, has been won entirely as a result of his own well directed efforts. When he started out it was as a farmer, with very little capital and, outside of his experience, he found that occupation a poor means of revenue. He later became interested in cattle raising and by hard work and careful saving attained enough to start his first herd. From that time to this, for a period of thirty years, he has been constantly increasing his resources, and at the present time controls and owns an immense domain of about forty thousand acres, and sends to market some of the finest cattle produced in west Texas.

William L. Foster, who is of Scotch-Irish stock, the family of Fosters having been numerous and influential in Kentucky, was born January 1, 1858, in Navarro county, Texas. His parents were Dr. William L. and Ararat (Dunn) Foster. His father, a physician, came from Kentucky to Texas in 1852, and was one of the pioneer doctors of Navarro county, where he practiced medicine and served a large number of the early settlers in that locality until his death in 1865. The mother died about 1882. Of the nine children in the family, William L. was the youngest.

When he was growing up in Navarro county there were few schools and those of a very ordinary character in equipment and efficiency. He attended private schools for a time, but most of his education has been self-acquired. He is a self-made man in the best sense of that misused term. His first venture as a farmer in Ellis county, as already mentioned was on too small a scale to be profitable. He then joined with his brother R. W. Foster, and his brother-in-law L. Greene Allen, in running a herd of cattle on shares. They started with about one thousand head, and he continued in this way for four years, between 1876 and 1880. They finally sold the stock for four dollars and seventy-five cents a head, and Mr. Foster's share of the profits during these four years amounted to about twenty-five cents a day. The chief advantage was the experience it gave him in the cattle business. He had saved all his profit and wisely invested it in young cattle, and from that time forward his success although it has encountered reverses and obstacles has been fairly continuous. Mr. Foster is one of the progressive cattlemen of west Texas, and from the time he started in the business has been aiming to breed up his stock and keep his standards as high as possible. For a number of years he has run on his pastures about thirty-five hundred head of high grade cattle, and is the owner and operator of some forty thousand acres of land in Sterling and Mitchell counties. On this land he has several different sets of buildings and improvements for the stock and for the accommodation of the men who attend the business of the ranch. His home residence in Sterling City is one of the attractive places of that town, and cost about twenty thousand dollars when erected.

W. B. Glardon

Mr. Foster has always been a Democratic voter, and a loyal adherent of that party. He is affiliated with Royal Arch Masonry, and with the Woodmen of the World. He is a steward and trustee in the Sterling City Methodist church south.

In 1878 Mr. Foster married Miss Carrie Allen, a daughter of T. F. and Mary A. Allen, of Ellis county. Her father was a farmer and stockman, and at one time served with the Texas Rangers, in fighting the Indians along the frontier. His death occurred February 26, 1911, and the mother died December 23, 1910. Mr. Foster, after the death of his first wife married her sister, Miss Mary E. Allen on January 6, 1886. The six children, three sons and three daughters of Mr. Foster are: Miss Ethel R. was born April 24, 1887; Mrs. Jessie Price, born February 3, 1889, was married March 6, 1913, to Frank S. Price and lives in Rustin, Louisiana; Royal F. was born January 19, 1891; Miss Fay M. was born March 31, 1893; William L., Jr., was born September 11, 1895; Allen Foster was born October 7, 1900. The son Royal is now a student in the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth. Miss Fay is studying art under the private instruction of Mrs. Patterson, at Dallas.

Through long years of experience Mr. Foster has become thoroughly convinced of the great resources and the great future of west Texas. In the vastness of its material resources, largely undeveloped up to this time, and its climate he sees assets which are bound to increase in value and in service to population as the years pass. The North Concho River country is particularly adaptable to settlement and development, since an unfailing source of water is to be obtained everywhere at a distance of twenty-five to one hundred feet below the surface.

William B. Glardon. Probably only a few residents of Texas outside of El Paso are aware that the inventor of one of the most useful instruments used in modern railroading now lives and has his business headquarters at El Paso. The telegraphone is an instrument which is installed in all the principal railroad offices throughout this country, and is employed for carrying on a conversation over a telegraph wire which at the same time is being used for its original purpose in conveying telegraphic messages. The telegraphone has doubled the capacity and usefulness of the old telegraph service, and its great value in operation of trains has been recognized in the highest railroad circles.

The inventor of this unique and valuable mechanical device is William B. Glardon, who perfected the instrument during his residence in Denver as a telegraph operator for the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Since 1909 he has been a resident of El Paso and in this city established what is known as the National Telegraphone & Supply Company, whose offices and shops are located at 317 Mills Street, with a business which has subsequently extended to cover general contracting and electric supplies. The company now sends its supplies into every state and into Mexico, and its annual volume of sales aggregate more than that of any similar company in West Texas.

Mr. William B. Glardon, the founder and the genius of this business, has had an interesting and yet a typical American career since he has come up from the ranks to a position of independence and influence in business circles. He was born May 27, 1862, at Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of John P. and Susannah Glardon. The father died at Cincinnati about 1868, and the mother is now living at Bruce, Wisconsin, being now the wife of Dr. George M. Carnachan. John P. Glardon was a soldier of the Federal Army, a private in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and in the battle of Chancellorsville was captured and his confinement in a southern prison wrecked his health, though he was exchanged before the close of the war and received an honorable discharge, so that he returned home, and his death in 1868 was directly the result of the hardships of war and the exposures during his prison career.

William B. Glardon, who was six years of age at the time of his father's death, and who consequently was early thrown upon his own responsibilities, received an education in the public schools of Hancock county, Illinois, and from Bowen, that state, he went to Litchfield, Illinois, where he entered the telegraph office of the Wabash Railroad. He was in the service of that railroad at Litchfield for about thirteen years, during which time he acquired an expert knowledge of telegraph construction and became one of the most skillful telegraph constructors in the employ of the Wabash. From Litchfield he went to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he became superintendent of telegraph for the Grand Trunk Railway, under Charles M. Hays, who was at that time superintendent of the Grand Trunk System. Mr. Glardon came to know personally Mr. Hays, whose death in the Titanic disaster of 1912 will be recalled. For four years he remained with the Grand Trunk, under Mr. Hays, and then went west to Colorado to take a position with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, where he remained for ten years. It was during his work in Denver that he perfected the work of the telegraphone and finally left the railway telegraph service in order to establish a factory and extend the use of his valuable invention. During his residence at Litchfield, Illinois, in 1896, Mr. Glardon served as chief of police. In politics his preference is for the Republican principles, although he is not active in party affairs. He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge No. 187 at El Paso, and is also a member of the Beavers and the Knights of Columbus. His church is Catholic.

Mr. Glardon was married at Litchfield, December 5, 1885, to Miss Belle Taylor, a daughter of James Taylor, who was superintendent of the mines for the Litchfield Coal Company, and whose death resulted from a lump of coal falling upon him as he was descending a shaft in a cage, his death occurring instantly. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Glardon are as follows: William B., Jr., aged eighteen; George Taylor, aged sixteen; Leroy Joseph, aged eleven; Mrs. Joseph Crowley, of El Paso, who is the oldest child; and the oldest son's death occurred at the age of ten months.

Mr. Glardon is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandmother's people were among the early settlers at Hagerstown, Maryland. El Paso probably possesses no more loyal or enthusiastic citizen than Mr. Glardon, who has implicit confidence in the industrial future of this city and this section of the country. He is excellently well satisfied with his own prosperity since locating here, and is always glad to extend information and be of assistance to others who are contemplating a residence in this vicinity.

John Duff Brown, M. D. As a career no profession has greater opportunities and more obligations for social service than that of medicine, and at the same time the members of no profession perform greater practical charity than the average physician, who must serve all classes impartially, and who gives his skill and counsel without regard, for the material reward. A physician and surgeon, whose record entitles him to prominence in Texas, is Dr. Brown, who has practiced in this state for more than thirty years, and is the son of a prominent pioneer physician, so that the practice of medicine has been continuous on the part of the Brown family, in this state, practically ever since Texas entered the union, during the forties. John Duff Brown, Jr., who is now a resident of Mineral Wells, Texas, was born December 15, 1856, at Oakland, in Colorado county, Texas. His parents were Dr. John Duff, and Mary Anna (Mayes) Brown. Dr. Brown is of Scotch-Irish descent, with a slight mingling of English blood. His father, a native of Kentucky, was taken during childhood by his parents to San Antonio, Texas, in 1826, and is said to have been

the first child of American parents in that old Mexican town. He was two years of age when the family located at San Antonio, and his father died in that city in 1833. The mother then took her children back to Lexington, Kentucky, where John Duff Brown grew up, and was educated, for a professional career. Two years of his early experience were spent in Breathitt county, Kentucky, and in 1847, he located in Texas, spending most of his years in Colorado and Llano counties where his death occurred in Llano, May 10, 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-four. During the Mexican war, he entered the service of the United States army as surgeon, and located in Texas, as soon as that war was over. During the preparation for the struggle among the states, the elder Dr. Brown, while an earnest advocate of the doctrine of state rights, yet, was strongly opposed to the secession movement, but when his home state joined the Confederacy, his loyalty to the Lone Star, caused him to go with the state, instead of with the nation, and he raised a company and became its captain. This company was part of Wall's Legion, and served from the beginning to the end of the conflict. Dr. Brown, Sr., had a plantation and owned many slaves before the war. His wife, who died in 1864, was from Tuscumbia, Alabama. Dr. Brown, Jr., was the fourth in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, five of whom are now living. The other children are mentioned as follows: Albert Pritchard, the oldest, who is a stockman at Llano, Texas; Drew N. Brown, who is a capitalist and broker at Mobile, Alabama; Harry H. Brown, who is surgeon for the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad at Yoakum; and Mrs. Anna L. Stoudenmier, whose husband is a merchant at Llano.

The early education of John Duff Brown, Jr., was obtained in the public schools. His early inclinations were for a professional career, and his first courses in medicine were taken in Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1876 and 1877, and assisted in drafting resolutions upon the death of its founder, Commodore Vanderbilt. By permission from the Medical Board, he began practice at Oakland in Colorado county, and in 1880 entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and later continued his studies in Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated M. D. in 1882. In 1883, Dr. Brown returned to the medical college at Nashville, and took the Ad Eundem degree. With this liberal equipment, he returned to Texas, and after three years at Oakland, established himself at Llano, which was his home for ten years. Dr. Brown has practiced in different parts of Texas, and in 1909 came to Mineral Wells, on account of his wife's health, she having Bright's disease. Mrs. Brown has since been entirely restored, and on this account and for many other obvious reasons, Dr. Brown is an enthusiast, as to the advantages of Mineral Wells as a health resort. Since locating here, his own practice has assumed large proportions, and his long experience qualified him for the best work of the profession. He does a general practice, but the greater portion of his work is on chronic cases, and he has all the appliances for electrical treatments.

During his long career as a physician, Dr. Brown has filled several places of important service, in the public health board and other organizations. For ten years, he was health officer of Llano county, for four years, was health officer in Comanche county, for eight years, was secretary of the thirty-third judicial district board of medical examiners. His political support has always been given to the Democratic party. The doctor is affiliated with, and is medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen's Circle, the Royal Neighbors, the Knights of the Maccabees, and many of the old line insurance companies, and is a popular member of the Mineral Wells Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the County, State, and American Medical Association. His name is on the roll of membership of the Mineral Wells Commercial Club, and his church is the Methodist Episcopal south.

At Franklin, Tennessee, on February 15, 1877, Dr. Brown married Miss Kate C. Kinnard. Mrs. Brown is a lady of broad culture, and many attainments, especially in music. Some years ago she composed a march, known as the "Sigsbee Maine March," a composition dedicated to the survivors and the loss of the ill-fated battleship Maine, and also to the soldiers and sailors of the United States army and navy. This composition has become very popular, and is frequently played by the military band, especially in the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of Claiborne H. and Elizabeth Kinnard. Her father was a wealthy planter and slave holder before the war. His death occurred in 1863, and was the result of hardships and exposure endured while in a Federal prison. His imprisonment was brought about on a trivial charge for giving assistance and provisions to Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Brown's mother died in 1884. The doctor and wife became the parents of six children, and two sons now survive: Lindsley Madden Brown, who is a prominent attorney at Fort Worth, and is state consul for the Modern Woodmen of America in Texas; and Jack Duff Brown, who is in the general offices of Pierce, Fordyce, Oil Company at Fort Worth, Texas.

ALVIN BALDWIN. Prominent as a merchant, and also as a public spirited citizen and factor in local affairs, Alvin Baldwin has been identified with Memphis and northwest Texas for a number of years.

He was born in Shelby county, Texas, January 29, 1872. His father, Benjamin Franklin Baldwin, a native of Alabama, came to Texas in 1869, first locating in Shelby county, and after three years residence moved to Panola county. By occupation he was a farmer, operated a sawmill and gin, and also conducted a store. His death occurred in June, 1910, at Clarendon, Texas. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church. During the Civil war he had served as a Confederate soldier in an Alabama regiment from early in the war until its close. He married Elizabeth Emma Dennard, who was born in Alabama, and is now living at Clarendon. Nine of her children are living, all of whom are married, and Alvin was the third among them.

He attended school in Panola county at Woods Postoffice, and finished his training with a course in the Texas business college at Austin. Completing his studies at the age of twenty, he entered upon his business career, which he had already begun at the age of sixteen when he took a clerkship in a small store. He was in the employ of others for eleven years and with his accumulated experience and earnings made his first venture under the name of Baldwin Brothers, general merchandise. This was a quite successful firm, and continued for three years, his father having a large interest in the establishment, and after that the son started out on his own account, with a small stock of general merchandise at Tenaha, Texas. Five years there, and then he moved his stock of dry goods to Memphis, on July 5, 1907, building a store and founding the well known house of Baldwin & Company, which is the largest dry goods store in Hall county. It occupies a one and a half story building, fifty by one hundred feet, and about ten clerks are employed besides the proprietor.

Mr. Baldwin is also a director in the Citizens Bank of Memphis, and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Tenaha, and president of that institution for two and a half years. It is now known as the First State Bank of Tenaha. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the firm of Tucker, Dubose Lumber Company, of the H. C. Parker Lumber Company at Tenaha, and has various interests in different parts of the state. He is a Democrat who has filled the offices of city alderman at Logansport, Louisiana, for five years, as alderman at Tenaha

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for four years, and at Memphis for two years. He is now serving in his third year as a member of the school board. He also belongs to the advisory board of the Commercial Club, and is vice president of the Merchants Retail Association. Fraternally he affiliates with the Woodmen of the World, and has membership in the Baptist church.

At Woods Post Office on December 17, 1892, Mr. Baldwin married Miss Sarah Irene Walker, a native of Texas and a daughter of W. F. Walker. The eight children born to their union are mentioned as follows: Byron, Mamie Lou, Willie Ben, Jennie Ruth, Marvin and Vera, both deceased, Alva, and Russell E. The Baldwin family is Scotch-Irish in origin, and grandfather Baldwin was named Ferrin Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin's career has been one of self-attainment, and though now one of the most successful merchants and business men in northwest Texas, it is noteworthy that at the time of his marriage he was sixty-five dollars in debt.

WILBERT O. BROWN, M. D. A capable physician who has given his skillful services to the people of Stratford and Sherman counties for the past ten years, Dr. Brown has had a varied experience, not only in his profession but in business affairs, and during his early career worked hard to secure the means with which to complete his medical education. At Stratford, he possesses a large general practice.

Wilbert O. Brown was born at Roane, Tennessee, March 6, 1869, the seventh in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Benjamin T. and Sarah M. (Ellis) Brown, both parents being natives of Tennessee. The father was a Tennesseean soldier, in the Confederate army, holding the rank of captain, and being in active service during a portion of the war between the states. By occupation he was a farmer, and in 1876 came to Texas, locating in Stephens county where he was well known as a stockman and farmer. His death occurred in 1904. The mother died in 1905, in Taylor county, Texas, at the age of sixty-seven. Dr. Brown attended the common schools of Stephens county, and subsequently was a student in that old and noted institution at Thorp Springs, known as the Add-Ran College, which has produced so many successful men in Texas history. After leaving college he was engaged in teaching school for four years in Stephens and Eastland counties. He began his medical studies at Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently continued them in the medical college at Fort Worth, where he was graduated M. D., in 1900. For the first two years of his practice he was located at Silverton, and then established himself at Stratford. In connection with his practice he was for some time proprietor of a drug store, and in 1909, in order to accommodate his time and energy with his growing business, he took in a partner in the drug business, which became known as the Stratford Drug Company. Has recently disposed of his drug interest.

Dr. Brown is a member of the Pan Handle Medical Society, the County Medical Society and the District Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge of Masonry, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his family worship in the Baptist church. At Silverton, Texas, on July 5, 1900, Dr. Brown married Miss Velma Reeves, a daughter of J. H. and Nannie (Richardson) Reeves of Silverton. The doctor and wife have one child, Wilbert O. Brown, Jr., born at Stratford, October 21, 1912.

CHARLES F. RUDOLPH. For the past ten years a member of the Sherman county bar, Mr. Rudolph is one of the successful attorneys of west Texas, who fitted himself for the profession by hard work and study during years when the necessities of self-support absorbed nearly all his time and energy, and when he had to steal the hours of rest and recreation in order to carry on his studies. Mr. Rudolph has been a resident of north and west Texas for many years, followed the occupation of school teacher for some time, later was a newspaper man, but for nearly thirty years has been a member of the bar.

Charles F. Rudolph was born in Delaware county, Ohio, February 3, 1859, the fourth of six children born to Israel P. and Catherine (Green) Rudolph. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. The father from Ohio moved to Illinois, and in 1897, came to Texas, his death occurred at St. Jo, in October, 1905, when eighty-four years of age. He had been a farmer all his life. The mother was reared and was married in Ohio, and she died in Illinois in 1875 at the age of thirty-nine.

Mr. Charles F. Rudolph spent most of his early years in Richland county, Illinois, where he attended school, and subsequently came to Texas and was in school here for a while. For seven years he was engaged in teaching at St. Jo, and while there took up the reading of law, by home study. He was finally ready to take the examination and passed successfully and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Under the new license law he was again admitted at Dallas in 1909. Mr. Rudolph began practice at St. Jo, but soon afterward laid aside his profession in order to take up newspaper business in that town, and established the St. Jo *Times*. After maintaining an excellent newspaper for three years he sold out, and resumed practice. Since 1904, he has had his office at Stratford, the county seat of Sherman county, and enjoys a high class business. He was county and district clerk of Sherman county one term, and for one term was county attorney, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the citizenship of this locality. He is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church.

At Gainesville, Texas, on December 9, 1884, he married Miss May McGregor, a daughter of A. W. and India McGregor, her father having for many years been a hotel proprietor at Gainesville. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph have a family of four children, whose names and situations in life are mentioned as follows: Roy F., born at St. Jo, in November, 1885, is now a civil engineer employed by the United States government in work on the Mississippi River; Mrs. Winifred Usery, born at Tascosa, Texas, July 30, 1890, resides in Canyon City, and has one child named Frances May; Clare, born at El Reno, Oklahoma, September 24, 1895, is now attending the west Texas State Normal School at Canyon City; Esther, born at Hartley, Texas, December 30, 1896, is also a student in the West Texas State Normal.

CHARLES WILLIAM MACE. One of the thriving business concerns of El Paso is the El Paso Rubber Vulcanizing & Auto Supply Store, the owner of which is Charles William Mace. The independent career of this wide-awake business man began in his native England when he was a lad of ten. Five years later, a mere boy, he landed in America, a stranger among strangers, with no assets save those of his own energy, an industrious disposition, an undeveloped ability for business and strong tenacity of purpose. Today he is one of the prosperous men of El Paso, and during his few years of residence there that thriving city has found him a veritable bundle of energy and enterprise. The story of his struggle upward may lend incentive to other ambitious youths, for however much opportunity may abound, the law of success remains ever the same.

Mr. Mace was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 22, 1859. His father was William Mace, now deceased, who was a native and a life-long resident of England and was a miner by occupation. The mother of Mr. Mace was Miss Mary MacCroff prior to her marriage, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Malcolm MacCroff. The public schools of England afforded Charles his education, but his attendance ceased at the age of fourteen. He had left home when ten years old, and during the years immediately subsequent he visited nearly every part of England, following various occupations the while,

but being employed principally in mining. As a boy he also spent some time on fishing smacks at sea. He was fifteen years old when he arrived at New York City, a stranger and without kin or acquaintance to lend him assistance or influence. He at once secured employment from the Canadian government in survey work for the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he continued in this service six years and three months, during which time he traveled from coast to coast, delivering despatches and mail, all of the time farther and farther away from civilization. After passing Winnipeg he saw no white person outside of the members of the surveying crew for three years.

On September 24, 1908, Mr. Mace and his family took up their residence in El Paso, Texas, whither they had removed from Los Angeles, California, where for twelve years Mr. Mace had been engaged as a dealer in automobile supplies. On coming to El Paso he established the El Paso Rubber Vulcanizing & Auto Supply Store, which is located at 399 South El Paso street, and which is the largest rubber supply store in the entire southwest. He is also agent for the Apperson Jack Rabbit automobile, and he is a member of the El Paso Automobile Club, the Texas Automobile Club and the American Automobile Association. In political views he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

At San Bernardino, California, on November 27, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mace and Mrs. Anita (Wasley) Waters, a widow, and a native of Cornwall, England. At the time of her marriage she had one son, William Waters Mace, who took his stepfather's name after his mother's marriage. He was born March 30, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Mace's daughter, Anita Mace, born November 23, 1894, married December 10, 1911, Harry Crain and has one son, Charles Harry Crain, born December 7, 1913. The family residence is at 218 West Antonio street.

Mr. Mace is more than satisfied with his Texas home and business opportunities, and believes that eventually El Paso will be the largest city of the state. He has made his own way in life and has won his present standing as a citizen and business man by consequence of merit. Such men are always a potent force for good in any community, for the influence of the very abilities and strength of character which enabled them to climb upward toward success is bound to reflect itself in almost every phase of community life. Texas, like every other commonwealth, values men of Mr. Mace's stamp.

JAMES P. REEDER. President of the First National Bank of Stratford until its consolidation with the First State Bank, Mr. Reeder has been in and about this town from almost its beginning, and has always been one of the leaders in business and civic affairs. He is one of the practical and old-time cattle men of west Texas, having been identified with the stock industry in the western and northwestern portions of the state for a quarter of a century. Prosperity and contentment in the case of Mr. Reeder are well deserved for a well spent life. He was left an orphan when a child, and from his earliest boyhood has had to make his own way. He came to Texas when he was thirty years of age, and entering the live stock industry he found a field where his energy and business integrity had excellent opportunities, and he has always enjoyed success and the high esteem of his associates.

James P. Reeder is a native of Simpson county, Kentucky, where he was born September 25, 1858. He was the oldest of five sons born to James L. and Cinderella (Herrington) Reeder. The father was born, reared, and died on the same farm in Simpson county, and during his active life prospered at farming and stock raising. His death occurred in 1867 when he was forty-two years of age. The mother was also born in Kentucky, and died in Simpson county in 1867 at the age of thirty-nine.

Only nine years of age when his parents died, James P. Reeder had brief school advantages in Kentucky, and in 1887 came to Texas, locating first in Armstrong county, where he began work on a ranch. He was in the stock business there for fourteen years, and then transferred his headquarters to Stratford about the time this prosperous town was started. For the first two years he continued to devote all his energies to the stock business and then established a hardware store at Stratford, remaining as proprietor of that for one year. He then took an active part in the organization of the First National Bank of Stratford, and became its president, being owner of the majority of the stock, and his excellent business judgment and integrity as a business man were counted as among the strongest assets of the institution. Since the consolidation of the banks he has and will devote his time to stock raising and feeding and fattening of beef cattle ready for the market.

In public affairs Mr. Reeder has always been willing to give his share of time and labor to the public good. During his residence in Armstrong county he served two years as county treasurer. He was for three terms mayor of Stratford from 1904 to 1910. Mr. Reeder is affiliated with the Masonic order through the Royal Arch Chapter and with the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat and an influential man in the local party, and is a member of the Baptist church. In Simpson county, Kentucky, on October 10, 1879, he married Miss Nannie E. Barnes, a daughter of John F. and Amanda E. Barnes, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder have two sons, Othel G. Reeder, born in Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1882, is married and has two children, both born in Stratford and named Marguerite and Marian; Rupert Carl Reeder, born in Armstrong county, Texas, in 1890, is married and lives in Stratford. It is Mr. Reeder's opinion, based upon a long and broad experience that the country around Stratford is the finest region for stock farming in the entire state. He himself still owns and controls a large cattle ranch in Sherman county.

DANIEL C. ATKINSON. Among the native sons of Texas who have won success in the Panhandle region of the state is Daniel C. Atkinson, of Dalhart, Texas. He has spent his entire life in the cattle business and is one of the successful ranchers in the section. He went into the cattle business with the determination to make a success of it, and he has worked early and late to achieve his ambition. Mr. Atkinson is widely known and has many friends in this part of Texas.

Daniel C. Atkinson was born in Jacksboro, Texas, on the 14th of October, 1876, a son of Newt and Elisabeth (Keith) Atkinson. His father had come to Texas from Alabama, in 1842, locating in Smith county. Here he entered the cattle business and in time became one of the largest stockmen of the county. He later removed to Jack county and lived there until his death in 1902 at the age of seventy-six. During the early portion of his residence in Texas, the Indians on the frontier made much trouble for the settlers and Mr. Atkinson took an active part in these early Indian wars. Mrs. Atkinson was born in Tennessee, but she was only a girl when her parents moved to Texas in 1850. She was married in Texas and is still living in Jacksboro, where she has made her home for the past fifty years. She is now seventy-four years of age. Twelve children were born to this pair of pioneers, of whom Daniel Atkinson was the eighth in order of birth.

Daniel C. Atkinson attended the schools of Jacksboro during his childhood and youth and then entered the Polytechnic at Fort Worth. He completed his education with a course in a business college at Dallas, Texas, and then was ready to take his place in the work-a-day world. He returned to his father's ranch and followed the cattle business there for a short time, and then went into the business for himself in Jack county. He remained there for seven years before coming to the Panhandle

W. C. White

gion. He first located here in Hartley county, this being in 1905, and in 1907 came to Dalhart where he established his present business. He deals in cattle to quite an extent, and his business is one of the substantial firms in the city. He ships many cattle to the Kansas City markets and also is the owner of a ranch in Oklahoma. He started his business in Dalhart in a small way but his business ability and practical experience have caused it to develop remarkably.

In politics Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Democratic party but he has never cared to hold office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Knights of Honor. In religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On July 6, 1900, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Rauley McClellan, at Jacksboro, Texas. Mrs. Atkinson is a daughter of Luke and Blanche McClellan. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, as follows, R. Crawford, who was born in Jacksboro, on the 19th of August, 1901, and is now attending school in Dalhart; Effie Loretta, who was born in Dalhart, on April 20, 1909, and Laura Blanche, who was also born in Dalhart, on August 28, 1912.

Roy W. Thompson. Energetic and enthusiastic, the young county clerk of Dallam county, Texas, Roy W. Thompson, is one of the progressive and popular citizens of Dalhart, Texas. He is justified in his pride and enthusiasm for his native state for he is one of the very few men in the state whose grandparents settled here when it was an unknown land. Mr. Thompson has made many friends during his residence in Dalhart and has proved himself an able business man. He has undoubted ability and that spirit which marks young America today of getting the very best out of life in order that one may give the best to life.

Roy W. Thompson was born in Athens, Henderson county, Texas, on the 8th of August, 1885. His father was George B. Thompson, whose parents came to Texas in 1840 and settled in eastern Texas, where he was born. David Meredith Thompson was the grandfather of Roy W. Thompson, and he had the creation of boundary lines, the naming of rivers and creeks, and all the work of an explorer in his hands. He lived and died in the eastern part of Texas. George B. Thompson married Laura Dunn, a daughter of James Dunn, who settled in Henderson county in the early days. He organized a company during the Civil war and was killed by the Federals at Honey Springs, Arkansas. George B. Thompson is in the mercantile business in Malakoff, and has been engaged in this business for over thirty years, being now aged fifty-three. His wife died in 1892 at the age of thirty-two.

Roy W. Thompson was sent to school as a child in the public schools of Malakoff, Texas, where his parents then lived. When he was old enough he attended the state normal school, at Denton, Texas, being graduated from this institution in 1904. He then engaged in school work, teaching first at Rio Vista, Johnson county, Texas, from September, 1904, till June, 1905. In the fall of this year he came to Dalhart, Texas, as principal of the school, remaining in this position for one year. At the end of this time he went into business in Dalhart, going into the abstract business with Sam E. Killen. He was later made supervisor of the city water department, and held this position until November 1, 1912, when he was elected county clerk. He will be the incumbent of this position until November, 1914, his term ending then.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a member of the Democratic party, belonging to the progressive branch of that party. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being past master of the Dalhart lodge and also being a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being lecturing knight of the order.

On the 4th of November, 1910, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lily Allen, of Dalhart, Texas. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of John W. and Emma Allen, who was formerly citizens of Dalhart, but are now living in Roswell, New Mexico.

Charles Todd. The professional men of a place always occupy high places in the regard of their fellow townsmen, for they are usually possessed of superior educational advantages, but if they are not of upright character no class of men bring greater opprobrium upon themselves. Therefore, the popularity and high regard in which Dr. Charles Todd of Dalhart, Texas, is held is sufficient proof of his personality as well as of his professional ability. He is a very able physician and has built up a large and lucrative practice since coming to Dalhart.

Charles Todd was born in Glen Arbor, Michigan, on the 5th of November, 1869, the son of Joseph Franklin Todd and Lois L. (Eastman) Todd. Both of his parents were natives of New York state and came to Michigan at a very early date. Joseph Todd was a merchant and hotel keeper and was well known throughout the section of Michigan in which he lived. He was a prosperous man when he died at Glen Arbor, in 1873, at the age of forty-nine. His widow is still living and makes her home with her son in Dalhart, being now aged seventy-nine. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Todd and the other brother resides in Chicago. This brother, Frank Todd, is an officer in the health department of that city.

Charles Todd was the younger of the two brothers, and even as a child he was unusually bright. He went to school at an early age in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and when he was old enough to enter college he matriculated in the medical department of Northwestern University at Chicago. He was graduated from this institution in 1896 and during the following year served as interne in the Chicago Lying-In Hospital. He then became assistant surgeon in the post-graduate college of Chicago, holding this office for five years. For ten years he conducted a private practice in Chicago and then came to Dalhart, Texas, where he established the practice which he has built up very rapidly. For a term of one year he served as health officer of Dalhart.

Dr. Todd is a member of the American Medical Association and in the fraternal world he belongs to the Royal Arcanum and to the National Union. In politics he prefers to vote an independent ticket and in religious matters he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He owns a fine homestead in New Mexico upon which he has proved up. He is a thorough believer in the future of this section of Texas, believing that now it is a good section for stock raising and that after it is developed it will be good farming country.

Dr. Todd was married to Dr. Jane M. Kelsey, at Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1900. She is a graduate of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, 1898. Dr. Jane Todd is the daughter of Solomon M. and Margaret Kelsey, of Chicago, her father being now deceased. They have one son, Charles K. Todd, who was born in Chicago in June, 1902. He is now attending school in Dalhart.

Williams Carter White. From delivery boy, driving a grocery wagon about the streets of El Paso twenty years ago, to proprietor of one of the largest grocery houses in the wholesale and retail trade in west Texas, sums up the very stimulating and successful business career of Williams Carter White in El Paso. He is one of the leading merchants and a man of influence and prominence in the city.

Williams Carter White was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 22, 1876, the second in a family of seven children, whose parents were John and Nora (Carter) White, both of whom are still living and reside on the old homestead farm in Prince William county, Virginia. The father was born in Maryland, served as

a private throughout the Civil war, being a member of John C. Breckenridge's command, and was wounded in one of the battles near Richmond, and during the last nine months of his service was a prisoner of war. He moved to Virginia some time after the war. Before the hostilities between the states, he had been a very successful planter and farmer, but never entirely recovered from the disastrous result of the war. He was born in Virginia, and married in that state.

Williams Carter White, up to the time he was twelve years old, had the advantages of the schools of Virginia, and until he was fourteen years of age lived on the home farm. He then left home and spent the next four years in farm work in Maryland, and then in 1893 came out to El Paso, where he found his first work as driver of one of the grocery delivery wagons. Eight years in the trade, during which he advanced from one position to another, gave him sufficient earnings so that in 1901, with the aid of his exceptional enterprise and industry, he started in business for himself. His first location was at the corner of St. Louis and Stanton Streets. There he had a very small stock, though he kept it fresh and endeavored to suit all the wants of his patrons. In April, 1910, at the end of nine years as an independent business man, he erected on Kansas and Franklin Streets a large building which is now a feature of the business blocks in that section, the store occupying ground dimensions of sixty by fifty feet, two stories in height and all devoted to his extensive business. He engages in both the wholesale and retail trade.

Mr. White is a member of the Toltec and the Country Club, the leading social organization of the city, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat and has served as a member of the El Paso school board. Mr. White is unmarried. His paternal ancestors were of English stock, and the founder of this branch of the family in America was Dr. Alward White, who was a physician, being the great-grandfather of the El Paso business man. The maternal ancestors were English and Irish.

Dr. Robert Lee Owens is one of the leading physicians in Dalhart, Texas. Although a young man, he has had a broad experience, and having served through the Spanish-American war and later in the Philippines and in China during the Boxer troubles, he has had experiences and borne responsibilities that have given him wisdom and judgment beyond his age. Although he has lived in Dalhart only a few years he has a large practice and is accounted one of the most successful physicians in this section of the state. With a thorough training in his profession, a love for his work, and the strong will of a man who will not give up a fight, even though it may look hopeless, it is easy to see why he has attained success in so short a time.

Robert Lee Owens is descended from old Southern families on both sides of his house. His father, Harvey Owens, was born in Kentucky, but his grand-parents came from Virginia, where his grandfather, James Owens, was a man of prominence and influence. His father is living now on the old homestead in Perry county, Kentucky, being fifty-six years of age. Harvey Owens has been a farmer and stock raiser and during his active life was prominent in educational matters in Kentucky. His mother was second cousin to General Lee. He married Nannie Richie, who was born in Kentucky, but whose parents came from North Carolina. Her father, Alexander Richie came across the mountains to Kentucky at a very early period. Mrs. Owens died in 1892 at the age of thirty-six, leaving six children.

Of these six children, Robert Lee Owens was the next to the eldest. He was born in Perry county, Kentucky, on the 4th of August, 1880. He grew up on his father's farm and received his earlier education in the local schools. He later entered Hazard Baptist Institute, and completed the literary course offered by that school.

It was at about this time that the mutterings of the war in Cuba began to be heard, and in 1898, he enlisted at Lexington, Kentucky, with the Second Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, for service in the Spanish-American war. He was sent to the camp at Chickamauga Park, and from thence to Cuba. He served here in many engagements until he was taken ill with typhoid fever, and was discharged for disability. After his recovery, the spell of the service being strong upon him he re-enlisted in the regular service and was sent to the Philippine Islands as a member of the Fourteenth Regular United States Infantry. Here he remained until the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion in China, and although he left the islands before the pulajane troubles in 1907 and 1908 caused the loss of so many of our men, he was there throughout the days when Aguinaldo was making the Americans wonder at what point he would strike next. Being ordered to China he took part in the engagements between the allies and the boxers and in the battle of Hang Tsun he was wounded by an exploding shell. He was then transferred to Pekin with the hospital corps and was later sent to the United States, honorably discharged for disability. Any man who served through those years in the army of the United States had experiences that have been invaluable to him in later life. When a man has stood up and faced death in front of a concealed machine gun, or the naked edge of a bolo, he can never look on life quite the same. The broad humanity and toleration, the freedom from narrow prejudices, which distinguishes the doctor, may be attributed to these years.

After the young soldier returned to the United States he began the study of medicine, matriculating in the University of Kentucky, at Louisville. He was graduated from this institution in 1906 and afterwards served his interneship in the hospital conducted by the University of Kentucky. He began to practice his profession in Perry county and then went to Louisville, where he remained for six months. At the end of this time he received the extremely good offer to go to Old Mexico as a mining and railway surgeon. He was for two years stationed in Santa Barbara, Old Mexico, and at Valadanga, in the district of Durango, Mexico, and at Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico. During one year of this time he was in charge of the hospital of the Mexican Central Railway Company. In November, 1908, he left Mexico and came to Dalhart, Texas, where he located and has remained since that time. His practice occupies most of his time, but he is also serving as county health officer for Dallam county, and he is examining physician for the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and several old line companies.

Dr. Owens is a member of a number of fraternal organizations and takes a keen interest in the affairs of the different societies. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He belongs to the American Medical Association, to the Texas State Medical Society and to the Dallam County Medical Society. He has been a delegate at the state association, and believes thoroughly in the things for which these various associations stand. He is president of the Dalhart Medical Society. In politics the Doctor is a member of the Democratic party.

In April, 1910, Doctor Owens was married to Miss Nannie Jones, of Dalhart, Texas. They have one boy, Robt. L. Owens, Jr.

T. L. Swearingen. Thirty years ago a young man of seventeen, practically without resources and relying only upon his independent spirit and ability to do hard work, came into the Panhandle country, when all that region was isolated by hundreds of miles from railroad connections and was one great cattle range, and here began as a cow boy, a short time later getting into the cattle business on his own account, was a prosperous stock

ser for many years, and since 1900 has been proprietor the principal general merchandise store at Dalhart. T. L. Swearingen, who is thus one of the Panhandle ɔneers and most honored citizen, was born in Tus-ɔawas county, Ohio, October 10, 1865. He was the rd in a family of eight children, six sons and two ughters born to Andy and Sarah (Evans) Swearingen, father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Ire-nd. The father early in life located in Ohio, where he llowed farming throughout the remainder of his career til his death in 1877 at the age of fifty-five. The ɔther was brought to America by her parents, who ttled in Ohio, where she was educated and married. er death occurred in Ohio in 1910 when eighty-two ars of age.

Mr. Swearingen attended school in Ohio, and worked his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. hen in 1882 he came into the southwest, and attained s first work with one of the great cattle outfits then ɔerating in the Panhandle section. For fifteen years e was engaged in the cattle business on his own account, nd in 1900 came to Dalhart, and established himself in e grocery and general mercantile business. He has eveloped a store which is now recognized as the largest Dalhart, and as well stocked as any in the Panhandle untry. Mr. Swearingen began with a partner, but after ree years bought out the other interests, and has since een sole proprietor. His store now occupies a modern ilding, and the trade is such that eight clerks are nployed to handle the details. Mr. Swearingen has udied mercantile conditions, and the requirements of ie trade in the Panhandle country, and it has been is successful aim to keep his stock fresh and marketable t as low prices as similar goods can be bought anywhere. Mr. Swearingen is still interested in ranching and has a ne farm located in the vicinity of Dalhart, using this s a means of recreation as well as profit.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken ie chapter degrees, and also belongs to the Order of Elks at Dalhart. He is a voter for the Democratic arty, and is a member of the Baptist church. At Wood-ard, Oklahoma, on December 10, 1898, he married Miss ille Scott, daughter of W. H. Scott, who settled in Texas any years ago, became a successful cattleman, and is ow living in Oklahoma. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen are Ada Mary, born at Woodward, Oklahoma, December 14, 1899, and now attending school n Dalhart; and Eulah, born at Dalhart in 1901, and also ttending school.

William Theodore Martin. The present mayor of Stratford, Mr. Martin, is a successful merchant and busi-ess man of this city, and has shown a varied ability in ublic affairs and general business activity. He spent is early life on a farm in Alabama and Texas, received training for his later career by vigorous experience hich was not without its share of hardships. He has onestly and honorably won his prosperity, and is one of he highly esteemed citizens of west Texas. William Theodore Martin was born in Marshall county, Alabama, February 18, 1873, being the third in a family of seven hildren born to William D. and Harriet (Bailey) Mar-in. The father was born in Georgia, moved to Alabama luring the latter fifties, and in the spring of 1893 came o Texas, locating at Jacksboro in Jack county. For a umber of years the father was engaged in farming in Jack county, and is now living retired, having acquired moderate success. During his residence in Alabama e entered the Confederate service as a private in the Fiftieth Alabama Infantry, and went through the entire war, being now one of the honored Confederate veterans of Texas. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church. The mother was born in the state of Tennessee, but was married in Alabama in 1868, and s now living in Jack county.

William T. Martin attained his education in the schools of his native county of Alabama, and had such advantages as were offered by the country schools, up to the time he was eighteen years of age. He then took up farm work in earnest, and after coming to Texas with his parents was an assistant on the farm and ranch up to the age of twenty-six. After leaving home his first position was as constable in Jack county, an office to which he was elected and which began his career in public life. After one year as constable he resigned on being appointed to the position of public weigher, in which he served by appointment and election for four years. During the following six years he clerked in the hardware store of D. H. Foreman & Galltney at Jacksboro. It was in that position that he acquired a thorough knowledge of the hardware business in all its departments, and with this experience he came to Stratford in 1907 and bought the established firm of J. P. Reeder and has since conducted business in hardware, furniture and implements. He has built up an excellent trade, and is recognized as one of the leading merchants of Stratford. Mr. Martin is also a director in the Stratford Mill & Elevator Company.

His politics were formerly with the People's party until about 1900, when he affiliated with the Democratic party. In April, 1912, he was elected mayor of Stratford, and is now giving that city an excellent administration. For two terms, or four years, he served as a member of the city council, and has been active in public affairs of this locality in various other ways. For the past six years he has been president of the Stratford school board. Mr. Martin is affiliated with the Masonic Order of the Woodmen of the World at Stratford, belongs to the Methodist church and is a master member of the Commercial club.

On December 19, 1897, at Jacksboro, he married Miss May Ward, a daughter of Tobe Ward. The Ward family was originally from Alabama, and became early settlers in Texas. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin are Clyde, Kathleen and Mary.

Robert A. Taylor. One of the pioneers of Sherman county, an early stockman in this section of the state, Mr. Taylor has since the beginning of the present century been actively identified with the industrial business and civic affairs of Sherman county and Stratford, having been a resident of the city for the past four years. Mr. Taylor is head of the largest mercantile enterprise at Stratford, was vice-president of the First State Bank for four years and has been an important factor in various lines of business, in social and religious development. He is one of the men whose character and activity are moulding the destinies of west Texas, and in such hands the future may be entrusted with complete confidence as to the outcome.

Robert A. Taylor was born in Simpson county, Kentucky, February 7, 1860. His father, William Jourdan Taylor, who is now spending his last days with his son Robert in Stratford, was born in Tennessee in 1831, and is now hale and hearty at the age of eighty-two. When about twenty-two years of age, in 1854, he moved to Kentucky, and came out to Texas in June, 1909. He was a farmer throughout his active career, and was successful and provided well for his family. In politics he is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Lester, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Thomas Lester, who came from that state into Kentucky when the daughter Martha was seven years of age. He left the family thus settled in Western Kentucky, and subsequently moved to Simpson county, where Miss Lester met and married Mr. Taylor. Her death occurred in Simpson county in June, 1908, when seventy-five years of age. She was the mother of eleven children and Robert A. was the fourth in the family. His early life was spent in Simpson county, and up to the age of twenty he was given the best advantages afforded by the common and high school.

After leaving school his first regular occupation was that of teacher, and in this noble calling he spent twenty years and ten days of his early career. Mr. Taylor was unusually successful as a teacher, and held various positions in Simpson county, Kentucky, in Sumner county, Tennessee, and in Armstrong and Sherman counties, Texas. Mr. Taylor first came out to Sherman and Armstrong counties in 1901 and engaged in the cattle raising business in this section. He was connected with the live stock industry from 1901 until 1907, and occupied four sections of land, besides a large amount of leased range. In 1907 he sold out his cattle and most of his land, and then bought the Stratford Mercantile Company, which at that time and now is the leading general merchandise establishment of the city. He keeps a large and well selected stock of hardware, dry goods, implements, and other merchandise and has a trade drawn from every part of the county. Mr. Taylor is vice-president and a director of the First State Bank of Stratford.

With his success in business he has combined a generous public spirit, and has done much to improve this part of the state. He served in the office of county commissioner for four years from 1901 to 1905. In politics he is a Democrat, and is county chairman of the party. He was elected and is now serving in the position of animal inspector of Sherman county. For one year he was a trustee of the city schools, and until his resignation on January 10, 1913, was chairman of the county school board, having held that office for two years. Mr. Taylor has been a member of the Good Templars since 1877, having joined the organization when a boy. He is a deacon in the Stratford Baptist church, and is a worker for church and benevolence.

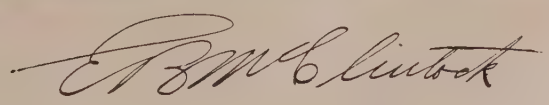
In Sumner county, Tennessee, on June 3, 1882, he married Miss Sally Gilbert, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, formerly of Simpson county and now of Frankfort, Kentucky. Mrs. Taylor was born in Simpson county. Three sons have been born to their marriage. Gilbert Lester Taylor, now a resident of Stratford, is manager of the Stratford Mercantile Company; D. E. Taylor, of Dallas, is bookkeeper for Horton & Moorehead; Garton G. Taylor died in Fort Worth, while a student in the schools of that city. Mr. Taylor attributes much of his success since the beginning of his career to the counsel and cooperation of Mrs. Taylor, who has always manifested a close interest in all his business undertakings, as well as in the occupation of the home.

Edward B. McClintock. A citizen who stands high in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen in El Paso is Edward B. McClintock, attorney and now serving his third consecutive term as a justice of the peace in this city. He is a native of Illinois, born in Decatur, that state, August 16, 1874, to Rev. Charles Edward McClintock and Josephine Brockway McClintock. The McClintock family trace their lineage to the bold, sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. The American branch of this connection originated with the grandfather of Edward B., who first settled in Virginia, removing later from thence to Illinois. Rev. Charles Edward McClintock was born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, in 1842, and was educated at the University of Illinois, Champaign, where he had as a roommate Judge Landis, ex-congressman of one of the southern districts of Illinois, who has become well known through several notable decisions delivered as a judge of the United States circuit court. Reverend McClintock was educated for the law, but, after following it two years, he turned to the profession of his preference, that of the ministry, and during the remainder of his active career was in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, holding pastorates in different western states, including Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Texas and New Mexico. He passed away at El Paso, Texas, August 1, 1909, at the age of sixty-eight years. Josephine Brockway was born in Kentucky, November 1, 1848, and was married to Reverend McClintock at Decatur, Illinois, April 2, 1868. She yet survives her husband and resides at El Paso, Texas.

Of the eight children in the elder McClintock family, Edward B. is fourth in birth. He was educated in the public schools of Doniphan, Missouri, and was graduated from the high school there in 1895. In 1897 the family removed to El Paso, Texas, and during 1897 and 1898 Edward B. was a student in the state university at Austin. After leaving the university he followed railroad work for a short time and then entered the service of the Western Abstract Company at El Paso, with which firm he continued two years, subsequently taking up the same line of work in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he remained one year. He then returned to El Paso, Texas, and accepted a clerical position with Swift & Company, but gave up the position after two years to become chief deputy of the district court, to which office he was appointed and in which he continued to serve six years. In the meantime he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1901. Entering the legal department of the Southwestern Railroad, under Hawkins & Franklyn, he served about two years and then resigned the position to accept the office of justice of the peace, to which he was appointed in October, 1909, and in which he has since served by election in 1911 without opposition and again in 1913. He is an ardent Democrat and is actively interested in the political work of his party. He was nominated at the Democratic Primaries July 25, 1914, without opposition for County Clerk which means his election. He is a member of the El Paso County Bar Association and the Texas State Bar Association and of the Cactus and Wigwam Clubs in El Paso. Fraternally he is identified with the A. F. & A. M., El Paso Lodge No. 130, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Union of America. In religious faith he has held to that of his rearing and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. McClintock was married at El Paso, Texas, March 5, 1900, to Miss Blanche Witt, who was born in Dallas county, Texas, and is a daughter of W. H. Witt. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock have one son, Ralph, born at El Paso, October 3, 1903. Mr. McClintock built and owns a pleasant home at 3524 Montana Street.

Thomas Jefferson Noland, who owns the controlling interest in the Stratford Mercantile Company and was president of the First State Bank up to the time of its consolidation with the First National Bank of Stratford, has been a resident at that place since 1904. He was a successful merchant before entering the banking business. Mr. Noland is a man who has come up from the bottom, having started out when a boy without resources, and with a part of the responsibilities for the care of his family resting upon his young shoulders. The third in a family of five children, he was born in Polk county, Missouri, November 10, 1856, and is a son of Robert G. and Charlotte Ann (Hall) Noland. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a boy when his parents moved to Missouri, about 1842, the family having come from east Tennessee, and becoming pioneers in that section of Missouri. Robert G. Noland became a merchant at Humansville, in Polk county, also bought and sold live stock, and was prospering in his business career until early death removed him from his activities. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the Confederate service, but after a brief period in the army contracted nervous typhoid fever and died in 1861 at the age of about thirty-six, soon after returning home from the front. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church. The mother was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Thomas Hall, who came to Missouri about 1840, Thomas Hall being a prosperous farmer in Polk county. The mother is now living at the advanced age of seventy-two years, making her home with her son Edward Homer Noland at Sedgewick, Kansas.



Thomas Jefferson Noland was reared in Polk county, d had the advantages of the public school until he s sixteen years of age, at which time he had to leave books and studies in order to contribute to the sup- t of the family, whose head had been removed by th when Thomas was a child. Furthermore, the war d destroyed much of the family property, and it re- ired the united efforts of all the members to keep a f over their heads and food in their mouths. Though early life was thus spent on a farm, and largely in et work, Mr. Noland managed to fit himself for other rk, and outside of farming his first regular occupa- n was as a teacher. He taught one term in Benton nty, Missouri, and then engaged in the live stock siness and subsequently in merchandising in Hickory nty. His career as a merchant continued for twenty- years, in all. In 1893 he came to Texas, locating in e Panhandle at the thrivingly new town of Amarillo, id was there connected with the mercantile firm of ith, Walker & Company, who did a large general mer- andise business in both wholesale and retail. In 1904 r. Noland came to Stratford, where he established the siness known as the Stratford Mercantile Company, ich he continued for three years. In 1906 he and his sociates established the First State Bank at Stratford, d he was elected its president, a position which he held to the time of the consolidation with the First Na- nal Bank. Mr. Noland has now accumulated many idences of material prosperity and owns several sec- ns of land in the county and considerable city real tate.

In politics he is a Democrat, and a worker for good al government. Stratford was incorporated as a city 1907, and he has been a member of the council since at time. He is an influential member of the local school ard, and belongs to the Stratford Booster Club. In ickory county, Missouri, on August 4, 1877, Mr. Noland arried Miss Sarah E. Nease, daughter of Joseph E. ease, who was a native of Indiana. Mrs. Noland died 1903 at Clarendon, Texas, when forty-two years of ge. Five children were born to the marriage and four e now living. On July 24, 1905, in Canyon City, Colo- ado, Mr. Noland married Mrs. Lillie E. Harrington, a aughter of T. J. Davis, formerly of Indiana, but one of ne old settlers of the Texas Panhandle. There are wo children by the second marriage.

William R. Gamble. The present sheriff of Sherman ounty, now in his second term, was formerly one of the rominent stock men of this section of the state. He egan his career when a boy in the saddle, riding range nd his career has been in many ways typical of west exas. Mr. Gamble is one of the prosperous men of tratford, the owner of considerable land and other roperty, including over 100 cattle, and is a very popular nd efficient officer.

William R. Gamble was born in Grayson county, April 7, 1877, and his family were among the early settlers n that north Texas county. His father was William E. Gamble, born in Missouri, and when a child accompany- ng his parents to Texas in 1854. The first settlement n this state was made in Collin county, at McKinney, where both the grandfather and the father preemptioned a large amount of land. Grandfather Gamble died soon after coming to the state and when a comparatively young man, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter.

William E. Gamble, the father, then became the main- stay of the rest of the family and bore the chief respon- sibility of the management of the large estate which he and his father had established in Texas. Farming and stock raising was the industry to which he gave his principle attention, and he was for many years success- fully engaged along that line. He now lives retired in Vernon. In politics a Democrat, he has never sought public honors, but has always taken much interest in civic affairs and done what he could to promote good government locally. He is a God-fearing honest man, a member of the Methodist church, and has always been interested in religious and moral activities. The maiden name of his wife was Molly Stephens, who was born in Tennessee, and was a young girl when she came to Texas. She was married at Pilot Grove, in Grayson county, and her death occurred in April, 1912, when sixty-three years of age. Of her seven children, six are now living, William R. having been the third in order of birth. The latter attained his early education in the public schools of Cooke county and Wilbarger county, and subsequently graduated from the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas. His early life was spent on a farm, and he became familiar with all the details of ranch and range life. He remained at home until twenty-five years of age, then married and came out to Stratford in Sherman county, in the fall of 1902. Since the fall of 1904 he has been a permanent resident in this locality. He engaged in the stock business, and became owner of a thousand acres of farm land before coming to Stratford, and had right over a large range for his stock. When he came to Sherman county he brought in a herd of two hundred cattle, and rapidly built up a large business, which he sold out at a good figure in the spring of 1909. Mr. Gamble in 1910 was elected to the office of sheriff, and was re-elected in 1912, and besides the two terms by regular election he served for three years as deputy before entering upon his present office. Mr. Gamble is the owner of a comfortable home at Stratford, and possesses some land and city holdings.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has always had a part in party affairs. By virtue of his office as sheriff he is also tax collector for Sherman county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Stratford and has acted as its secretary. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 1441, and is active in the Stratford Methodist church, being steward.

At Chillicothe, Texas, in 1904, he married Miss Osa Kerley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kerley, who was born in Texas and represented a family of old settlers in Limestone county. There were three children in the Gamble household, namely: William Keith, Graydon Elbert and Ione Ruth.

Hon. James William Elliott. Now serving his second term as county judge of Sherman county, Mr. Elliott is a citizen of Stratford, whose record in business and public life has well justified the confidence of his fellow citizens, and he is recognized as one of the leading men of this locality. He began life a poor boy, at an early age had to contribute his labors to supporting the family, worked his way through college, has had a successful experience as a banker and as the chief administrative officer of his county, and now when only a little more than thirty-eight years of age is entering upon a career as a lawyer, in which he is destined to large and generous achievements.

James William Elliott was born in Denton county, August 22, 1875. His father was John Elliott, a native of Virginia who came to Texas when sixteen years old, and located in Denton county, where as a boy he worked at farming and subsequently engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account. He is now living retired in Hardeman county. He was reared and educated in Grayson county, and is of English and Scotch descent. The grandfather was Abraham Elliott, and the first members of the Elliott family came from the British Isles during the early colonial period of Virginia. During the early years of his career, the father was quite successful, but subsequently suffered reverses, so that his children had to come to his assistance. The maiden name of the mother was Mary Thomas Hicks, who was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1853, and died in 1895. She was the mother of nine children, four of whom are now living.

James W. Elliott, the second in the family, received his early education in the Quanah public schools, attend-

ing the high school there for one year. He subsequently worked his way through college, and later graduated from the Metropolitan Business College in Dallas. He had given much of his time and labor to the care and maintenance of the home, and engaged in his independent career only at the age of twenty-two, at which time, having secured a college training he began teaching school, and spent five years in that vocation in Sherman, Hardeman and Ford counties. In the meantime, during vacation, he had taken his course in commercial college and since then has carried on his studies as opportunity permitted in the law. Mr. Elliott was for two and a half years engaged as a bookkeeper in a store, and was one of the organizers and for more than three years cashier of the Texas State Bank at Texhoma. During that time he never made a loan whereby the bank lost a single penny, and showed unusual ability and sagacity in the banking business. Mr. Elliott has been a resident of Stratford since 1906. His record commended him to the support of the people in 1910, at which date he was elected county judge of Sherman county, and was re-elected in the fall of 1912, so that he is now serving his second term. In both campaigns he had no opposition for this office, since he was considered by all means the most available man for the place. He begun the study of law nights and odd moments after he entered office and was admitted to the bar in November, 1913.

Politically he is a Democrat, and as far as time and means permit has interested himself in party affairs. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and was three times grand representative of the Knights of Pythias, and is a past grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge. His church is the Methodist. At Dallas, Texas, on March 29, 1911, Judge Elliott married Miss Mae Perrsol, daughter of E. W. Perrsol. Mrs. Elliott was born in the state of Kansas.

ANDREW JACKSON HART. One of the lessons that the cattle country of Texas teaches the men who would attain success here is how to take defeat, and optimism is the law of the land. No one is a better example of this than is Andrew J. Hart, of Toyah, for after spending many years of his life in hard work and having at last attained a fair measure of prosperity, everything was swept away, and he had to begin over again. It is such occurrences that show the true mettle of a man, and the popularity as well as success of Mr. Hart, is sufficient proof of the way in which he met and overcame his difficulties. He is now one of the prosperous merchants in the town of Toyah and is widely known and liked throughout the county.

Andrew Jackson Hart was born in Nacogdoches county, Texas, on the 25th of January, 1862. His father, William Hart, was a native of Ireland, but came to the United States as a young man. He came to Texas and settled in Nacogdoches county in 1849. A carpenter by trade, when he located in the state of Texas he became a farmer and stock raiser. Here in Texas he met and married Jane Hutcheson, who was born in Georgia. His wife died in 1880 and after her death he left Nacogdoches county and moved to Reeves county, where he lived during the rest of his life in retirement. He served in the Confederate army during three years of the Civil war.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart, of whom Andrew J. Hart is the next to the eldest. The eldest son, Joseph Calvin, is a farmer and Thomas is also a prosperous farmer of Calvin, Texas. The daughter, Mary Ann, is now the wife of Henry Hilliard and also lives in Procter, Texas.

A country school education was the only education that young Andrew Jackson Hart received. He went to school during the winter months but during the summer he worked on the farms near his father's home, spending the time this way until he was sixteen years of age and then at the age when we now consider it most important for a boy to be under the care of competent masters he started out in the world for himself. He became a cowboy and followed the trail throughout western Texas. He later went into the stock raising business for himself in Reeves county and in time accumulated a large herd and was considered one of the prosperous and successful men of this section. In 1907 he met with business reverses and lost practically everything he had. Most men would have succumbed to this blow, but not Mr. Hart, he is made of sterner material and this disaster only made his nerves steadier and caused him to face the world with a braver front. He began all over again and in 1909 was again able to embark in business. He opened a meat market in Toyah and conducted this until 1913 when he engaged in the general grocery business. The fact that Mr. Hart speaks the Spanish language fluently has been of great advantage to him in dealing with the Mexican population of Toyah. He has won many friends and patrons by his geniality and by the excellent service which he has always rendered them in a business way.

In politics Mr. Hart is an active member of the Democratic party and in his religious beliefs he is a member of the Presbyterian church as are all of his family. Mr. Hart is the owner of his fine home situated on the outskirts of the town, and his chief enjoyment is his life with his family.

In 1886 Mr. Hart was married to Miss Lulu Coalson, the daughter of Nicholas Coalson, a pioneer of Texas, who is now a resident of Arizona. The mother and sister of Mrs. Hart were killed by Indians. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart, one of whom is deceased. They are, Ada, now Mrs. D. J. Moran, of Pecos; Earl Hart, who is now the wife of William D. Cowan, a prominent rancher of Culberson county, Texas; Thomas Calvin, who is manager of the ranch of his brother-in-law; William Lacy, Douglas and James, the three latter attending school, and Luella, the youngest.

GEORGE HARPER. A representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the Lone Star State, George Harper has here maintained his home from the time of his nativity and, with the passing years, his appreciation of and loyalty to the great commonwealth of Texas have been intensified and vitalized, with the result that he will concede to no other state of the Union superior advantages or attractions. He served with marked efficiency in the office of state and county tax collector in El Paso county for three terms. He has, since 1912, given his attention principally to the office of sanitary commissioner of the city. He is one of the popular and public-spirited citizens of the metropolis and judicial center of El Paso county, the thriving city of El Paso, and his high standing in the community shows that he has fully measured up to the demands of the metewand of popular approbation.

Mr. Harper was born in Montague county, Texas, on the 6th of September, 1865, and is a son of William Mark Harper and Sarah Elizabeth (Aynes) Harper, the former of whom was born in Illinois, a scion of one of the pioneer families of that state, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky. William M. Harper came to Texas in 1857 and was a prominent figure in the early Indian wars in this state, where he served as a government ranger and scout. He was killed while in the discharge of his duties in this capacity, in the autumn of 1870, and his wife passed to the life eternal in 1904. He was a prominent and influential factor in political and general public affairs in Montague county, and there served as a member of the board of county commissioners. He was a man of intrepid courage and sterling integrity, and he commanded inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the varied relations of life. His name merits an enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Texas. His marriage was solem-

Geo. Harper

zed in Denton county, and there his devoted wife con-nued to reside until 1891, when she came to El Paso, here her death occurred, a noble woman who had en-ıred the hardships and vicissitudes of the pioneer days ıd whose kindliness and consideration made her a italized beatitude. Concerning the children it may be ated that John H., the eldest of the five, is a repre-ntative member of the bar of the city of El Paso; Villiam M. is identified with important mining enter-rises in New Mexico; George is the immediate subject f this review; Judge James R. resides in El Paso, exas, and is chief justice of the court of civil appeals, ven as he is one of the distinguished members of the exas bar; and Annie is the wife of David Hinkson, of ort Worth.

The early scholastic advantages of George Harper were omewhat limited, as the family revenues were limited nd uncertain, but he attended school whenever oppor-unity presented and laid a firm foundation on which to pbuild the broad and practical education which he has ained through self-discipline and under the direction of hat wise headmaster, experience. He continued to at-end school at intervals until he had attained to the ge of eighteen years, and in the meanwhile he showed eep filial solicitude by doing all in his power to assist nd care for his widowed mother. He had his quota of xperience as a cowboy on the great open ranges of the arlier days, became identified with agricultural pur-uits, and finally engaged in the mercantile business. He has maintained his home in El Paso county since 889, and here it may consistently be said that his ircle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaint-nces. In 1906 he was elected state and county tax ollector for El Paso county, after having previously erved six years as deputy collector, so that he brought o the office a thorough experience and broad knowledge f realty and personal valuations in the county. By uccessive re-elections he continued the incumbent of he position of tax collector for three terms, and in 1912 e voluntarily retired from office.

Mr. Harper is a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic arty, and has shown a lively interest in its cause, esides which he has unlimited enthusiasm concerning is native state, and is ever ready to exploit its re-ources and advantages—especially those of his home ity and county. He owns an attractive home and other eal estate in El Paso, and is here a popular member of he lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks nd the camp of the Woodmen of the World.

In the year 1906 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harper to Miss Estelle McNeill, who was born and reared in Denton county, this state, as were also her parents, George W. and Jennie (Forrester) McNeill, both of whom were likewise born in that county, where they still maintain their home, the respective families having been founded in Texas in the early pioneer epoch of its history. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Harper have a winsome little daughter, Lulu Elizabeth, who was born in the year 1907, and who is the life and light of the attractive home.

S. P. McMinn. The largest general mercantile estab-lishment of Childress is now the sole property and under the able management of S. P. McMinn. He carries a stock valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. His posi-tion as a successful merchant has been won by careful attention to business and a thorough experience in the field.

S. P. McMinn was born in Panola county, Mississippi, October 27, 1866, the oldest of seven children born to W. P. and Amanda J. (Hill) McMinn. The parents were also natives of Mississippi, where the father was a planter. He moved to Texas in 1891, settling in Chil-dress county. He resides at Hereford, Texas, at the age of sixty-seven. The mother is still living and is of equal age with her husband. The father has been a rancher since coming to Texas. During the Civil war he went to the front with a Mississippi company as a private, and in one of the battles of the south was severely wounded.

S. P. McMinn attended school at Oxford, Mississippi, and afterwards graduated from a business college at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1888, after finishing his educa-tion he took up work for two years at Courtland, Missis-sippi, as a bookkeeper for A. F. Oliver & Company. In 1891 he came to Childress among the early settlers of this time. For the first five years he was employed by the firm of Dixon & Deaton. He then established the business which has grown to its present proportions. He had a partner at the beginning and started with a capital of two thousand dollars, since which time the capital and business has grown at least twelve-fold. He bought out the other interests in 1908, and has since had the com-plete proprietorship of this business.

Mr. McMinn has served as an alderman in Childress and is a Democratic voter. He is steward and trustee and active in the Sunday school work of the Methodist church. He has passed all the chairs of the Masonic Lodge, and is also affiliated with the Knight Templar Commandery at Fort Worth.

In 1895 in Childress, Mr. McMinn married Miss Nan-nie Hardwick, daughter of T. B. and Intha Hardwick, who now lives in Southern Texas. The one daughter of the marriage is Reba McMinn, born at Childress in March, 1897, and a member of the high school gradu-ating class of 1913.

Rev. Daniel Atkins Leak. The Leak family have been identified with Texas for three generations, since the time of the Republic. At the head of the first genera-tion was one of the able physicians and surgeons of early Texas. Next comes a churchman, one who has devoted many years of life to the service of the Christian de-nomination, and is now the revered pastor of the church at Memphis. Eld. Leak is also one of the prominent educators of the state, having been at the head of several leading educational institutions and besides was for quite a while a member of the faculty of Texas Christian Uni-versity. Of the third generation is a successful young attorney of Memphis, who thus gives the family a place in the three best known of the learned professions.

Rev. Daniel Atkins Leak, the second of those just men-tioned, and pastor of the Christian church at Memphis was born at Melrose, Texas, July 27, 1858. His father, Robert Leak, who married a Miss Gilder, was a native of Georgia, came to Texas and settled in Nacogdoches county, in the early years, and served as surgeon of a regiment during the Mexican war. He continued to re-side in Texas from that time until his death at the advanced age of eighty-five years in 1909. His wife died at Timpson, this state, in 1900 at the age of seventy-seven. Daniel A. Leak, the youngest of the family, at-tended the Texas schools and was educated for the min-istry at the Texas Christian University, where he grad-uated and was prepared for his chosen calling. His first appointment was at Palestine, Texas, after which he was pastor of San Marcos, and at Modesto, California. For some time he has had charge of the Christian church at Memphis, and has built up that denomination and has lent himself vigorously to all benevolent enterprises in this part of the state.

He is a Democrat in politics, and a Royal Arch Mason. For his second wife, Rev. Leak married Miss Clara Cara-way, who was born in Sabine county, Texas, and their marriage was celebrated at Milam, Texas. Her parents were N. J. and Mary (Speight) Caraway, the father hav-ing served as a major in the eleventh Texas cavalry dur-ing the Civil war and was killed in a battle at Little Rock, Arkansas, at the age of thirty-five years. Her mother died at Logansport, Louisiana, in 1911, at the age of seventy-two. Rev. Leak and wife had nine chil-dren, namely: Mrs. Esther Hurst, of Center, Texas; Mrs. Lura Watson, of Paxton, Texas; R. A. Leak, of

Corpus Christi; J. V. Leak, of Memphis; Miss Tula, Jack Gilder, D. A. Leak, Jr., Lucile, and William, all of whom were born in Texas except the youngest.

By his first marriage the Rev. Leak had two children. James V. Leak, now a well known attorney in Memphis, is a child of his last wife. He was reared in this state, and attended the Houston Normal School, where he was graduated in 1910. He then entered the law office of Carter & Walker at Center, Texas, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in October, 1912. He established his practice in Memphis, and is now one of the rising young members of the local bar. He is a Democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He has membership in the County and State, and the American Bar Associations.

Hon. John Davis Bird. Hall county's fiscal affairs for the past three years have been under the executive direction of a very capable county judge, whose record in office probably is not excelled among all the counties of the Panhandle.

John Davis Bird was born in Hall county, in the state of Georgia, September 13, 1877, the youngest of four children born to John S. and Lizzie Welchel Bird, both parents having also been born in Hall county, Georgia. The father remained in his native locality all his life, following the occupation of farming and planting, and died in 1887 at the age of thirty-eight years. The mother is now living at Memphis, Texas, with her son at the age of sixty-two years.

Judge Bird while growing up attended the Georgia public schools, and furthered his training for practical life by attendance at Dahlonega, Georgia, the North Georgia Agricultural College for two years. Coming to Texas, he first located in Clay county, where he was soon appointed to the office of deputy county clerk, and subsequently was deputy sheriff. On leaving that latter office, he became identified with the dry goods business, and continued a resident in Clay county from 1897 to 1901. In the latter year, having moved to Memphis, he became interested in the dry goods business, and built up a large trade and sold out to advantage in 1909. In 1910 he was appointed to the office of county judge, and since then has been twice elected to this important office at the head of the county government. By virtue of his office as county judge he has also been superintendent of the school system of Hall county.

Judge Bird is an active Democrat, and a Knight Templar Mason, having served as high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter at Memphis. His church is the Baptist, where he worships. He was married at Bellevue, Texas, December 27, 1903, to Miss Leva Jackson, a daughter of J. F. and M. S. Jackson, who are now residing at Ryan, Oklahoma. To Mr. and Mrs. Bird was born one son, Benjamin Louis Bird, at Memphis, in June, 1906, and who is now attending school. Judge Bird has seen many sections of the country, and it is his judgment that northwest Texas during the next ten years will see more development than any other part of the United States. In line with this conviction, he has invested in much town property in Memphis, and is one of the citizens whose interest and judgment are both backing Hall county.

Rufus Greene. In four years Mr. Greene has developed a mercantile business at Memphis second to none in Hall county, and though a young man not yet thirty has shown an ability in trade and as a business builder that assures his friends of his continuance as a prosperous and influential merchant and citizen.

Rufus Greene was born in Alvord, Texas, December 9, 1884, the oldest of four children of Shirley G. and Luella (Rhodes) Greene. The father was born in Alabama in 1859, and the mother in Kentucky in 1866. The former came to Texas in 1869, and the mother in 1882, their marriage occurring in this state. The parents both now have their home in Hall county, where the father has been engaged in farming and stock raising, his previous places of residence in this state having been at Marshall and at Alvord.

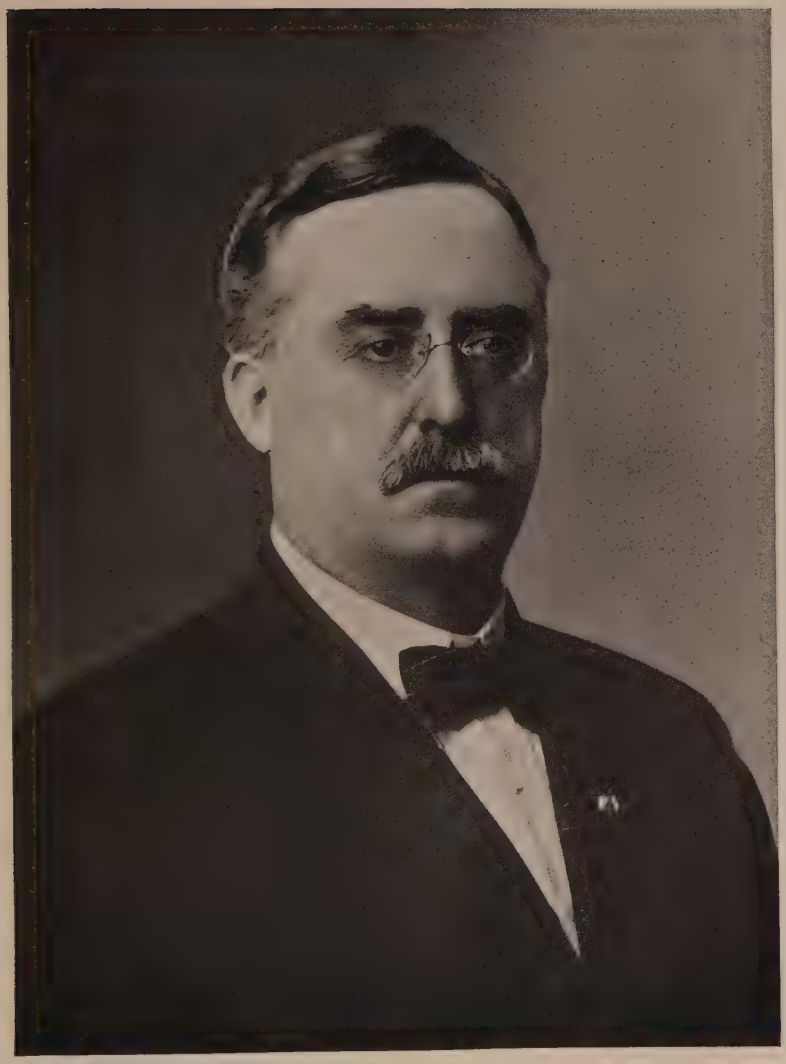
Rufus Greene attended school at Alvord, and after leaving high school became a school teacher, an occupation which he followed four years at Kirkland. He then obtained his first business experience as a clerk for Perkins Brothers at Decatur, Texas, and in the four years spent there he proved himself both industrious and capable, and inspired such confidence in his ability that his career since then has been uniformly progressive and successful. Coming to Memphis, in March, 1909, he established the well known Greene Dry Goods Store. His first quarters were twenty-five by one hundred feet in floor dimensions, but in March, 1912, just three years after his beginning, he moved to a large and new store, where he now has the finest establishment of its kind in Hall county, with six thousand feet of floor space, and ten experienced clerks are engaged in attending to the trade. He carries a large line of fancy and staple dry goods, and has the better class patronage.

A Democrat in politics, he has never sought any prominence in public affairs. Mr. Greene is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs to the Methodist church. At Tyler, Texas, in June, 1908, he married Miss Tommie Spear, a daughter of William and Melinda Spear, who have their home at Tyler. Shirley Greene was born to Mr. and Mrs. Greene at Memphis, January 10, 1911.

Joseph E. Farnsworth. A prominent factor in connection with the development of the extensive system and important operations of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, concerning which adequate and specific description is given on other pages of this work, Mr. Farnsworth is vice president of this corporation and is known as one of the representative business men and progressive citizens of Dallas, the metropolis of northern Texas.

Mr. Farnsworth is a native of the old Granite state. He was born in the city of Manchester, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, on the 31st of January, 1862, and is a son of Simeon D. and Jennie (Ambrose) Farnsworth, both of whom passed to the life eternal before he had attained to the age of six years. The orphan boy received effective guardianship and was reared to adult age in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools and where he was graduated in the high school. In 1882, at the age of twenty years, Mr. Farnsworth came to Texas, where he identified himself with the "art preservative of all arts," first in the city of San Antonio and later in Austin, the capital of the state, where he became a member of the reportorial staff of the Austin Statesman, his initial experience in the printing business having been gained prior to his removal to the Lone Star state. For several years he was engaged in the job-printing business in Austin, and there he also did service as legislative correspondent for the San Antonio Express and the Waco Examiner.

In 1885 Mr. Farnsworth was appointed auditor of the Southwestern Telegraph & Telephone Company, and two years later was made general auditor of the company. He maintained his headquarters and residence in the city of Austin until 1896, when he established his home at Dallas, where he had been assigned by his company to the position of superintendent of its North Texas division. Careful and effective service gained him promotion to the position of general superintendent and general manager of this important division, and in 1902 there came even more distinctive recognition, in that he was made general manager of the entire system of the company. In 1905, while retaining his office of general manager, he was elected vice president of the company, and these two offices he held until 1912, when it was



J. E. Farnsworth

pound expedient to separate them, and he retired from hat of general manager to devote his time and attention o his executive duties in the position of vice president, h which he continues to give his services to the cor- oration with which he has been closely identified for nore than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Farnsworth is a member of the Dallas Chamber f Commerce and is chairman of its entertainment com- nittee and as such he has directed the welcome and ntertainment of many of the country's prominent men vho have visited Dallas. Mr. Farnsworth is also a nember of the executive committee of the Texas Com- nercial Secretaries' Association, and is connected with nany other civic bodies. He is also a member of various York and Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic fraternity, and in the latter has attained to the thirty-second degree, besides which he is affiliated with the adjunct organiza- ion, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and also with the Dallas lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his home city he also holds membership in the Dallas Club and the Country Club.

At Austin, Texas, in the year 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farnsworth to Miss Laura Mass, daugh- ter of Max Mass, a well-known citizen of the Texas capital, and the one child of this union is Austin M., who is now eighteen years of age.

FRED CHASE. A resident of Texas for the past twenty- five years, Fred Chase has in all that time been identified with journalism and newspaper work in various capaci- ties. His residence in Quanah dates from the year 1908, and since January 1, 1910, he has been editor of the *Quanah Observer*. In his editorial capacity he has held a leading place in the community, and as a moulder of opinion and a shaper of events, his opportunities for the ultimate good of his town have not been limited, nor have they been neglected by him. Mr. Chase comes of a family that has been identified with American history since the early Colonial days, the first of the name to establish a home on these shores having been Robert Chase, a lawyer who came from his native England in 1720 and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. The maternal ancestor of Mr. Chase was Peter Folsom, who came from England in 1765, settling in Boston. Members of both families have played important parts down the years that have gone to make history for the new Republic, and its representatives in many generations have wrought well in the upbuilding of their various communities.

Fred Chase was born in Portland, Maine, on August 27, 1859, and is the son of William and Louisa (Folsom) Chase. The father was born in Saccarappa, Maine, on September 20, 1818, and he was one of the Argonauts of 1849, going around the Horn on the "Ringdove" to San Francisco, with the first shipload of gold-hunters. The mother was born in Somerset county, Maine, on April 25, 1839.

The public schools of Portland gave to Fred Chase his early education, and the first work in which he engaged after quitting his high school studies was that of a book- keeper. He continued in that work practically up to the time when he came to Texas in 1888, and since then he has been identified with newspaper work in all its varied phases, as reporter, manager, editor and publisher, through a period of almost thirty years.

Coming to Texas in 1888, Mr. Chase secured employ- ment on the staff of the *Galveston News*, on which he was engaged up to the spring of 1895. From then until Jan- uary 1, 1900, he was manager of the *Galveston Tribune*, after which, for several years, he was occupied in doing special correspondence work in Texas and Colorado. It was in 1908 that he first came to Quanah, and since January 1, 1910, he has been editor of the *Quanah Ob- server*.

Mr. Chase, himself the son of a stanch Republican, has all his life given his allegiance to that party in affairs of a national import, but he has never been one to draw party politics into local matters. He is a Mason of high degree, affiliated with Quanah Lodge No. 689, A. F. & A. M.; Royal Arch Masons, Quanah Chapter, 195; Royal & Select Masters, Quanah Council No. 133; and Vernon Commandery 33, Knights Templar. His churchly rela- tions are with the Episcopal church.

Mr. Chase was married on January 25, 1895, at Gal- veston, Texas, to Miss Minnie M. Mixson, the daughter of John B. and Hester M. Mixson, residents of Eddy, Texas, and an old pioneer family of McLennan county, this state.

JAMES T. BUCK. Learning the art of printing when a boy in Mississippi, and at the same time all the details of the newspaper business Mr. Buck has made a profes- sion of journalism, and for a number of years has been identified with newspapers in Oklahoma and north Texas, being now the proprietor and editor of the Chillicothe *Independent*.

James T. Buck was born at West Station, Mississippi, April 16, 1869, the youngest of three children born to James Quinn and Susan (Love) Buck. The parents were married in Choctow county, Mississippi, May 21, 1852. The ancestors on both sides were early immigrants to America, coming from England. The great-great-grand- father, Major Isaac Buck, was among the early settlers of North Carolina, the first mention being made of him in 1735, when he received a grant of four and forty acres in Craven county. He was made a justice of the peace by the colonial council at Wilmington, July 1, 1738, holding that office until December 12, 1774. He was of some local prominence as a military man, and for a number of years was captain of colonial militia, and then was major. He was an extensive land and slave owner, and was living on his plantation on Tar River at the time of his death about 1764. The great-grandfather of the Texas editor was James Buck, and his grandfather was Rev. Humphrey Buck, both of whom were natives of Pitt county, North Carolina, Rev. Humphrey Buck having been born April 10, 1793. The Love family came to America in 1682 with the Penn colony, settling in Penn- sylvania. From that province the family scattered to different parts of the Union, and great-grandfather John Draper Love was born in Wyeth county, Virginia, August 17, 1788, and with his father David Love settled in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1806.

James Quinn Buck, the father, was born in Mound- ville, Alabama, July 11, 1826, and his wife was born in Maury county, Tennessee. They were both taken to Mis- sissippi while children, and the father was engaged in merchandising and farming in that state all his active career. He was also treasurer of Attala county, Missis- sippi, for eight years. He died in Leake county, Missis- sippi, in March, 1909, and the mother passed away in the same state in 1869 at the age of twenty-seven. Their other two children were Robert Humphrey Buck, born in Mississippi and died in childhood, and Mrs. Eugena Roach, born in Mississippi and now a resident of Lex- ington, that state.

James T. Buck was reared and attended the public schools of Mississippi. While still a boy he entered a printing office in that state, and went through all the course of training required to make a practical printer. He then went to Jackson, Mississippi, where he followed his trade, later returning to his home county, where he remained until 1900. In that year he located in Mangum, Oklahoma, and after a short time established the *Olustee Outlook* at Olustee, Oklahoma. He made that a first-class paper, and conducted it for three years, at the end of which time he sold out and moved to Chillicothe in Harde- man county, where he bought the establishment of the Chillicothe *Independent*. He has since built this paper up to a high standard, has given it a wide circulation throughout North Texas and is one of the best known

local journalists in this section of the state. Mr. Buck is also interested in farming in Oklahoma and Texas.

In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Methodist church. On October 21, 1903, in Leake county, Mississippi, Mr. Buck married Miss Annie Dodson, a daughter of Dr. William J. and Lou (Taylor) Dodson, their home being now in Palona, Mississippi, where her father is a well known physician. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Buck are: Pauline, born in Olustee, Oklahoma, in 1905, and now attending school at Chillicothe; Dick Dodson, born in Olustee in 1906; William Quinn, born at Chillicothe, in 1908, and Ernestine, born in Chillicothe in 1910.

G. R. Jones. A man who has been connected with many phases of business life in Chillicothe, and who has played his part well is G. R. Jones, at present mayor of the city. He has been well known as a merchant, and at the present time is proprietor of the largest grocery establishment in Chillicothe.

G. R. Jones was born in Morgan county, Alabama, April 16, 1873, an only son of John Allen and Frances (Wright) Jones, his father a native of Mississippi and the mother of Alabama. The father was made an orphan by the death of his parents at the age of one year, and when fourteen years old he moved to Mississippi, where he worked hard and grew to man's estate, after which he took up life as a planter, and followed that vocation in Mississippi for one year, and then moved to Alabama, where he resided until 1878. He then moved to Arkansas, and in 1891 came to Texas, engaging in the mercantile business at Odell. Since 1884 he has been an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and has had charges in Arkansas and Texas. He is now living at Odell at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother, who was born in 1857, was married in Alabama in 1872, and died at Bowie, Texas, in 1893.

G. R. Jones had his education for the most part in the public schools of Arkansas, and at an early age became familiar with mercantile lines. In 1893 he engaged in the furniture business at Paradise, Texas, on his own account, but after two years sold out and spent the next year as an employe in a dry goods store at Bowie. For six years he had a store at Denver, Texas, and in 1902 became one of the live and enterprising business men of Chillicothe. He was identified with the telephone business in this vicinity until 1907, at which time he sold out his interests and opened a stock of hardware. After fifteen months his store was destroyed by fire, but he at once rebuilt and equipped his establishment with a first-class stock and continued as a hardware merchant until June, 1911. He then sold out and on January 1, 1912, embarked in the grocery trade, a line in which he has been very successful from the start.

Mr. Jones served as alderman in Chillicothe during 1910-11, and in 1912 was elected to the chief executive post in the town, and is now giving a very efficient administration. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and has been a loyal supporter of that party and its principles since he cast his first vote. His church is the Baptist.

Mr. Jones was married in September, 1892, in Nashville, Arkansas, to Miss Lizzie Holley, who was born in Mississippi, a daughter of John A. Holley. Her father is living in Beaver county, Oklahoma, and her mother died in Arkansas in 1891. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Arthur O., born at Bowie, Texas, in 1895, and a member of the high school graduating class of 1913, at Chillicothe, and Miss Reba May, born at Denver, Texas, in 1898, and now a student in the high school. The success of Mr. Jones has been entirely due to his own efforts, and he is a self-made man in the best sense of the term. He takes great pleasure in outdoor life, and is one of the boosters of the thriving town of Chillicothe

L. W. Allred. A member of the Chillicothe bar since 1906, Mr. Allred has been prominent, not only as an attorney with a large practice, but also in public affairs, and is a capable young lawyer who has utilized many opportunities for public spirited service to his community. He entered his profession, as so many other successful lawyers have done through the avenue of teaching, and in the twelve years of his active practice has won more than ordinary success and esteem.

L. W. Allred is a native of Texas, born in Panola county, May 30, 1870, the second of four children born to Seymour and Nancy (Thompson) Allred. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, and the father accompanied his parents to Texas when he was thirteen years old. The family first located in Grayson county, and afterwards moved to Panola county, where the father completed his education, and then took up farming and stock raising. During the war he went out as a member of a Texas company under Captain Forsythe, fought in many of the engagements of his command, and went through without wound or serious personal results. On June 13, 1901, at the age of seventy-five he died on the farm in Panola county, where he had had his home since he was fourteen years old. The mother died in Texas in 1882 at the age of thirty-two.

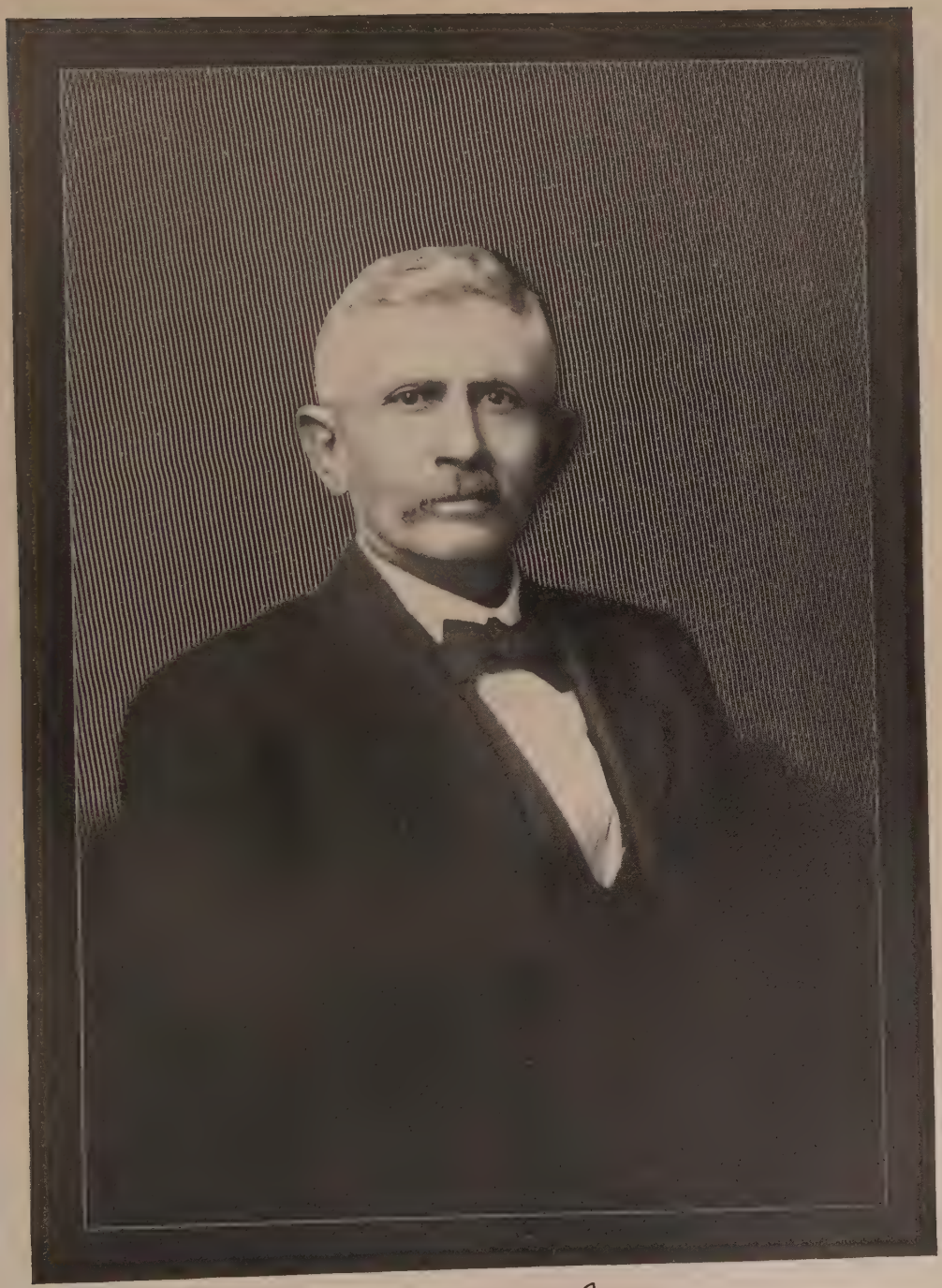
L. W. Allred received his early education in the public schools of Panola county, and in 1896 was graduated in the literary course from the Rock Hill Institute in Rusk county. His early life had been spent on a farm, and after graduating from the Rock Hill school he took up the active work of teaching, which he followed eight years in Panola county. During that time his ambition was set upon the law, and he pursued his readings during vacation, and at all leisure times, and in 1901 was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Carthage, Texas, where he was one of the young lawyers, and where he remained until October, 1906. In that year he moved to Chillicothe, and has since been busy in attending to the needs of a large clientage.

Mr. Allred was elected from Panola county as a representative in the twenty-seventh legislature, and was a member at the time the medical regulation bill was passed, to which he gave his active support. He served as city attorney of Carthage, and in 1909 was mayor of Chillicothe. In politics he is an active Democrat. At Chillicothe he is local attorney, representing the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway. He has membership in the county bar association, the state bar association, and also the American Bar Association.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry, the Eastern Star, the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Presbyterian.

At Carthage, Texas, November 29, 1903, Mr. Allred married Miss Daisy M. Gardner, born in Colorado, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Gardner, who are now living at Chillicothe. Mrs. Allred died August 17, 1908. On March 16, 1913, Mr. Allred married Miss Eddie L. Ramey at Chillicothe, a daughter of J. J. and Augusta Ramey, residents of Chillicothe, where her father is a well known old settler and engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Allred finds diversion from his profession in outdoor life, and is especially fond of hunting and fishing.

James F. McFarland. In the vicinity of Ladonia in Fannin county, James F. McFarland is recognized as one of the kings of cotton and general farming enterprise. He belongs to a family which has been represented in this section of Texas for three generations, and started his life with a considerable stock of land, although it was unimproved and he has put his own resources and industries into the creation of his generous work and splendid business. Few men in Texas produced more real value than Mr. McFarland.



J. H. McFarland

James F. McFarland was born just north of Ladonia, where his forefathers settled as pioneers of the Texas Republic, a son of Jackson and a grandson of James McFarland. The McFarlands are a branch of the sturdy Scotch-Irish people who, during the eighteenth century, became settled on the Atlantic slope, and gave character to practically all the mountain region in the Atlantic states. The original McFarlands composed a colony of about eighty relatives who crossed the Cumberland mountains about the close of the eighteenth century, and thence spread over the new states of Kentucky and Tennessee and further west, so that the descendants may now be found in most of the states of the Union. An incident of this family migration is, that while the colony were on the summit of the Cumberland ridge, a boy was born and was given the name of Newman McFarland. Among the family traditions and records of all the descendants of those original McFarlands may be found mention of this incident, which is positive proof of the family relationship.

James McFarland, the grandfather, was born in Tennessee, January 20, 1795, as a boy attended the old field schools, was married in his native state, and then immigrated to St. Francis county, Missouri, before the admission of that state into the Union. A few years of his early manhood he had spent in North Carolina as a trader and stock drover, his regular occupation throughout life being that of farmer. Of the sturdy Scotch stock, a man of large frame and active movements, he was one of the forces which moved things in his community, and in Texas became one of the early justices of the peace. James McFarland married Jane Jackson, and was the father of the following children: Jackson; Albert; Jasper; James; William; Newton Arthur; John; Sarah, who married Scott Sebastian; Ann, who became Mrs. Howard Etheridge, the latter a Texas veteran and Confederate soldier; Cynthia, whose first husband was a Blankenship, and her second George Wilkinson; Jane, who was three times married, her first husband being Will Jerry, her second Frank Sebastian, and her third L. P. Cunningham.

Grandfather James McFarland emigrated to Texas in 1836, the year in which Texas' Independence was established and the Republic instituted. He was one of the pioneers in North Texas, locating four miles north of the townsite of Ladonia, where he acquired title to twelve hundred and eighty acres of land. He put that into the common usage as a grazing and "patch-farming" tract. His interest was always alive in all popular questions, and when the war between the states began he opposed the secession, although six of his sons went into the Confederate army. He was one of the early Baptists in his county and taught that doctrine to his household. His death occurred October 18, 1871, and his wife, born February 6, 1801, passed away November 14, 1872.

Jackson McFarland, the father of James F. McFarland, was born during the residence of the family in St. Francis county, Missouri, September 3, 1817, and died near Ladonia, Texas, August 14, 1883. His education was such as could be supplied by the primitive schools in the different sections of the country, where his youth was passed, and when he established his own home it was three miles northeast of Ladonia. He subsequently moved to the community located five miles north of the village, and there he spent the remaining years of his life, his home being on the Bonham and Jefferson roads. During the war he served in the coast in defense of the Militia, and his younger brothers were in the thick of the fight in the various armies of the south. Jackson McFarland saw and was a participant in many of the events of pioneer life in Fannin county. He was present at the home of Daniel Davis when the latter was killed by the Indians, and helped to bury that victim of savage fury. Mr. Davis was the first man killed by the Indian hostilities among the early settlers of Fannin county. He was also present in Denton county when Capt. John Denton was killed, about 1841, and where Captain Stout was wounded. During the first five years of the family residence in Texas, the McFarlands practically slept on their firearms, always vigilant and ready for an attack. The family built a barn back of the house, the only entrance or exit to the barn being through the house, so that the Indians could not reach the animals so necessary to the life and prosperity of the settlers without disturbing or passing through the home.

As a farmer, the late Jackson McFarland set a pace for his neighbors, became owner of a few slaves and accumulated a large acreage of Texas soil. He shared his prosperity in supporting religious and educational movements, and was an active member of the Christian church and a Republican. He married Artemissa Pence, a daughter of John and Nancy (Waggoner) Pence. She was born March 2, 1826, and died July 6, 1907. Their children were: James F.; John E., a farmer at Silver City; Nancy J., wife of William W. Cunningham, a farmer in Fannin county; Newton J., who owns the old homestead; and Cyrus S., who is everywhere known throughout the Ladonia vicinity as "Bose," a popular merchant in Ladonia.

Mr. James F. McFarland was born August 9, 1847, in his grandfather's home north of Ladonia, and spent his early years on the old home north of that town. His early education came to him from the country schools, which were then of primitive character. When still a youth he enlisted in Captain "Zeke" Williams' company of Confederates, and he did guard duty in the Federal prison at Bonham during the remaining few months of the war.

It is of special interest to follow his career in the development of his splendid farming estate. When twenty-five years old he started out as a farmer in earnest with one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, which was a donation from his father, a few horses and twenty dollars in cash. He broke out the land and carried on its improvement as time passed. He set a pace for industry that few men could imitate, and every hour of daylight was utilized during six days of the week, while the foundation of his liberal fortune was being laid. He was a grain and stock man until the "white fiber" supplanted both, and since then much of his broad acreage has been devoted to the production of cotton. Of the five thousand acres under his ownership, in different tracts located over Hunt, Fannin, Grayson and Leon counties, twenty-five hundred acres is in cultivation, and eighteen hundred acres of this produced one thousand bales of cotton in 1912. On his large estate he has tenants to the number of two hundred and twenty-five, comprising a considerable colony and a community of itself, and he has supplied them with telephone and rural delivery and other facilities. The business created by his large enterprise is as much a matter of pride to the community as to himself, and it is really a part of the vital resources and furnishes the means of livelihood to a large number of people.

Mr. McFarland has entered other fields of financial endeavor, is a director of the First State Bank and a member of the mercantile firm of Jackson-McFarland Company of Ladonia. He is a stockholder of the News Company, publishing the weekly paper of the town. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian church and lent much effective support during the construction of the new house of worship.

On February 4, 1872, Mr. McFarland married Miss Mary J. Harper, a daughter of Washington and Elizabeth Harper, who came to Texas from Tennessee, coming in 1861. The children of their marriage are mentioned as follows: Samuel, who is active vice president of the Guaranty State Bank & Trust Company of Dallas, and who married Miss Jewell Easley; Elizabeth, wife of H. E. Fuller, a banker of Ladonia; Florence, wife of

W. N. Williams, of Fort Worth; Mary, who married W. P. Jennings and resides at Amarillo; Miss Tennie, of Ladonia; James R., assistant cashier of the First State Bank of Ladonia; John Allen, educated in state university, who is operating a cotton gin plant at Ladonia and vicinity; Gorden B. and Lola, the latter both being students in the Texas Christian University at Fort Worth. The McFarland residence is one of the splendid homes in Ladonia. It is modern, contains ten rooms, has ample porches and verandas, and all its furnishings and conveniences are what one would expect from a man of such prosperity as Mr. McFarland, and it is a thoroughly hospitable and cheerful habitation to the family and for the entertainment of their large circle of friends.

L. E. HASKETT, a veteran newspaper publisher and editor of the Panhandle country, a man whose service is known and appreciated not only through the columns of an ably conducted paper, but also in the public and business life of his home community. L. E. Haskett has been proprietor of the Childress *Index* from its beginning twenty-seven years ago, and in his paper has built up an institution of much greater influence and intrinsic value than the majority of country papers. The editorial expression of the *Index* has been quoted for many years through the columns of the Texas Press and the Metropolitan dailies, and the paper is really what its name indicates, an index of public opinion throughout the country tributary to Childress. The *Index* has had a vitalizing influence, and its publisher and editor has been in the business since boyhood, has a practical knowledge of the business from the ground up, and his work has been guided by many ideals of true journalism.

L. E. Haskett was born in Crawford county, Illinois, December 30, 1862, the older of two children born to Andrew Jackson and Eveline (Wood) Haskett. His father, who was born in Illinois in February, 1838, spent his active career as a merchant, and is now living retired in that state. The mother was reared and educated in Illinois, and died January 2, 1873, at the age of thirty-three.

Mr. Haskett attended school in Illinois, and when seventeen years old entered a printing office and newspaper plant in Robinson of his native state. He continued his preparation for his chosen work in Springfield and Chicago, and knew all the details of printing and press work, reportorial duties and the general management of a newspaper, before he came to Texas. Mr. Haskett came to this state in May, 1886, first locating at San Marcos, and was connected with the *Free Press* in that city for some time. He then moved out to Childress and put out the first issue of the *Index* on June 10, 1889, since which time he has been editor and sole proprietor.

His part in public affairs has not been small. For nine years he served as school trustee, and was mayor of Childress for two terms. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the thirteenth congressional district, from 1902 to 1906, and has recently been honored with appointment to the office of postmaster in Childress by President Woodrow Wilson, his duties of postmaster to begin June 16, 1913. Fraternally Mr. Haskett is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

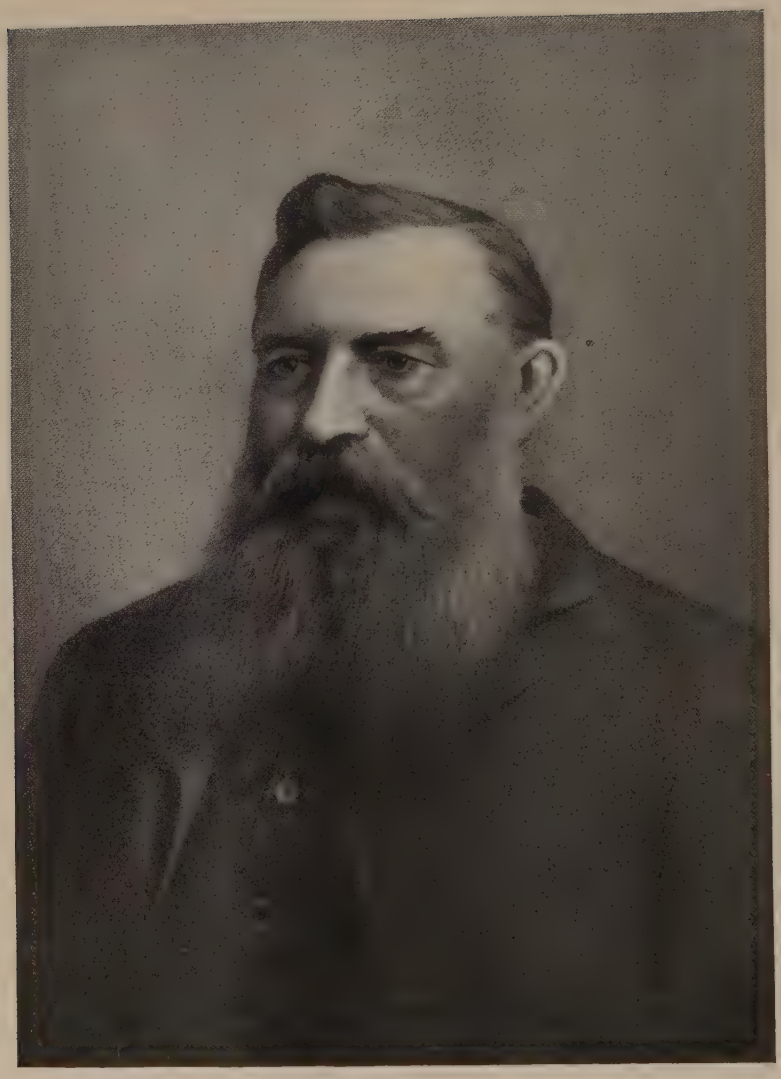
At Robinson, Illinois, June 5, 1884, Mr. Haskett married Miss Ida R. Griggs, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah Griggs, both now deceased. Seven children were born to their happy union, of whom four are now living. Frederick Lee Haskett, born September 14, 1885, at Robinson, Illinois, is assistant editor of the *Index* and married Grace Louise Pilcher, a daughter of J. J. and Frances Pilcher. Mrs. F. L. Haskett was born in Ladonia, Texas, June 26, 1891, and died in Childress, March 23, 1913, after a brief, but happy married life of four months. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Haskett is Miss Gertrude, born at San Marcos, in December, 1887. Miss Winnie Haskett was born at Childress, August 2, 1890. Flower Haskett was born at Childress, October 10, 1900.

CHARLES F. WILSON, M. D. Proprietor of the Wilson Sanitarium at Memphis, Dr. Wilson is one of the three physicians of the city who have been longest established there and throughout his practice he has enjoyed a distinctive place not only in his profession but in civic circles. Many years ago, Dr. Wilson was a merchant in Wise county, being there during the years of dry weather and general depression, and the forced leisure which ensued caused him to take up the study of medicine, and he thus entered the medical profession in which he has had splendid success.

Dr. Wilson was born March 16, 1857, in Dade county, Missouri, and on both sides of his house comes of English ancestry that early settled in North Carolina. His father was Solomon H. Wilson, a native of Tennessee, where he was reared, a son of Squire John W. Wilson. The father was a farmer and stockman, very successful, and though a man of influence in his community would never accept official honors, one time having declined to qualify for the office of sheriff to which he had been elected. He was a Democrat, was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he and his oldest son John S. were soldiers in the Union army. His death occurred in Dade county, Missouri, in 1894, at the age of seventy-two. He married Mary J. Bell, who was born in North Georgia, and her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. She came to Missouri with her husband, in a wagon driven overland from Tennessee. She was the mother of fifteen children, twelve of whom reached the age of at least thirty-seven years, and ten of whom are now living, six sons and four daughters. The mother died in Dade county on the old homestead in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years.

The sixth in the family Dr. Wilson received his primary schooling in Dade county, and completed his literary education in the Methodist college at Morrisville in Polk county, Missouri. His years up to nineteen were passed on the home farm, and when he started out for himself, it was as a farmer. He followed that occupation for five years after his marriage and then moved to Wise county, Texas, where he established himself in the general merchandise business on a small scale. During 1886-87 occurred seasons of drought, and he met serious reverses in his business. Thus he turned his attention to the study of medicine, which he pursued in his store, and at home at night, and with such equipment as he was able to acquire by his own efforts he was well advanced when he sold his store in 1888, and entered the Louisville Medical College. He remained there one term, after which he was qualified for practice and spent two years at Boonesville, Texas, in Wise county. He then returned to college, entering the University Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri, where he was graduated M. D. in 1891. He came to Wise county, and practiced at Boonesville, until 1905, and in March of that year transferred his residence to Memphis. In 1909, Dr. Wilson erected the sanitarium known as the Wilson Sanitarium, and conducts it on the lines of a modern and well equipped hospital. Dr. Wilson is the owner of a section of farm land in Donley county, and owns his hospital and residence and other real estate, and has prospered to more than ordinary degree.

Dr. Wilson is a Democrat in politics and a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Chapter Masonry. He has served as president of the Hall County Medical Society for three years, and also the American Medical Association. In Dade county, Missouri, in 1877, he married Miss Mollie Rector, a native of Missouri, and a daughter



George D. Seiffert

of Grigby Rector. Her father was a Confederate soldier, and was killed during the war. The five children of the doctor and wife are as follows: Wilfred Wilson is a physician and surgeon, a graduate of John Hopkins University, and is now associated in practice with his father at Memphis. Formerly he was professor of Anatomy at the Southwestern University and also held a chair in the faculty of Baylor University. Viola, is the wife of G. A. Wimblery, cashier of the bank at Headley. The other three children are Mary, Maggie and Thomas Gordon Wilson.

Walter C. Dickey, M. D. A young physician and surgeon of Memphis, who stands particularly high in professional circles in Texas, Dr. Dickey has liberal advantages of education and training, and when he entered the profession he was equipped with all that the schools could give him and with special aptitude for his chosen vocation.

Walter C. Dickey was born at Middleton, Texas, September 17, 1882, a son of Mathew E. and Narcissa (Lancaster) Dickey. His father was born in Alabama, came to Texas in 1880, locating at Middleton, where he has been one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers for many years, and he and his wife still reside at Middleton. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church. The mother was born in Georgia, of Scotch-Irish descent, her father, John Lancaster, having been one of the substantial men of his Georgia county. There were eight children in the family of whom the doctor was sixth in line. To the age of eighteen he lived on the farm, attaining his education in the grammar and high schools of Middleton, and during the next three years was a student in the Southwestern University of Georgetown. His parents were well to do and supplied him with the means necessary to go through college and fit himself for his career. From Southwestern University he entered the Medical Department of the University of Texas at Galveston in 1902, and continued there until his graduation M. D. in the class of 1906. For some months he was in practice at Leona, in Leon county, eight miles from his birthplace. In February, 1907, he came to Memphis, and has been in practice here since that time. He belongs to the County, and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. He is Secretary of the County Society, and has served as Secretary and is now a Councillor for the Panhandle or Third District Medical Association. He is also chairman for 1913 of the section on gynecology and obstetrics in the Texas State Medical Society.

Dr. Dickey is examining physician for thirty-one old line insurance companies, and is local surgeon for the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway. He occupies the place of chairman of the Carnegie Library Board at Memphis, and has membership in the Civic Federation. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs to the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity. He is also a worker for civic welfare through the medium of the Memphis Commercial Club. His church is the Methodist south, of which he is a member of the board of stewards. On January 6, 1909, at Memphis, Dr. Dickey married Miss Vera Dial, a native of Texas, and a daughter of W. P. Dial, one of the old settlers of Northwest Texas.

William P. Dial. In Northwest Texas, particularly in the vicinity of Memphis, the name of William P. Dial signifies exceptional business enterprise and success much beyond the ordinary. His career illustrates some of the possibilities of human achievements when directed by the proper ambition and with the requisite energy and common sense. When he left home at the age of eighteen he had a cash capital of seventy-five cents, and while he has never followed any of the get-rich-quick methods, he has been steadily progressing, and his associates estimate that William P. Dial is now the possessor of property and other forms of wealth aggregating in value a quarter of a million dollars.

William P. Dial was born in Georgia, in Woodstock, Cherokee county, February 19, 1864. His grandfather Dial was a Scotchman, who came to America and located in Georgia, where for some years he was a large slave owner and planter. The parents of the Memphis business men were Tully J. and Fannie (Pitts) Dial, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of Alabama. The father was a farmer and owned a large number of slaves before the war, was an ardent Democrat, and when the struggle between the states broke out enlisted in a Georgia regiment and held the rank of lieutenant, until about the close of the war when he met accidental death from the discharge of a gun, while still in the army. The mother was born in Cherokee county, Georgia, a daughter of William Pitts, and her death occurred, January 5, 1913, at Howe, in Grayson county, Texas, at the age of seventy-eight. She was married to Samuel H. Thompson, of Tennessee, 1865, and came to Texas as the mother of three children, in December, 1869. By her second marriage she became the mother of four children.

William P. Dial was reared from the age of five, near Van Alstyne, and received most of his education at Bells, in Grayson county, having the advantage of private and public schools. When eighteen he started out to earn his own way as a teacher, and during the next seven years, alternately taught and studied in Red River and Fannin county. The next field of his enterprise was stock farming, and he removed to Hall county, where he continued as a rancher from 1889, a pioneer year in this part of the state, until 1905, a period of sixteen years. In the fall of 1905 he engaged in the grain business and established the first modern elevator in Memphis. This elevator has a capacity of many car loads, and is the basis of the largest business of its kind in Hall county. Mr. Dial has extensive interests in farming and stock raising, and in all his business relations has been noted for his fidelity to his promise both spoken and written, and has made good in every contract he has ever entered into.

He has served as a member of the school board in Hall county, though never seeking public honors. He is a Democrat, belongs to the Woodmen of the World and is chairman of the board of stewards and one of the trustees of the property of the Methodist church. He is president of the Memphis Commercial Club.

On July 3, 1889, Mr. Dial married Miss Eulah D. Kerr, of Fannin county, Texas, a daughter of Robert Kerr, of Randolph, Texas. They have just one child, Vera, who is the wife of Dr. Walter C. Dickey, well known as a physician and surgeon of Memphis.

Hon. Somers V. Pfeuffer. The name of Pfeuffer has for more than sixty years been an honored one in New Braunfels and vicinity. The father of Somers V. Pfeuffer first shed lustre upon the name in this community, and he reached a place of prominence early in life, which he retained until his latest hour. He was a man well worthy of every distinction that came to him during his long and active career, and in writing of the life and works of the son who has proven himself worthy of such a parent, it is but consistent with the spirit and purpose of this work that extended mention be made of the family, and more especially of the late George Pfeuffer, whose eldest son the subject is. In writing of the family, it has been deemed wholly appropriate to quote in full an extended article upon the life of George Pfeuffer which appeared some years age in "Types of Successful Men," published in Austin, Texas, some years ago. Herein is found a wonderfully complete account of the record and deeds of the late senator, with some mention of his ancestry and early German life. The article follows:

Away back in the forties, when Texas was a Republic,

a society was formed for the protection of German immigration to this country, a current of which had strongly set in. Two causes were in operation to produce this: the overcrowded state of the Fatherland, and the great struggle among the poorer classes for existence—a struggle rendered more desperate by the operation of a law which dedicates every male of the entire population to his country's service as a soldier for a term of years; and the glowing reports that had gone back from pioneer emigrants of the wealth of resource and boundless possibilities offered in this new world to men of energy, enterprise and pluck. These considerations induced large bodies of sturdy Germans to follow in the path blazed out by their predecessors; and when immigration was systematized and encouraged by a company formed for the purpose, the influx of German emigrants into Texas was, for a time, greatly augmented, and the better class of working people began to pour in.

Among the passengers on the good ship "Washington," when she sailed from the shores of the old world, with her prow directed toward the setting sun, was the family of Pfeuffers—father and mother, four sons and two daughters, the eldest of the sons being George Pfeuffer. His father, in the old country, had been a tanner by trade, and was interested in extensive tanneries. Allured to the shores of the new world by the experiences of those who had preceded him, he closed up his business, converted his worldly possessions into cash, and with his frau and six children and their household goods embarked on the ship "Washington." This was in the fall of the year 1845. On the 25th day of November she came to anchor in the Galveston harbor, and landed her cargo of Germans. After a little rest, the Pfeuffers, still under direction of the Society for Promotion and Protection of German Immigration, took passage on a schooner for Indian Point, the Indianaola of more recent days. On the passage the schooner was wrecked, and the Pfeuffers lost all or the greater part of their little belongings, hence they were turned loose on the shores of a new world almost penniless. Of stern stuff indeed must the heart of a man be made when so circumstanced. In a strange land, with a young family, the oldest of whom was a lad of fifteen, and destitute of the commonest necessities of life, most men would have despaired.

But those sturdy pioneers knew no such word as fail; they must succeed. They were worse off in some respects than were the followers of Cortez when he burned his ships—retreat was impossible. They had come to this country to hew out a fortune, to found a colony, to build a home.

It is not our purpose to follow the fortunes of this body of emigrants, but singling out the eldest son, George, whose brilliant career as a citizen, a merchant, a politician and a statesman in the better days of Texas, has so recently closed, it is proposed to narrate the principal events of his life and career; and in doing so, it incidentally becomes necessary to string on the thread of his life's story bits of interesting history connected with the legislation of Texas, and particularly with reference to the development of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, reminiscences which, it is to be hoped, will not prove uninteresting to readers of this work—George Pfeuffer, the while forlorn emigrant lad of fifteen, in later life was so identified with much of this history that it would be impossible to write his life without doing so.

He was born in Obernbreit, in the kingdom of Bavaria, on the 17th day of October, 1830. He died September 15, 1886, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. In that brief period, how much of life—earnest, laborious, struggling life; how much of hope deferred, of disappointment; how much of ambition; and later, of successes and triumphs, of accomplished purpose, of good done and progress made; of delightful prosperity and hosts of devoted friends; of happy homes and loving hearts; of all this, how much is encompassed? Much, indeed. Comparatively young—in the very midst and prime of mature manhood, he had yet lived scores of years, if time could be reckoned by deeds, and his name is graven on the pillars that support the great educational system of Texas—on the hearts of a grateful constituency as well as in the annals of his adopted country.

In every country and in every clime there is some physical feature that is conspicuous and characteristic. Even in our own rugged Rockies, where all is grand, the "Boulder Rock" stands boldly conspicuous, the crowning and overshadowing glory of that grand region. So, in every country and among every people, some man rises supreme, grand and imposing, at once the head and emblem of his race. To the thrifty community of Germans planted in the beautiful valley of the Guadalupe, George Pfeuffer became a man. He was the Boulder Rock of New Braunfels, the Colossus of Comal, the recognized head and front of every enterprise—the representative man.

Shortly after their settlement on the coast of Texas, the senior Pfeuffer purchased land at New Braunfels and began its cultivation and improvement. George, meantime, being ready and willing to turn his hand to anything that promised a livelihood, secured employment as clerk or assistant with John F. Torry, in a store. Shortly afterward the United States and Mexico went to war (1846) and George Pfeuffer went to Corpus Christi, where he secured employment with Charles Ohler, one of the wealthiest business men of that time and place, and later became secretary to H. L. Kinney, a wealthy Englishman. George had received the rudiments of an excellent education before leaving Germany, and was quite proficient in most of his studies. His education was of great assistance to him in acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and he availed himself of every opportunity of mastering the idioms of that difficult language and of acquainting himself with the manners and customs and methods of business of the people among whom fortune had thus cast his lot. Being naturally bright and quick, he soon became master of both the English and Spanish languages, and familiar with the manners of both nationalities. In the position of secretary he won, by his gentlemanly address and quick perceptions, as well as by his genial nature, many warm friends, and they gave him every aid and encouragement. Chief among these was Mr. Somers Kinney, who was at that time the editor of a paper published at Corpus Christi, and Colonel Fullerton and Colonel Shotwell.

Having familiarized himself with the manners and customs of the Americans and Mexicans and their methods of business, and possessing a sound judgment, he was soon enabled to make some very advantageous investments. These proved profitable, and he thus laid the first stone in the foundation upon which his subsequent fortune was built.

Although separated from his parents, he was in constant communication with them, and occasionally visited them. Hence, being acquainted in New Braunfels, and identified with it through the family connection, he was naturally interested in what interested them. When they organized their Saengerfest and held the first meeting ever held in Texas, he was present and joined them. He subscribed, along with other Germans, to the New Braunfels Zeitung, the first German newspaper published in Texas.

While residing in Corpus Christi he became acquainted with Miss Susan Gravis, between whom and himself a strong attachment soon existed, and he resolved to marry. They were united in marriage on the last day of the year, 1855, ten years after his arrival in Texas.

When the war between the states broke out (1861) Corpus Christi, being exposed to the enemy, Mr. Pfeuffer took his family, consisting then of his wife and small children, and went to New Braunfels. He did not

participate in the war, but carried on his business as a member of the firm of William Mann & Company at San Antonio. In consequence of the war and the great depreciation in value of Confederate money, which was the principal circulating medium, he lost heavily, especially in the latter mentioned business. Hence he closed out his interest in it, and associating with him one of his brothers, begun anew at New Braunfels. Here they engaged in merchandising, under the firm name of George Pfeuffer & Brother, a firm name which has endured through all these years, and the sign still stands over the old place, a monument to his name and a perpetual reminder of New Braunfels' great loss. The new firm prospered, both being smart, enterprising young men. Schools were in flourishing operation, and he thus acquired means to give his children a good education. He bought property as his means increased, and made many judicious and profitable investments. He continually broadened his operations and, in addition to his mercantile business, he was soon carrying on extensive industries in several parts of the state. He owned and operated a sawmill in Northeast Texas, in the rich pine region of the Trinity river; he established lumber yards along the line of the International & Great Northern Railroad, and kept them stocked from this and other mills. There was great demand for pine lumber along this line; it was unprecedented, and Pfeuffer availed himself of the opportunity. He made money rapidly. He extended his business even to Mexico. Notwithstanding his multitudinous business interests, he found time to devote to social intercourse, and to public affairs as well. Politically he was a Democrat, and before the war was a Secessionist, and from an early age took a deep interest in the politics of state and county. He was also a member of the Turn Verein, a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a stanch member of the German Protestant church.

With a natural taste, then, for politics, he having acquired a comprehensive knowledge of American manners and customs, and an insight into political methods, acquired by close observation and intimate personal acquaintance with many leading men, it is quite natural that he should have entered into the arena at a comparatively early period in his life; moreover, he had studied the laws of Texas to some purpose. This still further fitted him to serve his people in politics. Pleasing and popular in his manners, and of a commanding presence and dignified yet affable bearing, he soon acquired influence in public life.

His first preferment was in 1877, when Dr. Theodore Koester, having resigned the office of county judge of Comal county, he was chosen by the county commissioners for his successor. He filled the unexpired time of his predecessor so successfully that at the following election, in November, 1880, he was unanimously elected to the office. During his administration the new county jail was built. The county judge, being ex-officio superintendent of public schools—a subject in which Mr. Pfeuffer always took a deep interest—he set to work to advance the cause of education in his county, and to perfect their school system. Accordingly he secured good teachers for every school community, and believing the time of teaching was too short, advocated and was instrumental in securing an extension of sessions. Soon the schools were in session all the year round. He was largely interested and instrumental also in having extended the charter of the New Braunfels Academy, which had expired by limitation.

In every convention of the Democratic party he was an active participant and in the election of state officers. From an early day he saw the necessity of railroad extension as a means of development and the advancement of civilization, and his activity in aiding the railroad enterprises was one of his chief characteristics. It was a hobby with him and his advocacy of the extension of the Houston and West Texas Narrow Gauge road made him widely known. In this connection, probably he first attracted attention as a public-spirited and able man. In 1880 Governor O. M. Roberts appointed him one of the directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Bryan.

This was the beginning of his remarkable career. Here he found a field for the exercise of those remarkable qualities that distinguished him; for when, as Senator from the Twenty-fifth District, he was sent to the Eighteenth State Legislature, shortly afterward, so deeply interested was he in the scheme promised by the scope of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, as his broad mind pictured it, or thought it should be; so much of good and real usefulness to the state did it promise if properly administered and developed, that he begun at once to take steps to put it upon solid foundation, and to ensure its support and protection by the state, equally with other branches of education. Here was something like they have in the old world—a school of art, a school to fit the youth of Texas for every-day practical work. And we may also say, here was the beginning of his troubles; for never was a man more misrepresented—we will not say misunderstood—and for his zeal he received from the press and a part of the people curses deep and loud. He was accused of being the enemy of education, of trying to destroy the State University, and a thousand other things equally absurd. But he was brave and courageous, and though his generous heart was stung and bruised by these great injustices, he never despaired; he had the courage of his conviction that he was right to sustain him, and he trusted to results; to the future to justify and approve; trusted to the intelligence and better sense of the people after the cloud of misrepresentation should have been swept away by the sunshine of truth.

The state has provided most munificently for her schools. It was thought this newly inaugurated school and branch of the University—a most important step—should be entitled to a portion of the school fund, and accordingly Senator Pfeuffer, among his earliest acts in the Eighteenth Legislature, introduced a bill for that purpose. True, the bill called for a reduction of the salaries of some of the University professors, and this, it seems, was the "head and front of his offending." Senator Pfeuffer held that the standard of education required of matriculants was so low, and the curriculum of the University such, the professors of worldwide reputations, who required four and five thousand dollars salary, were not necessary, and that professors fully qualified to hold those chairs could be found for half the sum. Such a storm of indignation was raised in consequence of this advocacy—a tempest in a teapot—that the students, doubtless agitated by the professors, threatened to hang him in effigy, and did actually hold an indignation meeting.

His defense of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and of his bill, was something grand. The injustice done him, and the enthusiasm awakened in his breast in behalf of his trust aroused the latent powers of his nature, and for an hour or more, just before adjournment, he poured forth words of burning eloquence in resistless torrents. To give an insight into his views on this subject, and that the reader may better understand the position of affairs, we quote below from his speech on that occasion: Senator Pfeuffer rose to a question of privilege and said:

"This senate knows to what I have been subjected in public prints. I will not refer to what may have been said in this senate in connection with certain measures I have introduced and advocated. I was here to respond in person, or constructively in person, and could confront antagonism in debate before this body on all questions of difference that may have arisen between me and my fellow senators. . . . I desire to be heard to respond to a mischievous, selfish and venal press that has persistently misrepresented me, and held me up for

ridicule, in every form that could either wound the feelings of its subject, or prejudice the sentiments or opinions of the citizens of his state, that he has fully labored to serve. I will not say that the whole press has been ungenerous, nor is it against the whole press that I defend myself. To many of the papers I return my thanks for their fairness in stating my position on questions at issue. Only a few miserable writers and publishers have been unscrupulous, and day by day have loaded their papers with constant sneers, ridicule, criticism and words framed in a thousand forms devised to raise a prejudice against me, from every view. It is thus that these venal sheets have their power; they crush or they elevate. The most unworthy man or the most righteous man may be ruined by a corrupt press. Under their present assumed privilege as journalists, irresponsible, itinerant bohemians may day by day indulge their taunts, their criticisms, their misrepresentations, and the officer or citizen affected has no remedy other than brute force, or that of the slow and uncertain statute, whose provisions they are careful to avoid. We cannot engage in a war of words, as officers and citizens, and make defenses daily, and correct falsehoods uttered by those who control the inkhorn of an editor, and by those lesser powers of the press who disseminate their works day by day, either as sensationalists or for gain. There are but few of us who have not felt these unjust, ungenerous attacks, and in our labors individually, as members of the senate body, all have felt keenly the insults that have been heaped upon us. Members have been assailed by mere scribblers who have scarcely kept pace to record the subject of legislation. They assume a knowledge of details and proprieties of all measures, and unparalleled effrontery has been dashingly blazing itself in the columns of a few of these sheets, controlled by scribblers who wield a quill ready to turn their lines into vinegar and gall or soft and gracious plaudits and high sounding panegyrics, as may be indicated to them by their background masters, prompting them with the jingle of gold as the reward of their work. . . . . If public men are to be adjudged by representatives of this class, whether they be friends or foes, we have fallen on unhappy times; and if the power exists that can raise or crush—raise that which is most unworthy and crush that which is innocent of wrong—and by misrepresentation in good or in evil, elevate or lower at their pleasure,—unhappy is the age! Unhappy be the times in which the venom of the slanderer or the praise of the tool or hireling can reach so far, mercilessly poisoning public sentiment, or by soothing apologies lull to sleep just criticism or condemnation. The common slanderer, with only a persistent tongue and active foot, is limited in his mischievous work; the slandering journalist th t can lay ridicule on your person, misrepresentation of your action, false interpretation of your motives, insinuations against your honesty, and scandal against your reputation as a man—and you powerless to defend—is a creature of this age alone! His effusions are placed at the door of your domicile day by day, and on the tables of your friends and constituents who honor and trust you—and you powerless against his assaults.

"I claim the right in these last hours of this session, when it may no longer be urged that I am in debate by an insidious move on questions for legislation, to reply to charges that, as stated, have been made in a thousand forms; misrepresentations that each day assume new phases.

"I was made Chairman of the Committee on Education at this session of the legislature. For some years past I have been one of the Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. I have felt a profound interest in the success of that institution. This legislature had scarcely met when we heard words of ridicule addressed against the A. & M. College, and derisive sneers at its efforts; suggestions that it be abandoned as an educational institution and converted into an asylum. These enemies of the A. & M. College thought that it was inimical to the State University at Austin. The A. & M. College had friends. There were those amongst us who believed it was an institution that should receive the first care of the state. We may have been of the opinion that the class of our youth whom the A. & M. College proposed to cultivate was as important to the state, and would, when leaving that institution, be worth as much for her prosperity, as urban scholars, versed in the languages of Greece and Rome, or proficient in the soft tongues of Spain and Italy, the brilliant language of France, or the stately manliness of the language of my fatherland.

"There were some who thought the schools where the farmers' sons were taught the nature of soils, the chemistry of crops, were as important as the schools in which metaphysical jargon is heard in wrangling from morn till night. There were some who thought that sound instruction in the history of domestic animals, a knowledge of the capacities of their different breeds, their adaptability to our climate, their diseases and remedies and best modes of rearing, their anatomical structure, and everything necessary for their successful management, was as useful as the pleasing science of entomology, that may expand itself in volumes on the anatomy of the carrion beetle, or tremendous discussions, unfolding the purpose of the house-fly, or how the swamp gallnipper serves as assistants in hygiene, in our kitchens and around our poisonous lagoons.

"There were some of us who had these thoughts relating to the relative utility of the two classes of what is termed 'higher education'—the one looking to gain producers on our farms and ranches—the other as supplying material from which the bench and bar and pulpit, the medical corps, are recruited; and from which also comes the vast herd of idlers who are too highly cultivated to work in manual labor, and too worthless to follow out in any line for which their education may fit them, to be useful as members of society.

"We think we may be pardoned for holding in importance the science which teaches our youth to look to the earth, and inspect its soils, and discern the hidden powers of nature that, when applied, will make teeming crops, and an abundant yield. We may be pardoned if we think this science equal in dignity and equally useful with the science that would consult the stars and the planets, and endeavor to determine their occult influences,—which, if discovered, can never be controlled. It may be discovered that spots on the sun control vegetation, and that the phases of the moon regulate the tides and the weather, but it is beyond the powers of men to regulate these awful influences. Metaphysical wranglers may worry their minds over innate ideas, questions of time and space, or even the calculation of the number of angels that might dance upon the point of a needle; the practical knowledge of one's self, as each man may discover, and an analysis of, and knowledge as it grows with us; and a knowledge of things that actually are around us are as worthy of thought as these questions of the school man. It is as important and dignified to know how to stretch and preserve the skins of cattle slaughtered with the knife and save their meat for food, and pack it in barrels with salt, as to be able to kill the ephemeral butterfly with chloroform and preserve it with arsenic, packed away in a show case with a Greek name in polysyllables pinned on its back, offered as an atonement for its poor little life that was taken for science's sake by some murderous crazy bug-hunter.

"There were those who thought the studies of the proper appreciation of the pulley, the lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, to aid the power of man's feeble muscles, and the principles of machines that assist to make work easy and redeem men, women and children from a life of toil, were quite as important and dignified as the study of the mechanics of the solar system, or as

the dreams of the fanciers, who imagine, in their reveries, that they hear the music of the spheres. There are even those who thought that the culture and development of an actual, real, first-class taurus, a regular bull, that could paw up the earth and bellow with no uncertain sound, and whose prowess might be seen, and whose future progeny might be contemplated with pride, was a study as dignified, as refined, and perhaps as useful as a study of the prowess of the Centaur, the ferociousness of the three-headed dog, Cerberus, the hideousness of the Lernean Hydra, or Jupiter in the form of a bull, when he eloped with Europa, or the white bull that was loved by the unchaste Pasipha, or Minotaurus, their dreadful offspring. The one who has been so greatly decried as the hero of the Agricultural & Mechanical College farm is the actual bull for the farm for actual use. He is, in every sense of the term, fit, socially, to move in the society to which he belongs. The others are the monsters and bulls of classic reading for the dreamer in mythology, and serve for raising ideas and images that are horrible and unchaste beyond description.

"But enough of these comparisons. In practical life and practical work, there are no useless, senseless humbugs. In the pastimes of science, literature and art there are thousands of things that the world were better had they never been, but being, if they were forgotten.

"But in thus contrasting much that is embraced in polite learning with the useful and practical knowledge needed in every day life, let it not be understood that those who give dignity and importance to that which is useful to the masses, either decried or tried to lower the proper dignity of higher education in literature, science or art. While there is much chaff in the ordinary so-called higher education, its aims, objects and effects on society in its enjoyments, its government, its strength and prosperity, are all important. The mistake that has been made is by the zealous friends of higher education that treats of the polite branches. They have lost the track of the usefulness of the branches that should be taught to the masses, in agriculture and mechanics, and in kindred pursuits. Because there were those who would not ignore the necessity that the state should endow with lavish hand the institute that looked to the enlightenment of the masses in their ordinary pursuits, they were pronounced enemies to higher education,—enemies of the great State University. Never was a more unjust charge uttered; never was there a party more grossly misrepresented. The importance and dignity of both classes of education were fully appreciated. It was to distribute the revenues provided for education in all these subjects, and to foster all institutions that were to make our people more enlightened, prosperous and happy, that influenced the introduction of the measure, in regard to the University and common school establishments, that my name has been coupled with,—much said to my detriment, and unjustly, as misunderstanding my sentiments, and misrepresenting both my opinion and the measures proposed by the legislation.

"Since the effect of the measures introduced by myself have been so loudly commented upon, and their substance has been so scandalously misrepresented, and I have been denounced and ridiculed as an enemy of the University and education, I deem it but justice to myself and to those who have stood with me to briefly set forth the leading points in the bill proposed. It is to repel unjust attacks that persistently were persevered in, seeking to destroy my influence for the present and damage me in the future, that I speak."

Here Senator Pfeuffer analyzed his bill and compared it with the original law creating the University, and providing for its management, pointing out many palpable defects in the latter, the result of hasty legislation and immature consideration. He secured State aid and the College was put on a firm footing, and is today in a flourishing condition. As president of the board of directors, he was most zealous and efficient, making the welfare of the College a constant study and care; everything that could be done to promote its popularity and success was done, and it stands today a monument to his devotion and to his zeal in the cause of practical education.

If, for a time, neither the press nor the public would see the injustice done him in this senseless outcry, his constituency, the administration and his colleagues on the Board of Directors appreciated his manly struggles, and testified it, as well as their faith in his ability to secure the permanent welfare of the college by electing him president of the Board of Directors. This was in 1884, and in the next session of the Legislature, to which he was returned, he continued his efforts. The present prosperous condition of the college can be with justice largely ascribed to his zeal in the cause, and his untiring efforts in its behalf.

He first went to the senate in 1882. The Twenty-fifth district consists of the counties of Blanco, Kendall, Comal, Hays, Llano, Guadalupe, Caldwell and Gillespie. At the convention of the Democratic party of that district he received the nomination for state senator, and at the election following, November 7, 1882, he was elected. Immediately on taking his seat he became a power; he at once commanded the respect of his colleagues and the presiding officer, who saw in him working qualities which fitted him admirably for the chairmanship of important committees. He was made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and at the next session was assigned to the important one of education; just the position he was best calculated by natural bent and training to fill, and the one most appropriate and congenial to his nature. It was by no means a bed of roses, as we have shown; it was not a sinecure. He was not the man for such; his element was in work and hard work.

He was an eminently just man, and fearless as just. Moreover, his mind was evenly and well balanced. He could engage in debate and encounter the most violent opposition without losing his temper or becoming excited. His position on all questions of public policy was liberal. He stood up manfully for the rights of his constituency at all times, had a proper conception of his own, and, as he respected those of others, he demanded that his should be respected. He was a liberty-loving man; just the man, we conceive, who in old times and beneath other suns would have made a tyrant tremble. In prohibition, as the amendment proposed to the Constitution at that time was called, he saw the danger signal; the first steps in a scheme to "curtail the liberties of the people," and he opposed it with all the vigor and ability of his nature. He also opposed, and with success, the tightening of the Sunday-laws, proposed by some Puritanical crank who saw sin in ordinary rational living; and at all times his intercourse with his colleagues and the public was characterized by a uniform courtesy and a remarkable grace of manner. He was a fine looking man, with character written in every lineament of his speaking countenance; he reminded one of those heroes of the middle ages who wielded the battle-axe; we can easily imagine that in more recent times his countrymen must have been like him; they who stormed the Sedan, and followed Bismarck and von Moltke to Paris. Certainly he was

> "Cast in the massive mould
> Of those high-statured heroes old"

who made the deeds of history in Europe in mediæval times one chapter of chivalrous deeds.

Senator Pfeuffer was strong in his personal likes and dislikes. His friends he "grappled with hoops of steel," and stood by them "through evil as well as good report." All who really knew and understood him liked him. He was the soul and essence of honor,

the embodiment of integrity; his word was his bond. Ex-Governor John Ireland was among his earliest and most constant friends; he had been associated with him in social and political life; they were intimate, and when the vast crowd of mourners stood around the grave that swallowed up all that was mortal of George Pfeuffer, the cast and shell of mighty manhood, whose great soul had burst its natural bands; when the hot tears welled up from breaking hearts and wet the sod that should hide his loved form forever from human sight, there was none who mourned more sincerely the great loss to society and the state than John Ireland. He was with him in his last moments, accompanied the cortege to New Braunfels, and delivered over the grave a parting tribute to his friend—the benefactor of the little German colony, their staff and support, their friend and representative, and Texas' able statesman.

He served two terms as senator, and at the expiration of his second term he wished to retire; but his friends urged him to stand for a third term, and with that self-sacrificing devotion to the public good that always characterized him, he consented to have his name go before the convention. At that convention his opponent was Major J. V. Hutchins. Prohibition was made an issue, and there was a lock. Ballot after ballot was taken, and Senator Pfeuffer lacked only one vote of receiving the nomination. Still, the friends of both parties stood firm; neither would yield, and finally, as is often the case in such emergencies, a new man was centered on, and the Hon. W. H. Burges was declared the nominee, and was elected. It was during this exciting period, or just after the nomination, that he went to Austin. In passing up Congress avenue, in company with some friends, he complained of a dizziness, and entered a store and took a seat. The premonitory symptoms of apoplexy were apparent; in a few moments he was stricken down, never to rise again. He was carried to the house of Mr. Lawrence, his brother-in-law, and physicians and his family summoned. But the hand of death was upon him. He died quietly on the 15th day of September, 1886. Never did the shafts of death find a more shining mark.

"Never a more sturdy oak
Blasted by the lightning stroke."

He left a large family, consisting of his widow, four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Mr. Somers Pfeuffer, carries on an extensive lumber business and looks after the matters of the estate, a very considerable one. The other sons are George H. Pfeuffer, in the mercantile business at Cotulla, Frank L., in the same line of business at New Braunfels, and Ulrick. One daughter is the accomplished wife of Dr. A. Garwood, of New Braunfels.

Senator Pfeuffer had surrounded his family with all the comforts of life; he had a beautiful home, nestled in a grove of superb live oaks, where all the rare plants and flowers bloom under the tender care of Mrs. Pfeuffer and her daughters, assisted by Mr. Frank; he had given his children good educations, and established them in social positions second to none in the state. There is about the old home an air of quiet repose, of comfort and refinement; everything there speaks of him and testifies to his tender care and wise forethought for those he loved. We can imagine how a man of his ardent temperament must have enjoyed the quiet repose of this lovely home, surrounded by his happy and grateful family, after leaving the heated halls of legislation or the exciting scenes of the hustings; how he must have contrasted his successes in life with what it must have been had not the star of destiny guided his footsteps to the shores of bountiful, beautiful Texas.

On the 31st of March, 1887, memorial services were held by the state of Texas in the Senate Hall, in memory of Senator Pfeuffer and Hon. E. E. Hall, Hon. T. B. Wheeler, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate presiding. A committee consisting of Hons. Houston, Burges and Terrell submitted a set of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature on the death of these distinguished members, which resolutions were adopted and spread upon the senate journal, and a copy sent to the family of each. On that occasion Senators W. H. Burges and Houston delivered each an eulogy on the life, character and services of Senator Pfeuffer, both of which are a part of the senate record.

Thus is concluded the memorial to the life of Senator Pfeuffer, as it appeared in the Texas "Types of Successful Men," mentioned previously.

It will be seen from a perusal of the above that the life and work of Senator Pfeuffer was no pigmy influence in his time in the state of Texas, and a fact more significant of his greatness than all others was his promulgation of a theory and idea that is today being regarded as one of the vital points in the educational system. Scarce a state today but maintains an agricultural or mechanical college, or maintains experiment stations, or does both, or that does not provide in every community of any appreciable size for the maintenance of specific training of the youth for the trades. Could George Pfeuffer inspect the educational system of the public schools of today, as well as the many Agricultural Colleges maintained by the state, he must inevitably know that his attitude on the subject in the early eighties had been amply justified by the existing system of practical education. He was the prophet of advanced idea in the matter of the education of the youth of the land, and that he bore his message faithfully and hopefully is the greatest glory that could be attached to his name.

Somers V. Pfeuffer, eldest son of Senator Pfeuffer, was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, on October 10, 1856. He received excellent educational advantages, and finished his literary training in Emory and Henry College, Virginia. When he left college the first business enterprise that he associated himself with was the merchandise business, and from that he entered the lumber business, in which he has since continued with the greatest of success. He has yards located at New Braunfels, Cotulla and Laredo. He is also interested in merchandising, and is president of the firm known as the Pfeuffer-Helm Company, Incorporated, with headquarters at New Braunfels. The concern is a well conducted and a profitable one, and the firm is one of the best known houses in the community.

Mr. Pfeuffer is a Democrat, and has done excellent work for the party in his district, contributing to its activities in a most liberal manner, both of his time and his money. He is chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee, a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He has served as a member of the city council of New Braunfels a number of terms, and was a member of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Legislatures of Texas, giving praiseworthy service in both his capacity as legislator and as councilman.

His hobby has been the collecting of Texas books and manuscripts, and he is now engaged in editing a history of the "German Immigration to Texas" that will be his life-work, and to which he is devoting a great deal of time and money in the carrying on of the necessary research and properly recording them in his narrative.

In 1881 Mr. Pfeuffer married Miss Thekla Weber, of Marion, Texas. To them have been born three children —Howard S. Pfeuffer, Lottie, now the wife of Walter Faust, and Frederick R. Pfeuffer. The family home is one of the most elegant and commodious in New Braunfels, where the family move in the best social circles and enjoy a standing wholly commensurate with the importance and significance of their name.

James Harve Jernigan, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose ability has been held in high esteem at Childress and vicinity for several years, Dr. Jernigan is a Tennessean, of one of the old families of that

ite, and first practiced medicine in his home state til 1905, since which time he has been identified with e medical fraternity of Texas.

Dr. James Harve Jernigan was born at the old town Murfreesboro, Tennessee, November 19, 1877, the th in a family of seven children, two of whom are w deceased, born to Andrew Jesse and Rebecca Jane Todd) Jernigan, both parents natives of Tennessee. ne father now lives at Bradyville, Tennessee, and has en a successful farmer and stock raiser. He is one the leading Democrats in his part of the state, and r thirty years held the office of county judge. During e war he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-Third egiment of Tennessee Infantry, at the beginning, and ent through the war. He was never wounded, but the tter months of his service were spent in a Federal ison at Point Lookout, Maryland. The mother, who is ill living, was a daughter of Pinckney Todd, one of the d settlers of Tennessee, and a planter and slave wner of that state.

Dr. Jernigan was educated in the public schools and s his father was in good circumstances he had a beral provision as to education. After the public hools he entered the Winchester Normal College of ennessee, where he was graduated Bachelor of Science 1897. After leaving college he taught school for ur years, and then took up the study of medicine in e University of Tennessee, where he was graduated M. . in 1901. In the same year he opened his office for ractice in Bradyville, and remained there for four ears. He then came to Texas, locating at Cooper, in he fall of 1905, and built up a successful practice here and remained until 1910. In the spring of that ear he came to Childress, and has since enjoyed his hare of local practice. For the past three years he has erved as city health officer. Dr. Jernigan has membership in the county and state medical societies, and he American Medical Association, and is president of he Childress County Medical Society. Fraternally he s affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent rder of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Childress Lodge, No. 1113. Dr. ernigan is examiner for a number of insurance companies, including the Lone Star Insurance Company, e Amicable Insurance Company, the Oklahoma National Life Insurance Company, and the Reliance Company of Pittsburgh, besides others. He also is examiner for several fraternal societies. In politics he is Democrat, but not active in party affairs.

Dr. Jernigan was married at Nashville, Tennessee, larch 5, 1908, to Miss Mattie Sue Jacobs, a native of ennessee, and a daughter of Willis Jacobs.

Silas N. Mitchell. The public business and record f Hardeman county have never been entrusted to more fficient hands than to the present county clerk, who ntered office after his election in the fall of 1912. Mr. litchell has been identified with Texas all his life, and roughout his business career has lived in Hardeman ounty, where he was connected with banking affairs at hillicothe, previous to his recent election to office.

Silas N. Mitchell was born in Shelby county, Texas, lay 27, 1881, the third of five children. The other ildren are: George W. Mitchell, a resident of Wilarger county; Mrs. Lulu Hughes, also of Wilbarger ounty; Paul W. Mitchell, of Shelby county; and Emett Mitchell. The father is David H. Mitchell, who was orn in Georgia, in 1854, moved to Texas in 1872, and still living on the farm which he then settled in helby county. He has been quite successful as a rmer, and is an esteemed resident in his locality. The aiden name of the mother was also Mitchell, her ristian name being Laura Leona. She was born in lississippi, was married in Shelby county, Texas, and ied in 1889 at the age of thirty-two.

Silas N. Mitchell received his education in Shelby county, and at Center. In 1903, when twenty-two years of age, he moved to Hardeman, and spent the first year as a farmer. He then became assistant cashier in the bank of Chillicothe, and also in the First State Bank, and continued his connection with banking affairs for five years. In November, 1912, he was elected to the office of county clerk, and at that time moved his residence to Quanah. Mr. Mitchell is one of the active Democrats in his part of the state.

In fraternal affairs he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. He and his family worship in the Christian church.

On July 17, 1910, he married Miss Lelia Turner, a daughter of Jno. D. and Cora Turner, a well known and highly respected family of Fort Worth, Texas. The parents were both born in Kentucky, but now live in Fort Worth. Her father is connected with the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Company at Fort Worth. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell is Cora Leona Mitchell, born at Chillicothe, May 30, 1911.

John F. Womack. Successful business enterprise has characterized the career of John F. Womack from the time he began his career as a clerk in Arkansas, and for the past ten years he has been one of the leaders in retail trade in Northwest Texas, being president of several of the best known merchandise companies in Hardeman county, and also on the other side of the Red River in Oklahoma.

John F. Womack was born in Howard county, Arkansas, April 27, 1868. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, and English on his mother's. His father, A. J. Womack, a native of Tennessee, moved to Arkansas in the early sixties, and was one of the early settlers of Howard county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, but since 1891 has lived in Hardeman county, and is now retired at Quanah. During the war he entered the Confederate army as a private, and saw four years of army service. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jane Jones, who was born in Tennessee moved to Arkansas about 1860, and was married in that state. She is still living, and of her ten children, John F. was the second.

As a boy he attended the public schools of his native county until he was eighteen years old, in the meantime having lived on a farm and become familiar with its activities. When he started out for himself he took a clerkship in a Howard county store, and after one year, in 1893, moved to Texas. For nine years, he worked as a salesman, and in 1902 was elected county and district clerk in Hardeman county. In 1906 he went across the river to Eldorado, Oklahoma, where he was in the dry goods business, and is still head of the large establishment of Womack, Melton & Berry at Eldorado, one of the leading establishments of its kind in that town. On August 7, 1909, Mr. Womack established the Womack-Chancy & Company store at Quanah, and as a dry goods establishment this is now the largest in Hardeman county, employing fifteen sales people, and with a floor space fifty by one hundred and ten feet. Mr. Womack also is president of the J. F. Womack Company at Dodsonville, Texas, an incorporation, being also president of the Quanah Corporation Store, and owner of the J. F. Womack Store at Paducah, in Cottle county. All these stores are for retail trade in dry goods, men's furnishings and clothing, and they are the leading establishments of their kinds in each respective place.

Mr. Womack in politics is a Democrat, and has been locally quite active in public affairs. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and has membership in the Christian church. At Center Point, Arkansas, December 30, 1890, he married Miss Alice Talbott, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of J. W. Talbott. Her

father, who was one of the old-timers of Arkansas, now lives retired in Quanah. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Womack are: Talbott, deceased; Ira; Dewey; Frank; Jack; Pauline, deceased; and Helen.

ERNEST A. JONES. From 1886, when the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad was first completed from Fort Worth along the Red River Valley territory, the Jones family has been conspicuous members of the business community at Quanah. Ernest A. Jones is president of the largest hardware concern of the city, and is an enterprising and progressing merchant. Mr. Jones began his career as a clerk, and his success has been due to the fact that he has studied the requirements of mercantile trade of this part of the state, and throughout all has always acted on the principle that real success is only a return for an adequate commercial service.

Ernest A. Jones was born in Pike county, Arkansas, July 2, 1882, and his ancestry is Welsh on the paternal side and Scotch on his mother's side. Both branches of the family were early settlers in Virginia, having located there previous to the Revolutionary war. Grandfather Samuel Jones was a farmer and cotton planter in Arkansas, during the war entered the Confederate army, and lost his life while serving the south. The father of Ernest A. is Nathan L. Jones, a well known resident of Quanah, where he was one of the pioneers. Nathan L. Jones was born in Arkansas, in 1856, lived there throughout his youth, and in 1886 came to Texas. He arrived in this state with only a yoke of oxen as his capital, and from Erath county he went on into the northwest, along the line of the then building Fort Worth & Denver road, until he came to Hardeman county, where he built a small house on the present site of Quanah. For some years he was engaged in farming and stock raising, and for three years did a contracting and building business in Quanah, during the days when Quanah was experiencing its first boom. In 1899 he sold out his ranch and established a cotton gin. He was thoroughly familiar with the operation of a gin, having conducted a similar enterprise in Arkansas. He became president of the Quanah Gin & Feed Mill Company, operating gins in several of the towns, including Quanah. Nathan L. Jones was married to Miss Sarah Ann White, who was born in Pike county, Arkansas, a daughter of Pleasant White, one of the early settlers of that part of Arkansas. Nathan L. Jones and wife were the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are still living, and Earnest was the second born. The father served as county treasurer of Hardeman county for fourteen years, and has always taken an active part in civic affairs. He and his wife are worthy members of the Christian church, in which he has served as deacon.

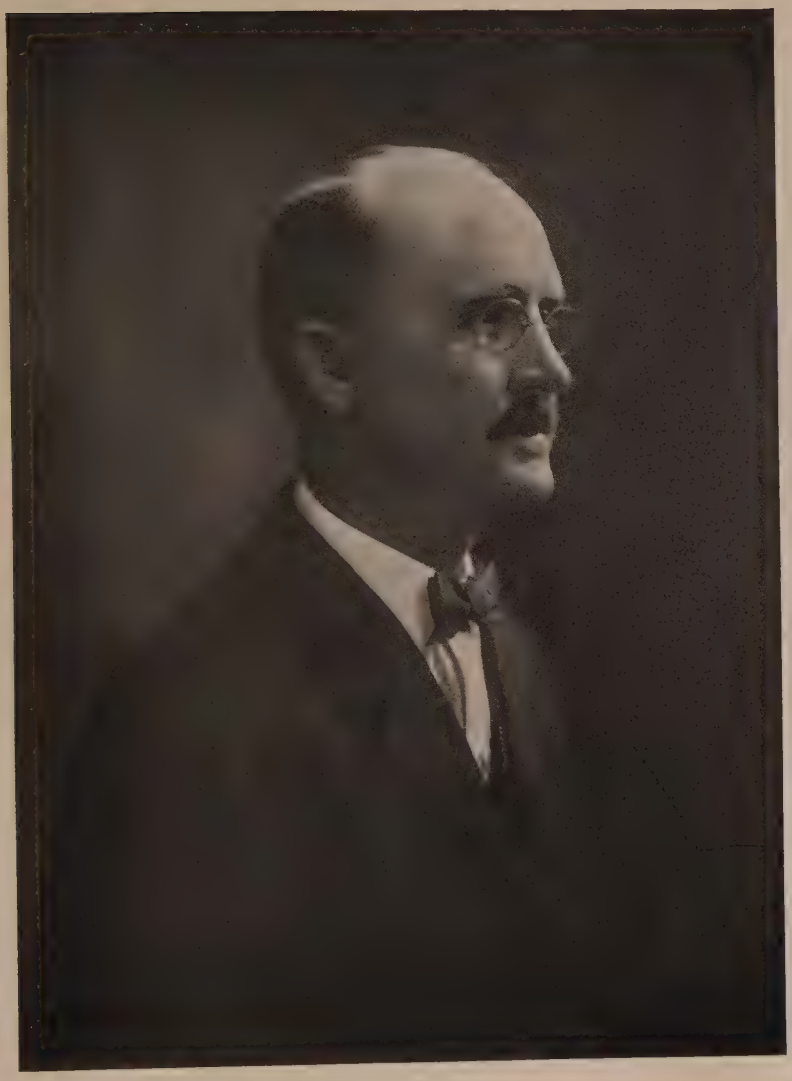
Ernest A. Jones was four years old when the family came to Hardeman county, and grew up and received his education in the public schools of Quanah. At the age of nineteen he started out on his own account, and his first position was as clerk in the grocery store of C. H. Harwell, at Quanah. He worked for that firm for two years, and then was bookkeeper with the Cameron Lumber Company until 1906. In that year he engaged in the lumber business with his father, and established the N. L. Jones Lumber Company at Hollis, Oklahoma, and also in conjunction they conducted a gin in that place. He was in charge of the enterprise for six years, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the hardware trade. The firm of E. A. Jones Hardware Company was then established at Quanah, and on January 1, 1913, was consolidated with the Lewis Sanders Company, and the new firm title is the Lewis-Jones Hardware Company, incorporated at twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Jones is president, and Alex M. Lewis is secretary and treasurer. This is by far the largest hardware house in Hardeman county, and has an equipment from which every want of the people in this section in hardware and implements and tools of all kinds is supplied. The store space has ground dimensions of fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, besides a large upper story, and eight salesmen are employed in attending to the trade.

Mr. Jones is a Democrat voter, is a member of the Commercial Club, and belongs to the Church of Christ. He was married July 9, 1903, in Center Point, Arkansas, to Miss Ada Garner, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Thomas F. Garner. The four children comprising their family are: Mildred, born in Quanah, June 6, 1904; Ruth L., born August 9, 1905, at Martin, Oklahoma; Augustus, born in November, 1909; and Stansell, born at Quanah, November 23, 1912. Mr. Jones is devoted to his home and family and has no diversions, outside of the family circle.

JACOB ASTOR AUSTIN, SR. Starting out a poor boy at the age of fifteen years, working as a clerk in a store until he had acquired sufficient capital to embark in business on his own account in a modest fashion, Mr. Austin has gone ahead, step by step, and during nearly thirty years of residence in Texas has enjoyed a large success and influence as a banker, manufacturer and business man. He has been a resident of Brownwood for more than twenty years, and has played a very important part in commercial affairs in the city, being one of its acknowledged leaders as a business man.

Jacob Astor Austin was born in Stanly county, North Carolina, April 4, 1852, the son of Richard Gaston Stanly and Nancy Jane (Crowell) Austin, who were also natives of Stanly county. Grandfather Jacob Austin was the father of twenty-one children by two wives, and he lived a long and useful life and died in the year 1856 in Stanly county at the age of eighty-eight years. Richard Stanly Austin, the father, was the twentieth child in the family. The grandfather was one of the many residents of North Carolina, especially in the western part of the state, who were strong abolitionists, and he freed his own slaves and gave all his influence against the institution of slavery. Richard Stanly Austin, the father, during the Civil war was detailed from the front by the Confederate government at Monroe, N. C., from his place in the army, as a tanner, a pursuit which he had previously followed as his regular trade, to manufacture leather goods for army use. In 1866 he emigrated west and settled near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where he was engaged as a planter, and lived there and successfully farmed until his death, January 31, 1897. During his residence at Pine Bluff he had served in the office of county treasurer and as justice of the peace for several successive terms, taking a prominent part in local politics. His wife now resides at Brownwood, Texas, with her son Jacob, at the age of eighty-three years. There were two sons in their family. The younger, Mumford Augustus Austin, died at Pine Bluff July 27, 1912. His family consists of his wife, Estelle Buckner, one daughter and two sons, Richard Buckner and Jacob Astor Austin, Jr.

Jacob Astor Austin, Sr., the elder, had two years of training in a private school near Pine Bluff, and when fifteen years old he determined to engage in a practical career and took a clerkship in one of the stores in Pine Bluff. He continued to be thus occupied until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the meantime had saved his earnings, and with this capital established a small store at Pine Bluff. He developed his enterprise and continued there as one of the successful local merchants until December, 1884. In that year he moved to Texas, locating at Goldthwaite, Mills county, where he established, in January, 1888, the first bank in Goldthwaite, remaining there until January, 1892, when he came to Brownwood and accepted the cashiership in the First National Bank of this city. He became well known as



J. A. Austin

a banker and held the office of cashier for five years, until 1897, at which time he retired from the banking business. Mr. Austin then became manager of the Temple Wholesale Grocery Company at Brownwood. This position he held for three years, and in 1901 bought the Lamberton Flour Mills, an industry of which he has since been the proprietor. He has trebled the output of the mills to two hundred and fifty barrels as a daily output. Mr. Austin is a successful man of affairs,. and apparently every undertaking with which his name has been associated has been prosperous. In 1904 he promoted and became the owner of the town site of Mercury, in McCulloch county. In less than five years Mercury has become a thriving little town of more than five hundred inhabitants, with two banks, some excellent blocks of modern business buildings and many residences. One distinction which should be noted here is that he built in Brownwood in 1892 the first modern residence after an architect's plan and specifications in this part of the state. This attractive home, erected in 1892, is where he and his family still reside. The family belong to the Presbyterian church, and for more than twenty years Mr. Austin has been an elder in the First Presbyterian church in Brownwood and one of the original trustees that organized and established the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Austin, Texas; also Trustee of Daniel Baker College of Brownwood, Texas. On July 23, 1879, he married at Pine Bluff Miss Emma Holmes, a daughter of Acadis C. Holmes, the Holmes family having been quite prominent at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

ELBERT JASPER RANDEL. President of the First State Bank of Chillicothe, Elbert Jasper Randel began his career in Texas, by taking a contract for grubbing the stumps on a piece of land at fifty cents a day. He has farmed and has been connected with business affairs in a progressive success from that time to the present, and is now one of the leading men in business and civic affairs in Hardeman county.

Albert Jasper Randel was born in Perry county, in middle Tennessee, March 1, 1858. His ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch, the first members having settled in North Carolina. On the maternal side he is of English descent, and that branch of the family became early settlers of Tennessee. His father, John M. Randel was born in Perry county, Tennessee, and in January, 1878, moved to Texas, locating in Lamar county, where he was a farmer. He had a very prominent place in public affairs in different counties of North Texas, having served as county commissioner of Cooke county, and for sixteen years was a justice of the peace in Hardeman county, also serving four years as county commissioner in the latter. He was town site agent for the firm of Montgomery & Dodge, the town builders of Chillicothe. During the war he had enlisted from Perry county, Tennessee, in General Forrest's command, was second lieutenant of his company, and served throughout the last three years of the war. He was never wounded or captured, but once was knocked down by the explosion of a cannon, though only slightly injured. His death occurred June 2, 1910, at Chillicothe, in his seventy-sixth year. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Faith. His wife was Susan J. Whitwell, a native of Perry county, Tennessee, and who died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1883. Of her five children, the Chillicothe banker was the oldest.

As a boy he went to school in Tennessee. and lived at home on a farm and attended school until he was about nineteen years old. He then started out on his own account, and his first work was that already described, the toilsome labor of grubbing. He then contracted to work by the year on a farm at sixteen dollars a month. He located on a farm in Lamar county, renting the place, and making several profitable crops before he made his first purchase of land. From 1879 to the present time he has been chiefly known as a farmer and stock raiser in Texas, and has important landed interests in Wilbarger county. On January 12, 1909, he organized the First State Bank of Chillicothe, of which he was a stockholder and director until June 13, 1911, at which date he was elected president. He is known as a conservative business man, and has made the First State Bank an institution deserving of the confidence in which it is held by the business community.

Mr. Randel has served four years as county commissioner of Wilbarger county, and is one of the Democratic leaders of this county. He is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry, and his church is the Missionary Baptist. In Lamar county, Texas, on December 5, 1880, he married Miss Martha Alice Rose, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of B. L. Rose. They have four living children, and two are deceased, namely: Cora A., wife of A. D. Baker, of Spur, Texas; C. H. Randel, a farmer in Wilbarger county; Ide E., wife of J. W. Clock, of Paducah, Texas; John L. Randel.

LOUIS THOMAS RANDEL. From the time he was a boy, Louis Thomas Randel has been engaged in those practical activities which constitute the serious work of the world, and with only his own resources and labors to depend upon has made himself a factor in the business life of his community, and is one of the substantial and influential citizens of his home town of Chillicothe, in Hardeman county.

Louis Thomas Randel was born December 23, 1865, in Perry county, Tennessee. His parents were John M. and Susan J. (Whitwell) Randel, he being one of the younger of their five children. His ancestry on the paternal side is Scotch, the first members of the family having settled in North Carolina. On the mother's side the ancestry is English. John M. Randel, the father, was born in Perry county, Tennessee, and moved to Texas with his family in January, 1878, locating in Lamar county, where he was a farmer. He had a prominent part in public affairs, serving as county commissioner of Cooke county, and for four years as county commissioner of Hardeman county, and for sixteen years was justice of the peace of Hardeman county. During the war he was a soldier under General Forrest, being second lieutenant of his company, and saw hard service during the last three years of the war. He was never wounded or captured. The latter years of his life were spent at Chillicothe, where he died June 2, 1910, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a Democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife died in Cooke county, Texas, in 1883.

Louis T. Randel was reared partly in his native state, and partly in Texas, where he has lived since 1878. He received a large part of his education in the public schools of Gainesville, in Cooke county, and started out on his own account, at the age of seventeen. His first work was on a ranch, and he rode the range as a cowboy and in other occupations for ten years in the employ of others. He next took up farming on his own account in Hardeman county, and continued in that line very successfully until 1908. He then established himself in Chillicothe, where he was elected to the office of public weigher, and since that time has discharged the duties of that office in Chillicothe. In March, 1909, he also established a coal and grain business at Chillicothe, and is the largest dealer in those lines in this town.

Mr. Randel is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Order of Pretorians, is a deacon in the Baptist church, and has always interested himself in Democratic politics. In Wilbarger county, on December 26, 1895, Mr. Randel was married to Miss Lessie Allred, a daughter of J. L. Allred. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter, the

latter being now deceased. The sons are Lesley Floyd and James Leroy.

EARLY SPRATT HENDRICK. As editor of the Chillicothe *News*, one of the leading papers of Hardeman county, Early Spratt Hendrick fills no small place in the public mind and affairs. He is one of the oldest newspaper men of northwest Texas, and is prominent not only in newspaper circles, but among the business men and all classes of citizens in his section of the state.

Early Spratt Hendrick was born in Columbus, Mississippi, September 6, 1861, a descendent of Scotch ancestors, who came to America before the Revolution, and located in North Carolina, and through his mother is descended from Irish stock, which settled at an early date in Kentucky. His father, Early Hendrick, a native of North Carolina, was a farmer, served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and for a number of years was circuit clerk of Lowndes county, Mississippi. In politics he was of the Republican faith, and was an active church man in the Christian church. He died at Columbus, Mississippi in 1875, at the age of forty-seven. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Spratt, a native of Caldwell county, Kentucky, and her father William Spratt was for many years a farmer in Caldwell county, one of his sons still occupying the old Spratt homestead there. The mother died in 1877 at Columbus, Mississippi, at the age of fifty-seven and her children numbered seven.

Early S. Hendrick, the youngest and the only one now living of the children, was educated in the public schools of his native city, until he was about nineteen years old. He then began earning his own way, and acquired a practical knowledge of the printer's trade. He was a journeyman printer in different localities from 1876 to 1882, and during this time established the first paper, the *Democrat* at Eddyville, Kentucky, a weekly paper, and very successful as a business enterprise. He continued this management for three years until 1885, when he moved to Texas, and located at Calvert. There he established the *Conservative*, with Rev. Carr as his partner. His connection with that paper continued for three years, and in 1888, he moved out to Wilbarger county, where he was among the first newspaper men in the field. He established the *Hornet*, a weekly paper, and his name appeared at the head of this sheet as editor and proprietor until 1906. In that year he sold the *Hornet*, and moved to Chillicothe, where he established the *News*, and has since been proprietor of this well known local journal. The *News* has a paid circulation of seven hundred and fifty, and is an excellent news organ, and a good medium for advertisers, and has its part in moulding political opinion being an exponent of Democratic doctrine in this section of the state.

Mr. Hendrick is himself a Democrat, though he has never sought any office, and is content with his ability to influence public affairs through his editorial column. Fraternally he is affiliated with Chapter Masonry, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, and the Rebekahs. At the present time he is serving as treasurer of the Chillicothe Commercial Club, and his church is the Baptist. In 1889, at Vernon, Texas, where for so many years he was connected with newspaper business, he married Miss Elizabeth Alexander, who was born in the state of Arkansas. They have no children.

MARION AUTHUR COOPER, M. D. In the ranks of the medical profession of Texas are to be found some of the most skilled and learned men of the calling—men who have devoted themselves, their time, energies, and lives to the preservation of public health and the alleviation of the ills of mankind. The physician of today faces entirely different conditions from those which confronted the medical practitioner of several decades ago, both as to training and as to practice, and when the modern doctor has finished the exceptionally rigid course of study, he is often better fitted for his profession than the old-time physician was after many years of practice. One of the able young physicians of northwest Texas, now in practice at Childress, where his skill has won him a large and representative practice and the full confidence of his fellow citizens, is Dr. Marion Authur Cooper, who is at the present time serving as president of the Texas Eclectic State Medical Association.

Dr. Marion Authur Cooper was born in Grayson county, ten miles southwest of Sherman, January 26, 1880. His paternal ancestry was Scotch-Irish, and the founder of the American branch of the family settled in Kentucky, about the time of the Revolutionary war. Both the father and the grandfather of Dr. Cooper were soldiers of the Civil war. Grandfather, Captain G. R. Cooper, served in Missouri in the Confederate army under General Price, and was afterwards for many years a farmer and stockman, until his death at Sherman, Texas, at the age of ninety. Samuel Thomas Cooper, father of Dr. Cooper, was born in Missouri, moved to Texas after the Civil war, and served in the same regiment with his father, Captain Cooper. He is still active as a stock raiser in west Texas, and has been quite successful as a merchant, farmer and rancher. He filled the office of county commissioner, and at one time was a candidate for the state legislature. Samuel T. Cooper, married Elizabeth Ann Wheat, a daughter of W. W. Wheat, "Uncle Billie Wheat", as he was best known, a pioneer of Grayson county, who was a prominent stock man and slave owner in that vicinity until the war. The mother died in August, 1911, in Edward county, Texas, at the age of fifty-seven, and was the mother of eleven children. The fifth among the children, Dr. Cooper earned most of his early education by work. As a young man he attended the Lockney Christian College in Floyd county, and afterwards entered the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He began practice before graduation in 1903, and completed his course and received his medical degree in 1906 at Cincinnati. After graduation he took a post graduate course in the New York Post Graduate School in 1908. He was engaged in practice in Edwards county for several years, and in August, 1912, became associated with Dr. T. M. Morgan at Childress, the firm of Drs. Morgan & Cooper now being regarded as among the ablest medical practitioners in this part of the state.

Dr. Cooper served as health officer at Sabinal, in Uvalde county in 1909, and as already stated is president of the Texas Eclectics. He has no active part in politics, but is a Democratic voter. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the United Benevolent Association. He and his family are members of the Church of Christ.

At Lockney, in Floyd county, November 21, 1899, Dr. Cooper married Miss Bessie Smith, who was born in this state and a daughter of C. W. Smith, a former merchant and now a prominent stock farmer in Floyd county. The five children, three daughters and two sons of the doctor and wife are: Velma, born in Lockney, October 14, 1900; Vera, born July 3, 1903, at Leakey, in Edwards county; Rena, born December 1, 1909, at Sabinal; Harvey, born August 2, 1907, at Leakey; Wilford, born February 14, 1912, at Leakey.

EDWIN P. HAMBLEN. "A reporter in quest of information not long since asked Judge E. P. Hamblen if he were the oldest lawyer in Houston. 'No, sir,' replied the Judge with alacrity, 'I'm the youngest.' Which, from the viewpoint of one who knows the Judge, is not far from truth. 'As a man thinks in his heart, so is he,'

E. P. Hamblen

seems to have been his motto, and he has followed it closely. Today, though he can come very close to an honor position as a member of the old regime that had its beginning in the days of the reconstruction, he is just as much alive to the law and his clientele as he ever was.''

The above excerpt from an article appearing not long since in a Houston paper is a fitting commentary upon the life of Edwin P. Hamblen and is the keynote to the character of that fine old man. A resident of Houston since 1868, he has been identified with much of the litigation of the courts of this district, and few are more widely or favorably known than he. His career has been one of the utmost usefulness, and today, in his late sixties, he is up and doing with all the vim and courage of the man of forty. None are more deserving of specific mention in this historical and biographical work than he, and a few of the more salient features of his life and work are here set forth, briefly of necessity, but sketched in as accurately and as straightforwardly as is possible.

Edwin P. Hamblen was born on November 11, 1845, in the state of Mississippi, and he is the son of Edwin and Louisiana (Smith) Hamblen. The father was a native Mississippian and was well known to his community as a planter. There the boy was reared in the care-free and hospitable atmosphere of the old plantation days prior to the Civil strife, and received his early education in the public schools of his native community, the University of the state later furnishing his higher training. When the war between the states came on he served for two years as a soldier in the Confederate Cavalry as a member of Loring's Escort, attached to the army of General Johnston, and later in Wirt Adams' Brigade, and he endured all the hardships of the Georgia campaign, suffering continual harassment by General Sherman and his army, then engaged in their devastating march from Atlanta to the Sea. With the close of the war the young man entered the University of Mississippi and was duly graduated from that institution in 1868 with the degree of B. A., soon after which he came to Houston, and after having read law for something like a year in the offices of a relative, Judge W. P. Hamblen, he was admitted to the bar of the state. He then engaged in practice, remaining but a brief time in Houston, after which he returned to his native state and practiced law there until 1872, when he came back to Houston once more and here made a permanent settlement. Houston has since that time been the scene of his principal activities and he has been constantly engaged in the practice of law, with the exception of the period when he was serving as judge of Harris county, to which office he was elected in 1882. He served in that capacity for two years. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed his law practice, exclusive of criminal cases, and in 1901 admitted his son to partnership with him, the firm then becoming E. P. & Otis K. Hemblen.

While Judge Hemblen was serving as county judge of Harris county, plans were laid for the razing of the old courthouse, to make room for the erection of the present magnificent structure that adorns the old building site. Relative to this matter, free quotation is made from a local paper as follows: ''To the members of the bar at that time it did not appear possible that Houston and Harris county would ever attain a growth which would necessitate a more commodious building. As Judge Hamblen has put it, there was not much thought of shipping and deep water and channels to the sea. The only navigation that was given serious thought was the navigation of Main street, no easy task in that not so long gone era when the mud was hub deep at all points.'' But the fact remained that the newer and more commodious court house was built, and the county has come to see that it was built in its own proper time, later events fully justifying the judgment of Judge Hamblen, who stood out for its erection and won his point, too. Judge Hamblen is today and has long been recognized as one of the bright lights of the legal profession in the state, and has many a forensic victory to his credit in the years of his professional activity in the courts of this district.

In 1871 Judge Hamblen was married to Miss Mary Scott, the daughter of Dr. C. W. Scott of Madison county, Mississippi. Mrs. Hamblen passed away in 1907, leaving two children. Otis K., the eldest, is the partner of his father, and is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Texas, class of 1901. Mary Lou is the wife of Rawle Buckner, a well known man of Houston. Judge Hamblen and his son reside at 104 Crawford Street, and between the two there exists a comradeship that is most satisfying to witness, and which is a source of much pleasure to the kindly Judge, who is still young mentally and physically, even though advanced in years as men reckon time.

Bee Ashby Dillard, M. D. Since 1903, in the active practice of his profession at Chillicothe, Dr. Dillard is one of the progressive members of the medical fraternity of northwest Texas, and has brought to his practice, a generous equipment of native talent and training of the medical schools. He deserves his success, not only because of his ability to serve skillfully his clientage, but because of the fact that he has made his way through medical school by earning the money to pay his tuitions fees and support him at the same time.

Bee Ashby Dillard was born at Farmerville, Louisiana, June 5, 1870, the youngest of a family of six sons and one daughter, born to Dr. B. F. and Ellen J. (Clark) Dillard. The paternal ancestors were Irish, early settlers of Virginia, where they located before the Revolution. Dr. B. F. Dillard, the father, was born in Virginia, and moved to Louisiana, in 1840. He had a very prominent part in the Civil war. He was captain of a company in the Confederate army, and after the war was one of the reconstructionists who took a leading part in re-establishing civil government in Louisiana. He was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1875, and for a number of years represented the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana in the State Senate. As a physician he gave his talent and services for many years to the people of his home district, and his death occurred in 1884 at the age of sixty-four. His wife was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, and moved to Louisiana with her mother and stepfather, Major Smith where she was reared and educated. Her death occurred in 1887 at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Dillard as a boy, attended the public schools of Farmerville, Louisiana, until he was seventeen years old. With the example of his honored father before him, he determined at an early age to take up the profession of medicine, and as opportunity permitted devoted himself to its study, after leaving the public schools. In 1896 he was graduated in medicine from the State University of Arkansas, and afterwards in 1902 took post graduate work in New Orleans. His first place of practice was at Timpson, Texas, where he remained eight years. In 1903 he established his office at Chillicothe, and since then has cared for a large and growing practice. The doctor is a member of the Hardeman county, the Panhandle district, and Texas State Medical Societies. At the present time he is assistant county physician of Hardeman county.

Dr. Dillard affiliates with the Masonic Order, having taken the York Rite Degrees through the Chapter, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Order of Pretorians. He is a very active worker in local Democratic circles.

On February 5, 1902, at Timpson, Texas, Dr. Dillard married Ora Bogue, who was born in Shelby county of east Texas, a daughter of J. A. Bogue, one of the old

settlers and prominent farmers and stockmen. The three sons born to the doctor and wife are: Frank, Hobart and B. A., Jr.

James Elisha Minyard, M. D. Many of the men in the medical profession of today are devoting themselves to the prevention of diseases as well as their cure. They are exerting all the force of their authority towards persuading people to use better methods and are spending their time and money in the endeavor to find more satisfactory methods of handling disease, and to make the general public realize that in their own hands lies the prevention of a great deal of ill health. One of the progressive physicians and surgeons of west Texas, whose work lies along this line, is Dr. James Elisha Minyard, who in 1913 took up his official duties as county and city health officer of Sterling county, and Sterling City.

Dr. Minyard was born August 8, 1865, at Smith's Ferry, Texas, a son of John J. and Louisa Minyard. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, and Irish on his mother's side. His father had three brothers and one sister, and the sister came to Texas from Georgia at the same time with John J. Minyard in 1853. The father was the owner of some slaves before the war, and had brought his household to Texas from Columbus, Georgia, first locating in Orange county, and later moving to Tyler county, locating at Smith's Ferry, where he was engaged in farming and also in the lumber industry, which for many years has been a feature of that section of the state. The mother was one of a family of nine sons and eight daughters. The father died July 8, 1891, from blood-poisoning, following the extraction of a tooth. The mother, who was born in Alabama, died December 9, 1899. There were eight children in the family, and the doctor is one of twins, his sister born on the same date being Mrs. Annie Eliza Sims, of Barnum, Polk county, Texas. The oldest child, Jabez Jackson Minyard, born October 1, 1854, lives at Brookland, in Sabine county. Thomas Vinze Minyard was born February 16, 1856, and lives at Smith's Ferry. Mrs. Mary J. Segrest, born April 9, 1857, is a widow, living near Pinckney (Polk county), in Tyler county, Texas. John M. Maynard was born August 6, 1860, at Smith's Ferry, and now has his home in Hall county. Mrs. Mittie E. Segrest was born September 18, 1862, and died May 26, 1911. Willie F. Minyard was born October 28, 1867, and now lives at Beech Grove, Texas.

Dr. Minyard was reared in South Texas, attended the public schools, and in 1891 entered Nacogdoches College. After that he attended Omen College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1896. From there on October 7, 1897, he became a student of medicine in the Memphis Hospital Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee, where he was graduated M. D. April 27, 1900. On February 23, 1898, he received a temporary license to practice, and did his first practical work as a doctor in his old home locality. In 1906 he moved to Chester, in Tyler county, and practiced there until June 8, 1909. At that date he established himself at Lubbock, and in October, 1911, moved to Sterling City, where since that time he has acquired prestige as an able physician and enjoys a liberal share of the local practice. At the meeting of the board of county commissioners in February, 1913, he was appointed to his present office of city health officer.

Dr. Minyard is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having been raised a Master Mason at Mount Hope Lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M., at Chester, on September 7, 1907, and took the Royal Arch degree in 1912 at Sterling City. The doctor belongs to the Progressive Christian church.

At Vaiden, Mississippi, October 24, 1901, he married Miss Lela McEachern, who was born June 23, 1874, a daughter of Malcolm and Fannie McEachern, of Vaiden, Mississippi. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate ranks, was a farmer, and lived in Mississippi until his death, December 6, 1912. Her mother is still living and in good health at the age of seventy-five. The doctor and wife have three children. The first, a boy, was born October 1, 1902, and died a few hours after birth; Miss Stella was born November 10, 1905, and died August 10, 1908; James Edward Minyard was born September 14, 1909.

Joseph Champ Berry. Untrammeled by tradition, free to work out his own ideas, an architect in a new country has a great field, but he also has a great responsibility. American people are but just awakening to the fact that Europe has realized for centuries the importance of beauty as well as utility in architecture. In Amarillo, Texas, Joseph C. Berry is trying to follow out his ideals of the beautiful, and the practical success with which he is meeting is a credit not only to his ability as an architect but to the strength of his own personality.

Joseph Champ Berry was born in Angelina county, Texas, on the 15th of October, 1874. He is the son of William Thaddeus Berry, also a native of Texas, and the son of Andrew Berry. The latter was born in Alabama and was one of the very early pioneers of the state of Texas, for he came into the state in 1828. His brother, Sam Berry, was a Texas Ranger and a well-known man in Brown county, Texas. He served the state as a ranger for about eight years. Andrew Berry was engaged in stock raising and in agricultural pursuits and was quite successful. He was a Democrat and a member of the Baptist church. He died in 1887, having lived to see the remarkable growth of the state which was practically all frontier when he located therein. He died in Angelina county, and it was here that his son, William T. Berry, was born and reared. When the latter was old enough to earn his own living he went into the cattle business. In 1875 he removed to Stephens county, and he is now living retired in Wellington, Texas, having gained during his active life a comfortable fortune. William T. Berry married Sally Berry, a second cousin and a native of Texas. She also is living, and is the mother of eight children, of whom Joseph C. Berry is the eldest.

The first schooling that Joseph C. Berry received was in Stephens county, Texas, in the country schools. He only went to school until he was twelve years old, the family moving into Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, at that time, and the rest of his education he gained by his own efforts. His early life was spent on the ranch and range in the Indian Territory until he was eighteen years of age. He then determined to learn the architect's profession, and as a preparation for this he learned the carpenter's trade, drifting into the contracting business, coupled with architecture, which he followed until he was twenty-eight years of age. With this practical foundation he studied architecture with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania, completing the courses offered by that excellent institution. His first work in his new business was in the office of F. A. Buse, of El Reno, in what was then the Indian Territory. In 1904 he went into partnership with F. A. Buse, and they established the firm of Buse and Berry in Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma. After one year in this connection he next spent two years in business for himself. At the end of this time he removed to Amarillo, Texas, this being in 1906. He formed a partnership with George Parr, under the firm name of Parr and Berry, this continuing for two years. He next became a partner of A. Wheatley in the firm of Berry & Wheatley, and they did a very successful business until 1909, when the partnership was dissolved. His next association was with S. W. Ray in the firm of Ray and Berry, and until January, 1913, this partnership was continued. At this date Mr. Berry, retaining the firm's offices and business, continued in the business for himself alone and has continued alone since that time. He has been the architect or the joint architect of many of the best buildings in Amarillo, and has been connected with the erection of some of the best

ildings in the state. Among the handsome residences which he is the architect may be mentioned the ishop Temple residence and the home of J. M. Sheldon. In politics Mr. Berry is a Democrat and although he kes a very active part in civic and political affairs he as never sought or held office. He is a member of the ndependent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen the World. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, nd his religious affiliations are with the Christian church. Ie built a beautiful home on Jefferson street and ighth avenue, in which he lives, and his offices are in ie Fuqua building.

Mr. Berry was married in 1894 to Miss Ada Brewster, nd three children were born of this union. His second arriage was in 1907 to Miss Addie Hodge, a native of exas, and a member of one of the old families of the tate. She was reared in Tyler, Texas, and two children ave been born to herself and her husband.

THOMAS B. THARPE, former mayor and one of the rominent business men of Sweetwater, Texas, belongs to hat generation of men who as children and young men ived in the ease and luxury of the home of the wealthy outhern planter only to awake one day to find nothing eft of their wealth and with a future that looked well-igh desperate on the face of it. The story of how hese men have rebuilt the South, struggling through the errors of the Reconstruction period, and the years of overty which followed, is known to every one. Mr. harpe has lived in Texas since 1901 and since coming ere has identified himself closely with the business and olitical interests of the town.

Thomas B. Tharpe was born on July 11, 1856, at Paris, ennessee, the son of Thomas B. Tharpe and Mrs. M. C. harpe, of that place. His father was a farmer and nerchant of this section of Tennessee, until the out-reak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confed-rate army, as a colonel of the Tennessee militia, his en-ire regiment enlisting at the same time. His health be-ame much impaired through constant exposure and hard ighting and in 1863 he was sent home on a furlough. He died shortly after his return, the rigors of army life aving proved too much for his constitution. He was a nan of wealth and influence, as his father had been be-fore him. He owned about a hundred slaves and his father owned near six hundred, so the Civil war and the Emancipation Act dealt the Tharpe family a heavy blow. In the Reconstruction period which followed the war the family suffered many vicissitudes, but the Tharpes were of Scotch descent and well knew how to endure trouble. Mrs. Tharpe is still living, being aged seventy-nine, and she makes her home with her son in Sweetwater. She is a daughter of Dr. James D. Porter, of Tennessee, well known throughout the state and a cousin of Ex-Governor James D. Porter of that state. There were five children in the Tharpe family, and Mr. Tharpe of Sweetwater is the only one living today.

Thomas B. Tharpe attended the public schools of Tennessee, when there were any to attend, for his boyhood was spent during the Civil war period. He afterwards went to Bethel College, at McKinzie, Tennessee, and after completing his education he entered the drug business in McKinzie. He continued this business for about two years, but his forefathers had all been farmers and the attraction of the agricultural life drew him back once more. He was engaged in farming in Henry county, Tennessee, from 1875 until 1901, and succeeded in recouping somewhat the losses which his family had suffered. He overworked, however, and his health broke down. The doctor ordered him to Texas, so he gave up his farm and came to Nolan county, Texas, where he engaged in the ranching business, operating the A. K. X. ranch. He sold this ranch in 1908 and then kept books for the firm of Glass and Gable for five years. At the end of this time he went into the hardware business for himself, also dealing in furniture. He sold this business in 1912 and bought the Sweetwater Laundry, which he now operates. This laundry is the only one in Sweetwater and is consequently a prosperous concern, for it is run in a practical manner and gives all its customers great satisfaction. Fifteen employees carry on the work of the laundry, and Mr. Tharpe is the active manager.

Mr. Tharpe has always been a member of the Democratic party and has been active in party affairs. He has been a school director for the past six years. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Country Club, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Tharpe has entirely regained his health since coming to Texas and he is never tired of praising the healthful climate and the numerous advantages in a business way that this section of Texas has to offer.

On December 16, 1875, Mr. Tharpe was married to Miss Dora M. Lane, a daughter of J. M. and Mrs. Jane Lane, of Bartlett, Tennessee. J. M. Lane was a merchant and farmer and entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war, serving through the long four years as a member of one of the Tennesse regiments. In 1880 he came to Texas and settled in Dallas, living with his son, Hugh C. Lane. He died there in 1886. His wife died several years ago in Tennessee. Hugh C. Lane is now living in Sweetwater, where he is bookkeeper for Glass and Gable.

Four children of the seven children born to Thomas B. Tharpe and his wife are living. Two of their children died in infancy and James Porter Tharpe was accidentally drowned, together with his wife, while they were crossing a bridge in Fisher county, on November 28, 1910. Two daughters are married and are living in Sweetwater; one daughter is in Trinity University, and the son, Sam Tharpe, is attending the public school in Sweetwater.

THOMAS W. MCBRIDE. Among the city officials of Amarillo, Texas, none is more highly respected than Thomas W. McBride, the collector and assessor for the city. He has resided in Amarillo for a number of years, being a successful merchant previous to his entrance into public life. Mr. McBride has had to work hard for everything he has obtained in this life, beginning as a youth by paying his own way through the University. He is an upright, conscientious servant of the people, whose first thought is to administer the work of his office with fairness to all.

Thomas W. McBride was born in Madisonville, Tennessee, on the 24th of May, 1864. His father, McAmy Wilson McBride, was born in North Carolina, but at the age of two years was taken into Tennessee by his grandmother. His parents were originally from the state of Virginia. McAmy McBride was born in 1832 and when he grew up he became a farmer. In 1877 he removed to Texas, where he continued to farm until he was too old for active work. He is now living retired at Farmersville, Collin county, Texas. He is a member of the Democratic party and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church. When the Civil war broke out Mr. McBride was among the first to enlist. He served in the Confederate service for four years, being in a Tennessee company, which was under the command of Captain Rowan. He fought in the siege of Vicksburg and in many other important conflicts, and near the close of the war he was advanced to a captaincy. Captain McBride married Martha Orr, who was a native of Tennessee. Her mother was a Miss Meek and was related to the famous Polk family of Tennessee, her grandmother having been a first cousin of James K. Polk. Mrs. McBride died in Farmersville, Texas, on January 1st, 1909, at the age of seventy-four.

Eight children were born to Captain McBride and his wife, of whom Thomas McBride was the fourth in order of birth. Of these children, five are now living. Thomas

McBride was educated in the public schools of Texas until he was old enough to go away to college, when he entered Trinity University. He remained at the University until 1884, and all of his expenses while here he paid himself. He spent his first years after he left the University on the farm, but at the age of twenty-two he started out for himself. His first occupation was as a teacher. He taught in the schools in Collin county, Texas, for seven years and then went to the Panhandle region, where he taught for eight years. During the first two years in which he was a teacher he served as assistant in Empire Academy in Collin county, Texas, and for thirteen years he served as principal of the various schools in which he taught.

It was in August, 1902, that Mr. McBride came to Amarillo to reside. From this time until 1910 he was engaged in the mercantile business in Amarillo and was very successful. He was elected to the office of assessor and collector of Amarillo in 1910 and he holds this office at the present time. During his residence in Carson county he served as county commissioner for part of a term.

In politics Mr. McBride is a member of the Democratic party and is somewhat active, although he is too busy to take a prominent part. He is a member of many fraternal orders, among them being the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights and Ladies of Security, the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen Circle. He has gone through all the chairs in the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen Circle and has, for the past five years, been consul commander of the Alimosa Camp, No. 502, of Texas.

Mr. McBride was married on the 27th of April, 1886, to Miss Alma Brummett, the ceremony taking place in Terrell, Texas. Mrs. McBride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brummett, who were early settlers in Collin county, Texas. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McBride.

Mr. McBride finds his chief recreation in the raising of chickens and is the owner of a fine poultry farm.

ROBERT F. SPEARMAN. Greenville, the judicial center of Hunt county, is one of the most populous and important in commercial and industrial cities of northern Texas and it is specially gratifying to be able to accord in this publication specific recognition to a very appreciable quota of its representative citizen. Such consideration is properly given to Robert F. Spearman, who is not only one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state but also a citizen of distinctive progressiveness and public spirit and one whose loyalty to Texas is fortified by the fact that he is a native son of the state and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families.

In Grayson county, Texas, Robert F. Spearman was born on the 30th of July, 1862, and he is a son of Miller and Margaret (Shaw) Spearman, the former of whom was born in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1832, and the latter of whom was born in Lincoln county, Missouri, about the year 1835. Miller Spearman was reared and educated in his native state and was a member of a family early founded in Tennessee. In 1852, when about twenty years of age, he came with his widowed mother to Texas and they numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of Sister Grove creek, Grayson county. In that section he formed the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Shaw, whose parents had immigrated from Missouri to Grayson county, Texas, in 1852, and had likewise become pioneers of the Sister Grove Creek district. In the state of his adoption young Miller Spearman turned his attention vigorously to agricultural pursuits and stock-growing, and with the passing of years substantial success crowned his earnest and indefatigable labors. In January, 1855, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Shaw, and the young couple earnestly devoted themselves to productive industry until the clamor and alarms of war led the husband to tender his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. At the inception of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Texas regiment commanded by Colonel Hardeman, and he proved a faithful and gallant soldier, his services in the Confederate ranks having covered a period of four years, during which he lived up to the full tension of the great conflict between the north and the south. After the war he resumed his operations as an agriculturist and stock-raiser in Grayson county, and he became one of the successful men and honored and influential citizens of that county, where he continued to reside until 1876, when he removed to Cooke county, and there his death occurred on the 31st of December, 1911, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned to the life eternal in May, 1907. Both were earnest members of the Christian church, and their faith was shown forth in kindly words and kindly deeds, so that both were held in affectionate esteem in the communities that long represented their home, their names meriting enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the Lone Star state, where they lived and labored to goodly ends and contributed their quota to civic and industrial development and progress.

Robert F. Spearman found his childhood and youth compassed by the benigant influences of the home farm and was a lad of about fourteen years, at the time of the removal to Cooke county, where his father purchased a farm about ten miles northwest of the city of Gainesville. He was afforded the advantages of the publ. schools and finally entered Savoy College, in Fannin county, an institution in which he continued his studies for a period of about one year. As a means to an en he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, a he proved a successful and popular teacher in the public schools. In the meanwhile he also devoted himself closely to the study of law, having been at the time a teacher in Hunt county, and in August, 1886, at Greenville, he was admitted to the bar of his native state. In the autumn of the same year he here engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, but he soon afterwar removed to Cooper, the county seat of Delta county, where he continued in practice until 1888, when he returned to Greenville, which city has been the headquarters of his successful practice, which has been one of broad and important scope and which has given him prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of this part of the state. At the time of the second administration of President Cleveland Mr. Spearman was appointed by Hon. Richard Olney, who was then attorney general of the United States, to the post of special assistant attorney general, charged with the duty of defending the government in the cases brought before the United States court of claims by citizens to recover the value of property stolen or destroyed by the Indians whose tribes were in amity with the government. Mr. Spearman served in this capacity until July, 1897, and did much to safeguard the government in the actions brought against it in this connection. In July, 1909, Mr. Spearman was appointed county attorney of Hunt county, to fill out the unexpired term of Charles A. Leddy, and he continued the incumbent of this position until November of the following year. He was punctilious in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him in this office and was especially successful in the prosecution of violators of the local-option law. He is a stanch and effective advocate of the cause of the Democratic party, is broad-minded and progressive as a citizen, and is influential in community affairs in his home city, where his friends are in number as the number of his acquaintances. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian church.

At Celeste, Hunt county, in November, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spearman to Miss

J. J. Roborough

Fannie B. Henslee, and they have one daughter, Minnie, who is the wife of James T. Casey, of Greenville.

JOSEPH W. MANNING. Prominent among the citizens of Hunt county who have conferred dignity and distinction on the bench and bar of this section of the state is Judge Manning, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Greenville and who formerly served on the bench of the county court of Hunt county, his prestige being the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that he is a native son of this county, even as he is a representative of one of the most honored pioneer families of this section of the state.

Judge Manning was born on a farm near the present little city of Commerce, Hunt county, and the date of his nativity was July 26, 1866. He is a son of Rev. George S. and Mary (Davis) Manning, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of Marietta, Georgia. Rev. George S. Manning was reared and educated in his native commonwealth and came to Texas prior to the Civil war. He was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the Lone Star state, was a man of fine mentality and exalted character, and his noble and generous labors gained to him the reverent esteem of all who came within the sphere of his kindly and benignant influence. He became the owner of a considerable landed estate near Commerce, Hunt county, and he developed a valuable and productive farm. He was a man of broad views and well fortified opinions and was well fitted for leadership in public sentiment and action. He was most zealous in his service as a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and labored with all of consecrated zeal in the aiding and up-lifting of his fellow men. He was one of the best known and most beloved pioneer citizens of Hunt county at the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1882. His cherished and devoted wife survived him and was summoned to eternal rest in 1889. Of their children two sons and three daughters are now living.

Judge Manning found his childhood and youth compassed by the conditions and influences of the old homestead farm, and thus he early learned the lessons of practical industry. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools in the village of Commerce he continued his studies in the Commerce College, at that place, and later he was a student for one year in the North Texas Normal School, at Denton. The future lawyer and jurist put his scholastic attainments to practical utilization when a young man, as he turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which he made a splendid record. He was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his native county and continued his labors in this line for a period of about eleven years. In the meanwhile he had formulated definite plans for his future career and had taken up the study of law. He prosecuted his technical reading under effective private preceptorship and with indefatigable zeal, and in 1898 he was admitted to the Texas bar. He forthwith engaged in the practice of law at Commerce, and such were his ability and energy that his novitiate was one of very brief duration. He became one of the leading members of his profession in that thriving town, where, in 1904, he formed a professional partnership with Thomas W. Thompson, with whom he continued to be most pleasantly and profitably associated in practice until 1906, in the autumn of which year he was elected to the bench of the county court. He thereupon removed to the city of Greenville, the judicial center of the county, and, by reelection in 1908, he continued on the bench for four years. His administration was marked by characteristic earnestness, by broad and accurate knowledge of law and precedent and by effective conservation of equity and justice, so that very few of his decisions met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Manning has been associated in practice with his former coadjutor, Mr. Thompson, under the firm name of Manning & Thompson, and there headquarters are maintained in the city of Greenville, where they control a large, substantial and representative law business.

Judge Manning has not only made an admirable record in the pedagogic and legal professions and as a jurist, but he has also stood exemplar of the highest civic ideals and his course has been marked by progressiveness and utmost loyalty. He commands unassailable vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of the people of his native county and is known and honored as one of its essentially representative citizens. He has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, for more than a quarter of a century, and is a valued member of the board of stewards of the Kavanaugh church of this denomination in Greenville, Mrs. Manning likewise being a devoted worker in and member of the Baptist church, as she is a valued and popular figure in the leading social life of the community. In politics the Judge is found aligned as an unfaltering advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he is prominently affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, as a representative of the Texas grand lodge of which he has served as district deputy grand master, Free and Accepted Masons. He has completed the circle of the York Rite and his maximum affiliation in the same is with De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, in his home city.

The 17th of November, 1889, stands as the date on which was solemnized the marriage of Judge Manning to Miss Mary R. Crain, who was born and reared in Lamar county, this state, and whose father, Joseph Crain, was one of the sterling pioneers and honored citizens of that county. Judge and Mrs. Manning have five children,—William, Laura, Joseph W., Jr., Paul and Mary.

JAMES T. ROSBOROUGH. A period of seventy years has represented the time during which Captain Rosborough has been a resident of Texas, and he was an infant when he was brought by his widowed mother to this commonwealth, about two years prior to the annexation of Texas to the Union. Here the Captain was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days and here he has risen to a secure status as one of the substantial and honored citizens of Bowie county, where he is the owner of a fine landed estate, consisting of his old home place, and another tract of 1,100 acres, besides his attractive residence property in the city of Texarkana. He represented Texas as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and his loyalty has been further shown through his constructive energy as applied in connection with the civic and industrial development and progress of the Lone Star State, of whose manifold advantages and attractions he has never lacked in appreciation. He has ordered his course upon a high plane of integrity and honor and is one of the well known and uniformly esteemed citizens of northeastern Texas, even as he is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this favored section of the state.

Captain Rosborough is a scion of families that were founded in South Carolina in the colonial era of our national history, and his lineage on the paternal side is of Scotch-Irish and English on the mother's side. He was born at Ridgway, Fairfield district, South Carolina, on the 31st day of July, 1842, and his father, Dr. James T. Rosborough, who was born and reared in South Carolina, and who became one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Fairfield district, or county, that state, died on the 15th of August, 1842,—less than one month after the birth of his son James T., of this review. Dr. Rosborough chose as his wife Miss Elizabeth Moores, who likewise was born and reared in South

Carolina and who was a member of a representative old family of that commonwealth. She was a woman of most gracious personality and of noble character, and her memory is revered by all who came within the angle of her gentle influence. In 1843, within a short time after the death of her husband, Mrs. Rosborough came with her two children to Texas and established her home in Bowie county, about seven miles distant from the present city of Texarkana, and thus she numbered herself among the brave and noble pioneer women of this section of the state. Here she subsequently was united in marriage to Captain Willis Whittaker, who likewise was a native of Ridgeway, Fairfield district, South Carolina, and who had come to Texas in 1841, his military title having been gained through his service as a soldier and officer in the state militia. Captain Whittaker was a man of sterling character, honored by all who knew him, and he was a prominent and influential figure in connection with the early stages of development and upbuilding in northeastern Texas, where he became the owner of a large landed estate, in Bowie and Marions counties, and where he became an extensive planter and stock-grower. He was a generous father to the children of his wife's first marriage, and they themselves became the parents of five children. The family removed to Marion county in 1850, and on the fine old ranch, near Jefferson, the judicial center of the county, Captain Whittaker continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1870. His name, ever a synonym of integrity and high ideals, merits enduring place on the roster of the representative pioneers of the Lone Star State. His widow long survived him and was summoned to eternal rest in 1892, at a venerable age, both having been zealous communicants of the Baptist church, and the Captain having paid unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party.

Captain James T. Rosborough passed the days of his childhood and youth on the old pioneer plantation, and he retains most vivid memories of the conditions and influences of the early days in the history of northeastern Texas, which section of the state has represented his home during virtually his entire life. After due preliminary discipline in the local schools he went to Hillsboro, North Carolina, where, in January, 1859, he entered Hillsboro Military Academy, in which institution he was a student at the inception of the Civil war.

Captain Rosborough was eighteen years of age at the time when the great conflict between the north and the south began, and he promptly manifested his youthful loyalty by tendering his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixth North Carolina Infantry, and with his gallant command he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. Shortly afterward he was assigned to duty on the staff of General William D. Pender and promoted to the rank of captain. He continued in active service as a staff officer of this rank in General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, until the final surrender, and his record was one of faithful and gallant service, and of participation in many important engagements marking the progress of the long, weary conflict. He manifests his continued interest in the old comrades of his youth by retaining membership in the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

After the close of the war Captain Rosborough returned to his home in Texas and shortly afterward he initiated his independent career as a planter, in Bowie county. He has continued to be identified with the great basic industry of agriculture in this county during the long intervening years, which have been marked by large and worthy achievements on his part and through the medium of his well ordered efforts he has gained a substantial competency, the while he has contributed his quota to the general development and civic progress of this section of the state. His finely improved plantation is one of the best in eastern Texas, is eligibly situated about twelve miles northeast of Texarkana, and comprises about 2,200 acres, of which he maintains fully one thousand acres under effective cultivation each season. The beautiful old plantation home was made a center of gracious and cordial hospitality, in full consonance with the fine old southern regime, and with a most popular hostess in the person of Mrs. Rosborough. The attractive family home in the city of Texarkana has gained and maintained the same high reputation for generous hospitality and is a popular rendezvous for the hosts of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Rosborough and their children. Since 1876 the family have passed the greater part of their time in Texarkana, and here the children were accorded excellent educational advantages. Captain Rosborough still gives his personal supervision to his extensive landed estate and is one of the leading representatives of the agricultural and live-stock industries in Bowie county. He is essentially progressive, liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and while he has had no desire for the honors of public office he has wielded much influence in connection with affairs of general community interest and is a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are numbered among the most zealous and liberal members of the parish of St. James' church, in their home city.

In the year 1865, on August 16th, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Rosborough to Miss Martha Parish, who was born in the state of Vermont and who is a representative of an old and honored New England family. Captain and Mrs. Rosborough have eight children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered, in conclusion of this sketch: Mary C. is the wife of Fred Dumbeck, and they reside at St. Louis; Thomas Whittaker is a resident of Prescott, Arkansas, where he is engaged in the lumber business; Nellie is the wife of L. P. Beidelman, of Prescott, Arkansas; Elizabeth is the wife of W. N. Bemis, a resident of St. Louis; Martha is the wife of Dr. O. S. Holliday, of Texarkana; Jennie is the wife of Benjamin Cox, of Texarkana; Miss Rachel remains at the parental home; and Annie is the wife of George Jacks, of Texarkana.

CHARLES A. LEDDY. Established in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Greenville, Hunt county, Mr. Leddy has gained a position of no insignificant prestige at the bar of his native commonwealth and is a member of the well known and representative law firm of Clark & Leddy, Benjamin F. Looney having been the senior member of the original firm of Looney, Clark & Leddy until his assumption of the office of attorney general of Texas, on the 1st of January, 1913.

Mr. Leddy was born in Collin county, Texas, on the 6th of January, 1880, and is a son of Owen and Sarah E. (Collins) Leddy, who now reside at McKinney, the county seat of that county, where the father is a representative business man and influential citizen. Owen Leddy is a native of the state of New Jersey, where he was reared and educated. As a young man, soon after the close of the Civil war, he came to Texas and established his home in Collin county, with the industrial and civic development and upbuilding of which he has been closely and effectively identified and within which his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

He whose name initiates this review was accorded the advantages of the public schools of McKinney, Collin county, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he there began the study of law in the office and under the able preceptorship of the firm of Abernathy & Beverly. He made rapid and substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence and in 1900 he was admitted to the bar, in his native county. In the same year he removed to Greenville, and in this city he has gained

stinctive success as a resourceful trial lawyer and well alified counselor, with the result that he has assumed ace among the representative members of the bar of unt county. For two years Mr. Leddy served as sistant attorney general of the state, and he maintined his residence in Austin, the capital city, during is period, where he served under the administrations Attorney General Davidson and the latter's successor, Attorney General Lightfoot. He is unwavering his allegiance to the Democratic party, is identified ith various fraternal and social organizations, and oth he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist urch, the while they are most popular figures in the presentative social activities of their home city.

On the 6th of April, 1901, was solemnized the marage of Mr. Leddy to Miss Anita B. Watson, who was orn and reared in Greenville and who is a daughter of . B. Watson.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON. The legal profession in unt county has as one of its able and popular repreentatives Thomas Waddy Thompson, who is engaged in ctive practice in the city of Greenville, judicial center nd metropolis of the county, and who is now the effient incumbent of the office of county attorney. He as gained reputation as a specially skillful and resourceul trial lawyer and in his present official post he has rought admirable equipment in a technical and execuve way, so that his administration is proving most cceptable and of definite value in safeguarding the nterests of the county and its people.

Mr. Thompson was born near Pendleton, Warren ounty, Missouri, on the 3d of January, 1870, and is a on of Thomas S. and Annie (Hutcherson) Thompson, oth representatives of sterling pioneer families of Missouri, where their marriage was solemnized. Thomas wan Thompson was a son of Waddy Thompson and was orn in Henry county, Virginia, in 1825, the family havng been founded in the historic Old Dominion commonealth in the colonial era. Waddy Thompson was a aliant soldier in the war of 1812, after the close of hich he continued to maintain his home in Virginia ntil 1830, when he removed with his family to Missouri nd numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of St. Charles county, where he became the owner of a large anded estate and gained prominence and success as an griculturist, giving special attention to the propagaion of tobacco. In that state both he and his wife ontinued to reside until their death and their names nerit enduring place on the roster of its sterling ioneers. Thomas S. Thompson was about five years f age at the time of the family removal to Missouri, where he was reared and educated and where he coninued to devote the major part of his time and attenion to the industry of agriculture until the time of the nemorable discovery of gold in California, in 1849. He joined the hegira of adventurous gold-seekers in 1850 nd made his way across the plains to the New Eldorado. His success in the quest of the precious metal was but moderate and he finally returned to the old home in Missouri. In 1854, in connection with his operations as grower of and dealer in tobacco, he made his first rip to Texas, where he remained for several months nd passed a portion of the interval in Hunt county. He passed the major part of his life in Missouri, was n energetic and enterprising business man and his uprightness, sincerity and genial nature gained to him the esteem and good will of all with whom he came in contact. About the year 1900 he came to Hunt county, Texas, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, his death having occurred in 1908, at Commerce, this county, where his widow still maintains her home, secure in the affectionate regard of all who know her.

Thomas W. Thompson passed the days of his childhood and early youth on the old homestead farm in Warren county, Missouri, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, in which he continued his studies for six years, four years of which were spent in the civil engineering department. His predilections and ambition, however, led him into another profession than that for which he had thus equipped himself, and instead of entering upon practical service as a civil engineer he continued a student in the university. He completed the curriculum of the law department, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. He was prominent in collegiate affairs as an undergraduate and was a popular member of the Sigma Nu fraternity in his alma mater. In 1890, while a student in the university, Mr. Thompson enlisted in Company D, Independent Regiment of the Missouri National Guard, this regiment having been composed of students in the university, and he having graduated with distinction in the course of instruction in the military department. He won promotion through the various grades to the position of captain, and in 1894 he had the distinction of being chosen major of the entire university battalion, including the artillery and the signal corps. This noteworthy preferment indicates beyond peradventure his distinctive popularity among his fellow students and also his skill in military tactics.

For two years after his graduation in the law department of the university Mr. Thompson was employed in connection with the work of the legal department of the state of Missouri, especial duty being assigned to him in the matter of effecting the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. During this period he maintained his headquarters in the city of St. Louis, and incidentally he gained experience of valuable order. In the autumn of 1897 Mr. Thompson came to Hunt county, Texas, and engaged in the practice of his profession in the thriving little city of Commerce. He soon proved his ability as an advocate and counselor and was successful in developing a substantial and lucrative law business. He continued in practice at Commerce until 1909, when he removed to Greenville, the county seat, in which city he has found broader scope for his professional activities, the extent and importance of which have given him secure prestige as one of the representative members of the splendid bar of Hunt county. In November, 1912, he was elected county attorney, and to the affairs of this important office he now gives the major part of his time and attention. He is known as a man of high academic and professional attainments, and is specially interested in educational affairs, in which connection he is most zealous in affording proper advantages to young folk who lack financial means but who are ambitious for adequate education. As a citizen he is emphatically liberal and progressive and he is ever ready to give his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community.

In politics Mr. Thompson is an effective and zealous advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he has given yeoman service in the furtherance of its cause. He has completed the circle of both York and Scottish Rite Masonry, in the former of which his maximum affiliation is with De Molay Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, in his home city, and in the latter of which he has received the thirty-second degree, as an affiliate of Texas Sovereign Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in the city of Dallas. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which they are identified with the Kavanaugh church in Greenville. They are also popular factors in the representative social activities of the community and their attractive home is known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality.

On the 26th of December, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Rockie A. White, who was born at Pittsburg, the county seat of Camp county, Texas, and whose father Samuel White was a representative citizen of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have four children,—Helen Lee, Dorothy, Martha Louise, and Thomas Waddy, Jr.

WILLIAM PIERSON. In the election of November, 1912, there was all of consistency in according through popular franchise the official preferment now held by Judge Pierson,—that of judge of the Eighth judicial district of his native state,—for he brings to the bench the high attainments of a thorough legist and jurist, the well trained mind and judicial acumen demanded in the office of which he is now the incumbent, and the sterling character and high ideals which ever conserve the administration of equity and justice. Judge Pierson has gained well deserved prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of northeastern Texas, has served as a member of the state legislature, and is known as a most loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and from that time to the present the stage of his professional activities has been in Hunt county, with residence in the thriving city of Greenville, the judicial center of the county.

Judge Pierson was born at Gilmar, Upshur county, Texas, on the 12th of March, 1871, and is a son of Marshall S. and Roxana (Ryan) Pierson, the former a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the latter of Texas, her parents having been sterling pioneers of the Lone Star state. Marshall S. Pierson came to Texas as a youth in his 'teens and located at New Salem, Rusk county, where he maintained his home until the inception of the Civil war, when he gave prompt evidence of his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting in a company recruited at that place. With his regiment he continued in active service, in the command of Colonel Taylor, until the close of the war, and he proved a valiant and faithful soldier, having participated in a number of important engagements, besides many of minor order. Mr. Pierson became eventually a representative merchant at Emory, the county seat of Rains county, where his loved and devoted wife, Roxana (Ryan) Pierson, died in the year 1881, when her son William, of this review, was a lad of ten years. In 1890 the father removed from Emory to Haskell, the judicial center of the county of the same name, in northwestern Texas, and there he became prominently identified with the banking business, in which he continued to be engaged until his death, in 1909. He was a man of inflexible integrity, marked business ability and indefatigable energy,—a citizen of influence and one who commanded the unqualified esteem of his fellow men.

Judge Pierson is indebted to the public schools of Emory and Haskell for his early educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by a full course in Baylor University, at Waco, in which institution he continued his studies for five years and in which he was graduated in 1896, with two degrees. In preparation for his chosen profession he then entered the law department of the University of Texas, in the city of Austin, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, duly receiving his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws and forthwith being admitted to the bar of his native state. In September of the same year Judge Pierson opened an office in the city of Greenville, Hunt county, where he has since maintained his home and where his ability and character have been the solid basis upon which he built up a large, substantial and representative law business, in connection with which he has gained specially high reputation as a skilled and resourceful advocate and as a counselor thoroughly fortified in knowledge of jurisprudence and precedent.

The Democratic party has ever held the unequivocal allegiance of Judge Pierson, and in July, 1912, in the primary election, he was made the nominee of his party for district judge of the Eighth judicial district, comprising the counties of Hunt, Rains, Delta and Hopkins. His strong hold upon popular confidence and esteem was significantly shown in the ensuing general election, for he received a splendid majority at the polls and was elected for the regular term of four years. He assumed his position on the bench on the 1st of January, 1913,—a man eminently qualified for this position of distinctive trust and responsibility.

Judge Pierson has been an active worker in behalf of the political party with which he is arrayed and the star of which is now in the ascendency. He represented Hunt county in the lower house of the state legislature, in 1901-03 and proved a valuable working member on the floor of the house and in the deliberation of the committee-room. He was assigned to membership on various important committees, including the judiciary, and he introduced a number of important bills, which he ably championed to enactment. He introduced the bill providing for the establishing of the state industrial school for girls, at Denton, and, as a member of the committee on education, he exerted potent influence in establishing the state normal schools at Denton and San Marcos. He also had the distinction of being author of the original bill prohibiting the shipment of cash-on-delivery packages of intoxicating liquors into Texas.

Taking a lively interest in all that touches the welfare of his native state and his home city, Judge Pierson is ever ready to give his influence and support in connection with enterprises and measures advanced for the general good of the community, and is essentially progressive and liberal in his civic attitude. He holds membership in the Baptist church and his wife in the M. E. church, South, and they are popular factors in the representative social activities of their home city. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, in which last he is consul commander, 1912-13, of Bois d'Arc Camp No. 3, which is one of the strongest in the state, with a membership of more than one thousand. He is an appreciative, active and valued member of the Texas Historical Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Burleson College, at Greenville. In 1910 Judge and Mrs. Pierson made an extended tour through Europe, but they returned home with renewed and distinctive appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of the Lone Star state.

In the city of Austin, in the year 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pierson to Miss Lena Haskell, who was graduated in the University of Texas as a member of the class of that year. She was born in the state of Illinois but was raised in Nebraska and moved to Texas at the age of fifteen years. Judge and Mrs. Pierson have two children,—William Haskell and Alice Lenore.

HON. CHARLES E. COSS. Although county judge of Randall county, Mr. Coss is a teacher by profession, and during his residence in Randall county has proved his ability and skill as an educator, so that his election to the office of county judge is a deserved tribute to the efficiency which he had previously displayed in all his relations with this county. Previous to coming here Mr. Coss practiced law in Vernon county, Missouri, for a short time, but most of his life has been spent in educational work.

Charles E. Coss was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1865. His paternal ancestors came from Holland, settling in Maryland in the midst of a Quaker colony. On the maternal side the ancestry is Scotch.

Joseph F. Nichols

dge Coss's father was John C. Coss, a native of Pennvania who died in 1905, at Lexington, Missouri, at the e of sixty-three. He gave forty years of his active reer to the ministry of the Southern Methodist church. became a resident in Missouri in 1869, and during four years previous to that had lived in Ohio. Dur- the Civil war he served in the Union army, although service was contrary to his principle, his sympathy ing all with the South. The maiden name of the ther was Mary Daly, who was also born in Pennsylnia, and who died ten weeks after the birth of her son arles. The father was again married and by this arriage had two sons and two daughters.

Charles E. Coss was educated at Mt. Morris College Morristown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated 1882, and began his career as a teacher near Morriswn. He followed the work of education for thirty-one ars and served in all capacities from teacher to prinpal and superintendent. For one year he taught in ooper College at Moundsville, Missouri, and altogether ught for seventeen years in that state. He first beme a resident of Texas in 1901, and taught at Navata. After his first term he took up the reading of w, and subsequently passed the examination and praced for two years in Vernon county, Missouri. He me to Randall county and located at Canyon City in ugust, 1908. During the first three years in Canyon ty he taught in the public schools and on July 27, 912, was elected to the office of county judge. This fice also carries with it ex-officio, the duties of county perintendent of public instruction, and Judge Coss is active supervision over the schools of Randall county. e is secretary of the County Board of Education of andall county.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has always been ore or less active in political affairs. He is affiliated ith the Masonic order, and is secretary and treasurer f the Christian church at Canyon City. He was mared March 17, 1889, in Vernon county, Missouri, to Miss ettie H. Hale, who was born in Missouri, a daughter f Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hale. Mrs. Coss died in 1895 t the age of twenty-four. The one son of that union as Joseph Clay Coss, born in Vernon county, Missouri, 1 1890. On December 24, 1909, Judge Coss married 1 Canyon City, Miss Emma Brandon, who was born in exas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brandon, er father being an old time Texan, and one of the eading lawyers of the Panhandle. The one son of the econd marriage is George Brandon Coss, born at Canon, November 25, 1910. Judge Coss, during his youth, orked his way through school, and the attainments and osition of influence which he has acquired have all been ue to his steady ability and persistent effort in advancng his career.

Jeff D. Ayres. One of the successful men who have dentified themselves with west Texas, not only because f its business and its splendid natural resources, but lso because of its climatic and health conditions, is Jeff). Ayres, now one of the leading members of the bar t Sterling City.

Mr. Ayres was born March 29, 1868, in Tarrant ounty, Texas, and comes of a family which was identied with that section of Texas from the beginning of ts organized government and history. His parents vere James H. and Louisa Ayres, of Tarrant county. The father, who followed farming and stock raising in hat county was five years old when the family moved o Texas from Tennessee, and Grandfather Ayres had he distinction of serving as the first county clerk of Tarrant county after its civil organization about sixty ears ago. The father was engaged in farming and stock raising in Tarrant county until his death in 1885, and the nother followed him a short time later. There were eight children in the family, and Mr. Ayres is the youngest boy. The Ayres family is an old southern stock, and has many representatives throughout the southern states. It is Scotch-Irish, and Mr. Ayres' mother was of Swiss ancestry.

Jeff D. Ayres attained his early education in the public schools of Fort Worth, and then was sent to a fine old school conducted in the early days in Hood County, the Add-Ran College. After that he read law with his brother, B. P. Ayres, of Fort Worth, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. After practicing for several years in Fort Worth, his health gave out, and he then took a position as a traveling salesman, representing an implement house for several years. In 1905 he resumed practice and located at Sterling City, where he has since had his office and home.

Mr. Ayres is a loyal Democrat, and has done much in the interest of his party in this part of the state. He has served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for eight years. On January 15, 1907, he married Miss Mayzie L. Gillies, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Doctor N. B. Gillies, a physician formerly at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and who died in Oklahoma in 1912. Mr. Ayres and wife have three children. Darnell, the oldest was born December 3, 1907. Miss Jean was born in 1908, and Benjamin P. was born May 21, 1910.

Joseph F. Nichols. A representative member of the bar of Hunt county, a citizen of distinctive initiative ability and progressiveness and one who has done much to further the civic and material development of this favored section of the Lone Star state, is Major Joseph F. Nichols, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Greenville, who has been an influential factor in the promotion and completion of important interurban-railway projects, who has served with marked ability as a member of the state legislature and as mayor of his thriving home city, and who holds the rank of major in the Texas National Guard. Further interest attaches to the career of this sterling and honored citizen by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Texas and a scion of one of the well known and representative old families of the state.

Major Nichols was born at Bastrop, Texas, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was April 2, 1868. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he entered the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Bryan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. Having determined to prepare himself for the profession in which he has since attained to much of success and distinction, he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Texas, at Austin, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, with two honors, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. In 1893 of the same year he took up his residence in the city of Greenville, where he was engaged in the successful practice of his profession, with a large and representative clientele, and where he has been most prominently identified with progressive movements through which has been compassed the upbuilding of one of the most vital and attractive cities of northern Texas.

Major Nichols has shown at all times the highest of civic ideals, and his first important service in connection with matters of public importance was one that redounds to his credit. This was in the management of the prohibition forces in the local-option election in Hunt county in 1895, at which time he ably manoeuvered the campaign forces at his command and did much to bring about the victory which did away with the sale of intoxicating liquors in his home city and county. At the inception of the Spanish-American war Major Nichols enlisted as a member of Company C, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen captain of

his company, with which he was stationed for a time at Fort Clark, in Kinney county, and later at Fort Bliss, in El Paso county. The Third Texas was not called to the stage of military activities in Cuba or the Philippine islands, but was held in reserve until February, 1899, when its members received their honorable discharge from the United States service. Since the close of the war Major Nichols has continued his active and appreciative identification with the Texas National Guard, in which he is now major of the First Battalion, Third Texas Infantry.

Major Nichols continued in the active practice of his profession at Greenville until 1905, since which time his attention has been given largely to municipal affairs and the promotion of semi-public enterprises of important order. After having represented the 1st ward as a member of the city board of aldermen for three years, he was elected mayor of Greenville, in 1906, and he continued the efficient and valued incumbent of this office for four years, his retirement occurring in April, 1910. His insistent policy of progressiveness during his administration as executive head of the municipal government was fruitful in splendid results of enduring order. Under his regime were initiated the municipal improvements that have given Greenville prestige as being one of the most modern and enterprising cities of Texas, with the best of facilities in the lines of lighting, water supply, sewerage, street improvements, health ordinances, etc. He was specially zealous in bringing about the paving of the streets and the construction of concrete sidewalks, the while the water and electric-lighting systems were brought up to the highest standard. Mayor Nichols made a special study of municipal problems and of methods of conserving economy without hampering progressive work. He gave careful consideration to the issuing of the municipal bonds of the city under effective conditions and brought into excellent working order the various departments of the municipal government, with the result that his administration has passed on record as one of the most successful and valuable in the entire history of Greenville. He was a stanch advocate of the commission form of government and the same was adopted in Greenville under his administration as mayor. The noteworthy success of his administration has given him high reputation as an expert and authority in connection with municipal affairs, and his counsel is often sought along this line by representative citizens of other municipalities.

Ever a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, Major Nichols has been a zealous advocate of its principles and policies, and in the autumn of 1910 he was elected to represent Hunt county in the lower house of the legislature, in which he served as a member of the Thirty-second general assembly and proved one of its most earnest and effective workers. He was floor-leader of the prohibition forces in the house during this memorable session and had charge of the measures which were proposed in connection with constitutional amendments. He was assigned to various important committees, including that on appropriations, and he labored with characteristic ardor and sincerity in the promotion of legislation for the general benefit of the state and its people, the while he gave special attention to the needs of his constituent district.

After retiring from the office of mayor of Greenville Major Nichols turned his attention vigorously to the noteworthy project of building an interurban electric line between Greenville and Dallas, with branches from his home city to other points to the north and east. He effected for this laudable purpose the organization of the Eastern Texas Traction Company, and of this corporation he is vice president and general attorney. The company is proceeding with the building of its system and the same is destined to be of inestimable value to the fine section of country traversed by its lines. To the supervision of the affairs of this important corporation the Major now gives the greater part of his time and attention, and he is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. He is most loyal to his native state and never wearies in exploiting the manifold attractions, resources and advantages of the fine old Lone Star commonwealth. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of Protective Order of Elks, all of Greenville, and his religious connection is with the Wesley Methodist church.

The year 1898 bore record of the solemnization of the marriage of Major Nichols to Miss Louise Northrop, who was born and reared in Greenville. The one child of this union is a son, Frank.

JOSEPH D. HASSELL. A former mayor of San Angelo, Mr. Hassell since locating in this city has been engaged in the real estate business and also now has a department for abstracts, combining the two lines in a very prosperous business, and affording a reliable and important service to all whose dealings are in land and general real estate.

Joseph D. Hassell has lived in Texas since he was five years old. The family belongs to Tennessee originally, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on both sides, the family formerly having been planters and slave holders back in Tennessee before the war and all of them suffering a great deal by the reverses caused through the results of the war. His father was one of the kindly masters of the south, and his slaves held him in the greatest affection. This is shown by the fact that they all remained on the plantation after given their freedom until 1868, when the family left Tennessee, and started for Texas.

Joseph D. Hassell was born at Hamburg Landing in Tennessee, April 25, 1863, a son of J. D. and Addie (Tarkington) Hassell. The father, who was a farmer was a soldier of the Confederate army in Forrest's command, and went through from the early months of the war until its close. The last eleven months were spent as a Federal prisoner in Camp Morton at Indianapolis. He continued to farm after the war until 1868, and then loaded his family and household possessions into a wagon drawn by oxen and accomplished the migration to north Texas, locating near Sherman in Grayson county. There he continued farming and raising stock up to 1892, in which year he moved out to Childress county, and continued his industry there until his death in 1898. The mother died in Grayson county about 1878. There were four children and Joseph D. Hassell was the second.

He was reared and educated chiefly in Grayson county, where he attended the public schools, was later given the opportunity of two years study in Baylor University at Waco, and then took a degree in a commercial course at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. Thus equipped, he engaged in teaching and continued as a teacher for ten years to August, 1898. After that he was in the mercantile business at Vanalstyne, Texas, until January, 1905. Selling out his business in Grayson county in that year, he moved to San Angelo, and established his office for dealing in real estate. Since then he has added his abstract department, and the San Angelo Abstract, as his firm is known, is the leading concern of its kind in Tom Green county. Mr. Hassell served his city in the office of councilman from 1908 to 1910, and then was elected and served one term as mayor. He is a Democrat, and has been a worker for his party's interests. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, and he has for several years been a deacon in the Christian church, in the progressive branch of that denomination.

On April 30, 1893, occurred his marriage to Miss Hattie Lair, of Collin county, a daughter of Galen H.

nd Sarah (Judd) Lair. Her father came from Kenucky in an early day, was a farmer, and when the war ame on enlisted for service in the brigade of Sull oss, under which noted commander he had served as a nger before the war. He went throughout the period f hostilities, and then lived quietly as a farmer and ock raiser until his death in 1896. The mother died out 1897. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Hassell, vo sons and four daughters, are as follows: Wood, ged nineteen, and now in his second year at the Uniersity of Texas; Miss Frankie; Miss Fern; Miss Floyd; . D. Hassell, Jr., and Miss Bobbie, the youngest, being ve year old. The others are in school in San Angelo.

Having been reared in Texas, and having been in usiness here all his active career, Mr. Hassell has a rm basis for his judgment that the western part of he state is the coming country, both for its healthful limate and from a business and industrial point of view. illable land can be bought in this section from ten to hirty dollars per acre, and grazing lands from three to en dollars per acre. It is ideal as a stock country, dapted to cattle, sheep, goats and horses, and its mild limate makes it preferable for those purposes above all tates to the north. In the vicinity of San Angelo, much f the land is now being placed under irrigation both y gravity and pumping process. The climate will alays be a great asset, and its wholesomeness is further ttested by the fact that the State Sanitarium for Tuberulosis is located at Carlsbad sixteen miles north of the ity of San Angelo, and on the north Concho River.

Neil M. Howison is well known as one of the big arming and business men of Bogata, and he is rapidly oming to be one of the oldest citizens of the ommunity. He came here in 1874 as a young Virginian, a seeker after fortune such as comes to eward the efforts of diligent labor and honest triving. That his farming has been effective is evienced by his possession of a wide area of the best ands in his vicinity, and his activities have extended nto other lines of enterprise as well. He has aided ery materially in the establishment and maintenance f banks and banking facilities in Bogata and was a rime factor in the securing of railroad enterprises ere as the donor of necessary right-of-ways, and as guarantor of the cash bonus agreed upon by the romoters of the road and the town authorities. He as long exercised a ruling influence in the local farmng organizations brought into existence as a means f combating untoward influences arrayed against the arming element and has long been recognized as one f those founts of human energy and enterprise so ecessary to real advancement in any community.

Mr. Howison was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 7, 1853, and is of Colonial ancestry. His anestors were settlers in Prince William county, that tate, and the history of the family settlement begins vith two brothers who were Scotch emigrants. Their osterity has won eminence and renown in the profession, in business and in times of war as well as n times of peace. They have helped to make history n Virginia and in many other parts of the United States and the name is an honored one wherever it is eard.

Samuel Howison, the grandfather of the subject of his review and a son of one of the Howisons of Revolutionary fame, was a banker in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and in that state he was born, there he lived, nd there he died. His wife was Helen Moore, of Irish birth, and both lie buried in Fredericksburg, where hey reared their fine family. Their children were William; John, the father of the subject; James, who vas purser of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis for many years before the Rebellion; Samuel, banker of Fredericksburg before the war, and who later became president of the Potomac Ferry Company; Edward M., who pioneered to California and served there as Deputy Comptroller of the state during the Civil war for several years; Neil, who spent his life as a lieutenant in the United States Navy; Ann, who was twice married, her first husband was a Mr. Thorburn and her second husband was Commodore Dornin of the United States Army, an Irishman and a Union man, but three of their sons fought in the Confederate army; Jane married James Beale, a merchant and influential business man of Fredericksburg; Minnie died as the wife of Prof. Richard Sterling, and Helen married Captain Thorburn of the United States army.

John Howison was born on February 11, 1809, and died in August, 1879. He was a man of education, but lacked a college training, although he was a student all his life, and acquired a broad knowledge of many subjects, equipping himself with a liberal fund of information that enabled him to successfully cope with his fellow men in business and politics, while his deeper knowledge of the best literature was a thing unequalled by many of the men of his time. He was a man ready of speech and his ability as a stump-speaker was widely felt in the period of readjustment, when he made known his stout opposition to the theories of Senator Mahone of the State of Virginia following the war. He died that same day after the speech.

In the early thirties Mr. Howison engaged in business in Richmond, and his prospects there for a successful business career were of the brightest when he was called to Fredericksburg to succeed his father as cashier of the Bank of Virginia, where he served for thirty-three years. During the war period he served as claim adjuster for the Confederate government and he was taken prisoner by the Federals in Culpepper county and served a term in confinement in a northern prison, Washington, D. C. After the war he was chosen superintendent of Public Construction for his county and served thus for many years with the greatest efficiency, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Howison married Ann Lee, a daughter of Hancock Lee of Fauquier county, Virginia, who married Susan Richards of Bath county, that state, and reared a family of twelve children. Mrs. Howison died in 1861, leaving children as follows: John, who was killed, while serving in the Confederate army, at Gettysburg; Edward was killed at the battle of Petersburg; Dr. H. Lee Howison, a Confederate soldier and a scout with Mosby, who came to Texas soon after the war, and married Margaret Howison; he died in Bogata where he had practiced medicine all his active life, and left a family at his passing; Helen married John Rinehart and resides in West Virginia; Ludwell L. lives in Portland, Maine; Neil M., of this review; Nannie married Patrick Waring, and they are residents of Essex county, Virginia. The second wife of Mr. Howison was Miss Lucy Ralston, a lady of education and refinement, for some years a teacher of standing in her community. Two daughters were born to them, Janie and Mamie.

Neil M. Howison was a mere school boy when the Civil war was in progress, and he was thus deprived of the pleasure of participation in the military conflict. The stress and strife of the period prevented him from securing more than a meager education, his attendance at the Fredericksburg Academy not extending beyond his sixteenth year. His first independent work after leaving school was with an engineering corps engaged in some railroad construction work, and he later gained some experience as a merchant's clerk. It was about the time when he reached his majority that he first came to Texas, and locating in Galveston, he secured work with a prominent firm of

cotton factors, known as Cannon & Williams. He spent the season of 1874 buying cotton for them at Oakwood, after which he came to Bogata, to which place his brother, the doctor, had preceded him, and he spent three years there as a farmer and stockman. In 1878, quickened to action by the stimulus of an enterprise entirely new to him and fraught with a quality of excitement, he joined a party of five to hunt buffalo in West Texas, the hides of the bison being the prize in mind. The five hunters spent the winter in that work, the like of which has long since been prohibited by law, and covered a number of acres with hides before they had appeased their appetite for slaughter of the buffalo. When that bit of commercialized sport had been carried to completion, Mr. Howison returned to Bogata, there taking up what proved to be the real work of his life.

When he began earnestly to apply himself to activities in the Bogata community, Neil Howison did so as a farmer and stockman and in the third of a century that has since elapsed much has transpired that has helped to make history in the county, and his activities have been largely instrumental in the carrying forward of the best interests of the community. The manifold incidents of his life that have a direct bearing upon the material and moral growth of Bogata and the country surrounding would require more space than is available in this history, but the more salient facts may be touched upon in passing.

When Neil Howison first married and became a member of the Clatterbuck family, he was placed in charge of the public gin of his father-in-law, and for two years he served the public and enjoyed a high degree of prosperity from the revenues of the gin, the same reflecting itself in the gradual accumulation of other material possessions. He did stern battle with Mother Nature for supremacy in the development of new and virgin farms, became the builder of many homes for tenants on his landed properties, was prominent in his participation in public affairs and in the promotion of the welfare of the farmer, and was in innumerable other ways a leader and a powerful factor in the life of his district. He became a decided force in the farmers' movement in 1890 and continued as a leader of the Alliance forces of this section as long as the industrial and political prosperity of the organization continued. He was secretary of the county organization, and when the movement resulted in the formation of the Peoples' Party he abandoned his old party and urged the interests of the new with every argument at his command. He was active in conferences and conventions of the county and state and helped in a modest way to formulate demands and to write new principles into political platforms to be passed upon by the voters at the polls. But instead of witnessing the ultimate triumph of his party in Texas, he was called upon to view the humiliating return of the Democratic party to the people by the absorption of the leading principles of its new rival and the gradual decay of the Peoples' Party as a result thereof.

In behalf of his community, Mr. Howison hoped and worked for railroad communication with the outside world long before it came. Many proposals were considered, and innumerable paper plans were submitted by promoters offering to bring Bogata into the limelight for several years before anything tangible and substantial came to the public ear. When the Paris and Mount Pleasant promoters started their enterprise Bogata for the first time showed signs of real life and Neil Howison took a foremost part in the negotiations that led to the ultimate building of the road. He was a member of the committee appointed to raise the bonus offered by the town, and he and his wife donated liberally in right-of-way and money. He was one of those who signed the guarantee for the payment of the bonus and pledged himself thus to its payment for the benefit of the community.

The railroad assured, the next subject that came up for consideration was that of banks and banking. For the convenience of Bogata and vicinity, a financial institution was proposed in 1907, and Mr. Howison was a foremost factor in the organization of the First State Bank of Bogata and has since been one of its directors. In these and many other ways has Mr. Howison borne his full share of the burden of citizenship, and the greatest improvements that have been brought about in the municipality have known the influence and activity of this man of affairs.

Mr. Howison was married on November 30, 1881, to Miss Frances Clatterbuck, a daughter of Wm. P. and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Clatterbuck. The father was a native of the state of Missouri and he came to Texas in 1854 from the state of Missouri. He was a stockman and devoted his life to that industry for the most part. He built the first steam cotton gin in the Bogata community, and in so doing lost his arm through an accident at the works. He retired from the strenuous affairs of his business when his son-in-law took charge of his affairs upon his marriage. Mr. Clatterbuck was a Confederate and served the Confederate government as the head of one of its departments of quarter masters, in east Texas. He was a stockman at a time when that industry was at its height in Texas, and was a man prominent in the affairs of the State a half a century ago. A man of German ancestry, he was a man of the finest instincts, and one of the most genial and companionable persons to be found in much searching. His wife was a woman of Mississippi birth, born there in 1835, and she came to Texas with her parents in 1836. Her father came to Texas, first as a boy, and lived in the Red River district under Mexican rule, under the rule of the Republic of Texas, and under the rule of the state of Texas. He spent a few years in Mississippi during his young manhood, but the best of his life was passed in Texas. All his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren with the exception of three, reside upon his old headright, and his body is interred in the soil of the community he helped to found. Of his numerous children, Mrs. Clatterbuck and Mrs. Keeling, of Bogata, are the sole survivors.

Of the marriage of Wm. and Elizabeth Clatterbuck two children were born, and Mrs. Howison alone reached mature years. She was born on January 28, 1858, and is the mother of the following named children: Elizabeth, the wife of Herman McClure, of Crawfordsville, Indiana; Annie Lee, now Mrs. Morgan Rozell, of Bogata; Frances Virginia is a teacher in the Bogata schools; Neil died in early life; William C. is a resident of Bogata; and Miss Rebecca Howison and Edna are at home.

The home of the Howison family is located upon the grant from the Republic of Texas to Mrs. Howison's grandfather, Humphrey, and the family possessions reach out and embrace an acreage extending far beyond the corporate limits of the town, and is regarded as one of the chief estates of this section. Its domain furnishes comfortable homes to the families of the many tenants of the Howison properties and represents the product of years of thought and labor on the part of its executive head.

The family is prominent socially in and about Bogata, and shares in the highest regard and esteem of the best people in the community, where it has long maintained a leading place, won and retained as a result of the many excellent qualities that characterize its various members.

Peter W. McCain. It will not be denied that Peter W. McCain has been a strong factor in the development of the town of Bogata, now one of the

most vigorous and thriving villages to be found in this section of the state. Coming to the town in 1884 and assuming the position of a farmer, he gave little or no promise of exceeding the limits of ordinary citizenship. He had been a resident of the state for perhaps a dozen years, most of that time being spent on the east side of Red River county on a farm near Annona, and he came unannounced and unknown to Bogata. There was practically nothing about him to indicate the existence in him of the financier and prominent citizen that is so well known to this town today, but the events of the years speak for themselves in the matter of his accomplishments. He was a man practically without education, and had come originally from Arkansas, where there were no premiums offered for knowledge, and where illiteracy was the rule, rather than the exception. Other untoward circumstances threatened him with ruin, and the sum total of his handicap presented an appalling figure. In the face of all these obstacles, the man has yet won through, and is today one of the most prominent, popular and highly esteemed citizens of the town of Bogata.

Peter W. McCain was born near Hope, Hempstead county, Arkansas, on September 22, 1856, and is a son of Peter McCain, a farmer who came to Arkansas from Illinois, but who was of Irish birth. He had accompanied his parents to America in his childhood and reached years of manhood as a resident of the state of Illinois. He came to Arkansas as a young man, there met and married Miranda Lisenby, a daughter of James Lisenby, who was a farmer of Hempstead county. The children of the McCain-Lisenby union were: Mary, who died in Clarksville, leaving a family; Barbara, who married H. K. Dollins and now lives at Blossom, Texas; Georgie, married Joe McDonald and lives in Arkansas; Mrs. Orabelle Whitey, of Arkansas; and Peter W., of this review. The father was accidentally killed in the year 1856, and the mother was left to bring up the children without the aid of her husband.

These untoward circumstances no doubt bore a heavy part in determining the future of the subject. It seemed not unreasonable that he should grow up without education, considering the early condition of the family, and so it was that apart from such knowledge as he acquired as a result of a certain natural alertness and an inquiring quality of mind peculiar to people of his race, he gained but little knowledge, in his earlier years. The man that was in him prevailed, however, and after he reached Texas he vigorously attacked the subjects most closely allied with business life, and he acquired considerable ability in mathematics, a fair knowledge of grammar, became a capable bookkeeper, and an artistic penman. He took advantage of a normal institute in Red River county to study accounting and such other subjects as he felt his greater deficiency in along practical lines, and when the institute closed he tested the quality of his work by taking the examinations prescribed by the institute, and it is but fair to say that he passed with credit. He did not offer himself for educational work, however, but sought a business career in preference, and when he finally abandoned the farm he engaged in business as a ginner in company with A. S. Dietz, under the firm name of McCain & Dietz. That association was formed in 1884, some sixteen years after he had first entered Texas and four years after his location in Bogata. He had disposed of his little farm in the vicinity of Annona before coming to Bogata, investing in a tract near the town. His was the old Wilkinson and Porterfield gin, and his interest in farming was continued during the twenty years that he operated the gin. His connection with that enterprise opened up a new field for Mr. McCain, and furnished tangible encouragement toward an effective career in life. The customary one-twelfth, which was the remuneration for the ginning and handling of the seed made profits grow into capital for the owner of the plant. In 1907 he promoted the only bank in Bogata with a capital of $20,000 and chartered it as the First State Bank of Bogata. He himself was chosen cashier, with L. W. Lassiter, president; L. M. Igo, vice president; and John Howison, assistant cashier. Others who were associated with him in the organization were N. M. Howison, Dr. W. H. Grayson, Thomas J. Dozier, Easly and Dowlings and others. The capital has since been increased to $35,000, but the roster of officials remains the same. The surplus and profits of the bank amount to $20,000.

In 1872 Mr. McCain married Miss Edna M. Murphy, in Clark county, Arkansas. She is a daughter of Monroe Murphy, a native of Alabama. To Mr. and Mrs. McCain have been born three children, as follows: Dan, who married Ollie Humphreys; Leota, the wife of M. L. Igo, of Paris; and Clifford, who is a dental surgeon of Bogata, and who married Miss Mamie Howison.

Mr. McCain's household are members of the Christian church and his labor in behalf of a pure and moral community is continuous and consistent. He is uncompromising in his opposition to strong drink and is a stanch advocate of temperance and the ultimate eradication of vice in its every form. His zeal for morality is a fact well known to all, but he permits no frenzied utterances to escape him, his work being done quietly and persistently, and in the hope and belief that good will come of every honest effort put forth along lines of civic morality and advancement. His faithful wife, who has been a helpmate, indeed, for more than forty years of wedded life, is his able support in all his good works, and much of the credit for his best achievements may be laid at her door. Mr. McCain is an Odd Fellow and a Mason of the Blue Lodge and Chapter, in both of which he is prominent and popular. The family make their home in the only brick residence yet to be found in Bogata, and it is a most attractive and comfortable place in all its appointments.

ANDREW J. RUSH, M. D. A practicing physician of the state of Texas for the past thirty years, Dr. Andrew J. Rush, has a wide acquaintance in the state, and in Paris, where he has been established since 1904, he has a generous practice, as well as being identified with varied other interests of a business nature. He is popular and prominent in his profession, conceded to be one of the capable men of his day and place, and is in every way worthy of the confidence that is so readily placed in him by all who come to know him. His life from infancy has been practically passed in Lamar county, for his parents migrated to this part of the state in 1859, when he was less than two years old.

Andrew J. Rush is the son of John and Rhoda (Davis) Rush. The father was born in Walker county, Alabama, in 1826, and upon the death of his father when he was a lad of ten years, he was bound out in aid of his widowed mother, until he came of age. He thus came to his majority almost unlettered. He was about twenty-five years old when he went to Tennessee, and there married the daughter of Andrew J. Davis. The families then moved to Illinois, settling in Pulaski county, where they resided some six years. Andrew J. Davis came to Texas and settled in Lamar county in 1857, and his son-in-law, John Rush and family, followed in 1859.

Facts relating to the Rush family prior to the time of John Rush are deplorably meager, but it is believed that the state of Alabama had long been the home of the family. The father of John Rush passed his life there, and in his lifetime was engaged in farming in a small way. There were ten children in the family of which John Rush was one, two other of the sons

being Andrew and Griffin. The latter went into the Federal army near the opening of the Civil war and never returned home.

John Rush gave to the citizenship of Texas an educated posterity. The embarrassments he suffered all his life from the burden of illiteracy opened his eyes to the necessity and desirability of mental training to bring out one's best powers, and his children profited liberally from his experience. His wife's people were of a strong and vigorous Welsh strain, both mentally and physically, and her father was a citizen of Denton county, Texas, when he passed away in 1903, aged ninety years.

Coming to Texas when the state was still new and very sparsely settled, John Rush entered into the spirit of its development, and manifested his unity with the spirit of the times by the building of a home out of the face of untouched nature, and by the combined interests of farming and stock raising he became one of the extensive farmers of his locality. He died on August 10, 1907, and the community that had long known him has since missed his simple, quiet citizenship and the kindly, straightforward instincts that made him a popular and much sought man as long as he lived.

The children of John and Rhoda Rush were as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Elder J. W. Denton, a Christian minister of Roxton, Texas; William F., who died as a young man; Dr. Andrew J., of this review; Robert, who passed away at the age of seventeen; James, cashier of the First State Bank of Bagwell, he married a daughter of H. I. Jones of Bagwell, and has three children, Mabel, John Irvin and Nell; Ora May married Dr. James D. Foster, of Riesel, Texas.

Andrew J. Rush was born on February 26, 1858, in a community some fifteen miles distant from the city of Cairo, Illinois. He was reared amidst the environments of a country home in Lamar county, Texas, where the family located when he was less than two years old, and he remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two years old. His country school training was supplemented by work as a student in Bonham College, under the direction of "Uncle Charley" Carlton, a teacher famed in his day in Fannin county. The young man had decided upon the profession of medicine, and his first steps in a medical career were taken in the office of Dr. R. P. Davis, of Petty, Texas, where he gave diligent attention to the study of the science. He selected Tulane University as his medical school, and was graduated from the medical department of the University at Louisville, Kentucky, on February 28, 1884, graduating with honor and receiving his degree of M. D. at that time.

Soon thereafter Dr. Rush located for practice in Lake Creek, in Delta county, Texas, and remained there for twenty years. He subsequently took post graduate work in the New York Post Graduate School, and came to Paris to a larger field of action in 1904. He has become affiliated with the local and state medical societies, and has served as president of the Delta and Lamar county Medical Societies. He was appointed Medical Director of the Paris Cooperative Insurance Company upon its organization, and is now medical director of the Teachers' Life Association of this city.

For a number of years Dr. Rush carried on farming in Delta county, investing his savings in farm lands until he came to be classed as one of the extensive farming men of the county. Since leaving Delta county and locating in his old home region, he has withdrawn from active farming interests, although other fields of investment, aside from his professional activities, claim some attention from him.

In 1885, Dr. Rush joined the Masonic fraternity at Lake Creek, and to the work of the order he has given much time and study. He is Past Master of the Lake Creek Lodge and of Paris Lodge No. 27, and has also sat in Grand Lodge. He is Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Past High Priest of LaFayette Chapter, in Paris, Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Council No. 34 in Paris, Past Eminent Commander of Paris Commandery No. 9, and holds a certificate from the Grand Lodge entitling him to give instruction in Masonry. He is a member of the Christian church, and has been an elder of the church in Paris for some years.

On December 21, 1884, at Lake Creek, Dr. Rush was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Pierce, a daughter of William and Jane (Rice) Pierce, of that place, of whose six children, Mrs. Rush was the youngest. To Dr. and Mrs. Rush have been born six children, of whom brief mention is here made as follows: Floyd E. married Sallie McClain and they have three daughters, Lois, Evelyn and Virginia. Oma C. is the wife of Lloyd Robinson, of Paris. T. Vester, of Paris. Grace Evelyn, who was graduated from the Paris high school in 1913; and Doris and Glena.

The family is one that maintains a high position in the best social circles of the city, and is prominent in the leading social activities of the community.

JOHN MCDONOUGH. In his steadily increasing commercial interests in Dallas, John H. McDonough has, since 1897, gradually become a dominant factor in the manufacturing interests of the city, the recognized business center of northern Texas. Mr. McDonough is a native of Meade county, Kentucky, and is the son of J. M. and Priscilla (Peak) McDonough, both of Kentucky birth. As a young man, Mr. McDonough came to Texas in 1884. For a number of years thereafter he was engaged in the civil service in postal offices, for a time in the Fort Worth post office, and he later became a member of the railway mail service. His final position in that line of work was in the capacity of assistant post-master at Denison, Texas. All of this experience Mr. McDonough found to be valuable and developing, but his ability and his ambitions were such as to require a less definitely limited career.

His railway service as a mail clerk had been an excellent preparation for the work of a traveling salesman, and the activities of such a position he assumed in 1894, becoming a representative of the Keating Implement Machinery Company of Dallas. For three years he retained this position, which he finally resigned in order to represent the Eagle Cotton Gin Company, his territory being Texas and Indian Territory, and his status with that house was that of an independent agent doing business in his own name. In that capacity Mr. McDonough continued for another period of three years. Such had been his commercial thrift and success that in 1900 he was ready to become a proprietor, instead of an agent for manufacturers. In that year he made the important business deal which has given him his influential position as a man of large affairs.

The Murray Ginning System Company was bought out in the year mentioned by Mr. McDonough, who then proceeded to form "The Murray Company," manufacturers of a full line of cotton gin machinery. From the beginning, Mr. McDonough has been president and general manager of the company, and under his supervision the business has prospered to a most gratifying degree and broadened to a remarkable extent. In 1912 The Murray Company acquired the property and business of the E. Van Winkle Company of Atlanta, Georgia. This accession has added very materially to the already heavy business of the Murray Company. A backward glance at the amount of business done at different stages of the company's progress indicates its significant growth. At the end of the first year of its activities—ending in 1901, a business of $312,000 had been done. In the year just ended, 1912, that figure had been increased to read $1,481,000—undeniably a phenomenal increase.

John H. McDonough

The manufactures of the Murray Company include not only a complete line of cotton gin machinery, but also of cotton seed oil machinery,—pumps, engines and all classes of accessories used in such machinery. The plant of the company at Dallas covers eleven acres of ground and its employees number three hundred men, while the allied plant at Atlanta, Georgia, covers a space of eight acres and its activities require the services, on an average, of three hundred and thirty men. Not only is the machinery produced by The Murray Company sold in every part of the south, but exports from these manufactories reach every cotton growing country in the world.

Other financial interests of Mr. McDonough include his connection with the American Exchange National Bank, of the directorate of which he is a member, and a like connection with the Tom B. Burnett Company, a wholesale furniture house of Dallas. He is also connected with the Dallas Queen Oil Company, and the Lone Star Life Insurance Company of Dallas, and is a stockholder in the Hippodrome Theater of Dallas. He has recently come to hold a place on the board of directors of the Texas Midland Railroad, and is in other ways identified with the best business, industrial and financial activities of this section of the state.

Mr. McDonough's associations with fraternally social organizations are numerous. Of Dallas societies he holds membership in the Knights of Columbus; the Dallas Club; the Dallas Country Club; the Caddo Lake Club; and the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. The Atlanta organizations honored by his membership are the Capital City Club; the Piedmont Driving Club and the Atlanta Golf Club.

In 1890 Mr. McDonough was married to Miss M. C. Kirby, daughter of John Kirby of Denison, Texas. Three children have been born to them, and have been named Grace, J. Kirby and Clare. The family home is maintained at 4900 Ross Avenue, in Dallas, and is the scene of many social gatherings of the best people of the city.

THOMAS D. CRAIG may be described briefly as an extensive farmer who lives in Paris and owns one of the largest farms in Lamar county, a fact that establishes him among the well-to-do men of the city. He came to Texas in the days subsequent to the Civil war, his advent dating from 1872, when he came from Dallas county, Alabama. He was born there on March 29, 1849, and is a son of James W. Craig, a slave-holding planter, widely known throughout his section and a native son of the state.

James W. Craig followed his son to Texas, and was a grocery merchant in Paris where he died. He was a son of Thomas Craig, a plain-spoken and bluff old Scotchman, who died in Dallas county, Alabama at an advanced age, the father of two sons, James W., the father of the subject, and Robert, who died in Alabama, leaving a family. James W. married Catherine Quarles, a daughter of William Quarles, who moved to Alabama from South Carolina after Catherine was born, in Paris, Texas. Mrs. Craig died in Paris, Texas, the mother of children as follows: Emmett, who died in Dallas, Texas; Miss Laura, of Paris; Thomas D., of this review; Mrs. L. P. Harrison, also of Paris; Walter H., a resident of Selma, Alabama; Mrs. R. G. Alexander, of Bonham, Texas; and Bettie, widow of Judge Baron Phillips and she resides in Tampa, Florida.

Thomas D. Craig came to manhood under Christian influences that were extant in his home, and received a liberal education along the common branches. His father was a man well trained in business lore and possessing the polish of the true southern gentleman, and was a man of prominence wherever he was found. He was active in the Presbyterian church, always zealous that the work of the church might be carried forward in a manner resultant of the greatest good, and as such his influence was a potent one in his community. Thomas reached years of responsibility with a practical education, equipped for whatever of business activity that might come his way. He was of an ambitious nature always, and when he was still young in years he went to Texas accompanied by J. T. Webster. The two engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Webster & Craig, retiring from that enterprise after several years and engaging in the banking business in Paris in the Farmers and Merchants State Bank. He later withdrew from all connection with the bank and took up the business of farming and ranching in Lamar county, where he owns one of the finest places in the county, consisting of 3,200 acres, 1,000 under cultivation. It was about 1880 that Mr. Craig began his rural career with a farm of some three hundred acres just east of the city of Paris. His domain gradually expanded until it reached an aggregate of thirteen hundred acres, one thousand of which is responding annually to the touch of the husbandman and adding very materially to the assets of their owner. His estate lies adjacent to Pattonville on the north, where the black, waxy clay that is famous in East Texas does its best work for the man who is so fortunate as to possess a share of it. His management has brought the greater part of the land under actual cultivation. The children of his tenants attend a free school conducted especially for them, and two teachers are employed to conduct the Craig district school, where sixty children are in daily attendance.

To Mr. Craig must be given the credit for having secured the first rural mail route in Lamar county, the same serving his tenants, bringing the morning papers by ten in the morning on six days of the week. With its equipment, its great extent and its vigor of operation, the Craig farm forms one of the formidable and profitable industries of Lamar county.

Mr. Craig has always lived in Paris since he has been a citizen of Texas. Here he has applied himself to the business of town-building mainly in the erection of a number of comfortable and homelike cottages, which he built as a speculation, and which he sold on easy terms, enabling many to own homes of their own which they might not otherwise have found it possible to do.

Mr. Craig was married in Paris in 1888 to Miss Mary O. Jones, the daughter of Dr. Robert Jones, who was a surgeon of the Confederate army, and who died in Little Rock, Arkansas, while the war was yet in progress. The mother of Mrs. Craig was Sallie Patton in her maiden days. She was the first of the three children born to her parents and the only one to raise a family, her two brothers dying unmarried. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Craig are Robert W., who is engaged in the automobile business in Omaha, and is married to Lucy Kehoe, of Providence, Rhode Island; Olive is the wife of Harry A. Rogers of Los Angeles, California, and has two children, Harry and Mary; another daughter, Mrs. D. D. Wanamaker, of St. Matthews, South Carolina, has two sons, John and Robert; James J. is the youngest of the family and is an actor and is one of the promising young men of the stage today. He is at present with the Roland & Clifford Company, playing in a farce-comedy, and has won laurels in theatrical circles.

Mr. Craig is a man whose life has been without political incident or activity, and has been given wholly to business interests. He is a Democrat, and as a member of the Masonic order has advanced to the Commandery, of which he is Past Eminent Commander, and is also a member of the Elks. Beyond these he has no fraternal affiliations.

THOMAS CARY GERON, M. D. Dr. Thomas Cary Geron has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Paris

since 1901, and in the passing years has made considerable advancement in his profession. He has confined his attention strictly to the duties of a medical man and has held himself entirely aloof from politics or from business entanglements, so that he is known best in his professional capacity. He is a son of the late Captain Solomon Cary Geron, whose life work was done in Lamar county, Texas, whither he came in 1854 from Huntsville, Alabama, his birth-place. He was educated in the country schools only, but that training formed a solid base for his broad fund of information acquired by a wide course of reading upon history, politics, science and current events. His fondness for reading was one of his strongest characteristics, and he gave his active life to the farm, on which he gained a degree of success and prosperity.

Capt. Geron came from a French family, and the founder of this branch of the Gerons was the grandfather of the Captain. Among the children of that worthy gentleman was Simeon Geron, the father of Solomon Cary Geron. Simeon was born in Alabama in about 1790, and he served in the war of 1812. He participated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, where the strength of the Cherokee tribe was for all time broken, and there he captured a small Negro boy whom he reared and brought to Texas with him. This boy became the head of the black family, known as the Geron Negroes of Lamar county. Simeon Geron was a planter at Huntsville, Alabama, and he owned the White Sulphur Springs near that place. He accompanied his son to Texas and died on Shockey's Prairie, about 1859.

Capt. Solomon Cary Geron made his settlement on Shockey's Prairie, and was there living when the events that led up to the Civil war broke into flame. He joined a company of the First Texas Cavalry under Col. Henry E. McCullough, of Bonham, and served some months on the frontier, against the Indians. He was commissioned a lieutenant of Company I, and was subsequently promoted to its Captaincy while the regiment was doing duty as a unit of the Confederacy. It was mustered into the southern service in 1862 and saw service in Louisiana, guarding sugar plantations and defending important points in that part of the Trans-Mississippi against the encroachments of the Federal forces. The regiment was disbanded at the close of the war and Captain Geron returned home without having been wounded or being a prisoner of war. Captain Geron married Miss Mary Harrison, a daughter of William Cole Harrison, a Virginia emigrant, who married a daughter of Judge Perry of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Geron was born in Lamar county, Texas, in 1844, and is a resident of Paris, while her husband passed away in 1898. During the last few years of his life, Captain Geron was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He possessed the most marked sympathy for humanity, and was regarded as the poor man's friend wherever he was known. His children were Thomas Cary, of this review; Mattie, the wife of A. M. Smith, of Florence, Colorado; Clara D., who married S. W. Jarrett, of Paris, and Frank, Harry R. and Miss Bessie, who still reside in Paris.

Dr. Thomas Cary Geron was born on Shockey's Prairie, ten miles northeast of Paris, Texas, on July 22, 1867. He was a farm boy until the age of sixteen, when he came to Paris to attend school, in pursuance of an early formed intention to gain an education. After his public school course in Paris he entered the Normal School in Glasgow, Kentucky, where he took a business course, and then spent a year in academic work in the University of Texas. He began life seriously as a bookkeeper for W. J. Millsap, a merchant of Paris, and he spent one year there, then taking up his primary work in medicine.

In the office of Drs. Hooks and Bedford in Paris young Geron took his first course in reading, and then enrolled in the Tulane University, in New Orleans, where he did the work of the Junior year. He entered medical work on certificate, and was first located at Durant, Oklahoma, then at Petty, Texas, and later in Paris. He finished his studies at Tulane in 1901, and since that time he has twice taken post-graduate work.

Dr. Geron has confined his attention closely to the profession in which he is interested, to the exclusion of all outside concerns in the way of business, although he fulfills every demand of good citizenship and is one of the popular men of the community. He is a member of the Lamar County, North Texas and State Medical Societies, and has served as County Physician, and is now serving as Health Officer in Lamar county. His fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and Woodmen of the World.

On December 18, 1895, Dr. Geron married Miss Annie Wells, a daughter of John Wells, who came to Texas from Alabama at an early date, and here passed the greater part of his life. The mother of Mrs. Geron was in her maiden days Miss Emma Love, and she became the mother of two children,—Mrs. Geron and T. D. Wells, both of Paris. The issue of the Geron-Wells union are as follows: Thomas Charles, Bedford, T., Mary Emma, Cary Wells and Franklin Monroe.

William Harvey Fielding. After spending thirty years in the town of Petty, William Howard Fielding moved in from his farm and installed his family in the old Breuneman home, which he purchased in 1911. All his life up to the time he moved to Paris Mr. Fielding has devoted to the industry of farming, and he is one of those who have made an unusual success of the business. From a beginning altogether unpropitious he has evolved success in the face of difficulties that must have conquered a less determined man, and his long continued labors were rewarded by the acquiring of an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty acres of the fine black land found in this section of the state. He has long been reckoned as one of the most consequential farming men in his section and it is undeniable that his labors have added no small item to the prosperity and growth of the community wherein he was so long established.

William Howard Fielding is a Mississippian by birth, born near Double Springs, in Octibaha county, that state, on March 25, 1858, and he is the son of John W. Fielding, a small planter who left his widow and two sons with an eighty acre farm from which to wrest their independence and the comforts of life. The father was born in Lounds county, Mississippi, in 1825 and died at the family home in Octibaha county in 1873. He came of a family of slave-holding planters, and his father was a devout adherent of the doctrine of slavery, which his son, John W. Fielding, fought with all his might to preserve when the issue culminated in armed rebellion. John W. Fielding was one of a goodly family of sons and daughters born to his parents, the others being named as follows: William, James, Joshua, Jane, Martha, Betsey and Emmeline. The sole survivor of that family today is Emmeline, the wife of William Ellis, of Mississippi.

John W. Fielding was a Confederate soldier, as has already been suggested, and he married Mary Parmelia Randall, a daughter of Levi Randall, a well known planter of his locality. After the death of the husband and father in 1873, Mrs. Fielding gave the most praiseworthy aid to her two sons as a homemaker and housekeeper for them, as well as being their trusted adviser while they were laying the foundations for their future success and prosperity. She saw them happily married and settled in life, and later located in Pilot Point, Texas. She was born in Mississippi in 1832, and of three sons born to her, Joseph M. of Honey Grove, and William Howard, of this review, were the ones she reared to manhood. Jeff Davis died at the age of two years.

It may be said without fear of contradiction that William H. Fielding suffered from the lack of proper educational advantages as he passed through boyhood, but the family income was not sufficient to maintain the home and provide suitable training along that line as well, hence the defective educations of the sons. In 1882, some few years after the death of the father, Mrs. Fielding and her sons decided to dispose of their little farm in Mississippi and seek greater success in Texas, then being exploited as the mecca of the homeseeker,—a reputation that subsequent developments have gone far to substantiate. The two sons made the trip overland, each in charge of a mule-team, but the mother came by rail. The overland party crossed the Mississippi at Helena, Arkansas, and after a long and tedious journey reached their destination. The brothers conducted their affairs in partnership and maintained a common purse until one of them married, a circumstance which precluded the possibility of continuing their operations in that manner. They first rented the Conrady farm, at White Cut, three miles west of Brookston, in Lamar county, and it was in that locality that they bought their first farm some time later. This place contained ninety-eight acres, all improved and for the most part under cultivation, and twenty-one dollars per acre was the price they paid for the place. They made a payment of $1500 on the purchase, and met the balance of the debt in due season. Their experience as renters was a sorry one, every circumstance working against them, so that the year 1882 in Texas was a bitter failure for them, and they were unable to meet their obligations for the first and only time in their lives. The crop was poor, labor was high, and the price paid for cotton was one of the lowest in the history of the state. All combined to spell failure for the newly arrived Texans, and had they been discouraged enough to return to their old home, it would not have been surprising. They were never men to take a failure in any but the most unflinching manner, and in the face of seeming defeat they bought a farm of their own, harvested a bumper crop, paid their debts and found themselves on the high road to success.

Mr. Fielding set a rapid pace to the Texas farmers when he settled down to real farming, and for years he might be found at his work before sunrise and after sunset. He abandoned that strenuous practice only when the gradual acquisition of other tracts of land made his personal supervision of the various farms an absolute necessity. After his first purchase the Ribble farm was next added to his holdings, a place containing one hundred and fifty acres, and for which he paid $25 an acre. This became the family home for a time, and it was at this juncture that the elder son married and withdrew from the partnership with his brother. The combined property of the firm was divided into two equal parts, and the brothers thereafter operated separately. The second year of Mr. Fielding's operations saw seventy bales of cotton picked on his fields, with twelve hundred bushels of corn, and the price of cotton was one that enabled him to meet his obligations and add something further to his holdings. The Treadway farm of two hundred acres, near the town of Petty, was next added to the Fielding domain, and as the new place lay more convenient to town, the family moved there, and that represented the permanent abiding place of the Fieldings until their removal to Paris in 1911. A succession of bountiful crops for several years with prices to match brought the requisite funds to meet outstanding obligations from year to year and a surplus for further investments as well. The John Jackson farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres was later added to Mr. Fielding's holdings and the Hancock and Rutherford parcels aggregating fifty-five acres were soon absorbed, that purchase being quickly followed by the purchase of two hundred and forty acres from R. B. Morgan. The next purchase was the Petty farm of three hundred and seventy-four acres. After accumulating the land mentioned at that time the brothers made an equal division of the property. It was about then that real estate began to boom in this part of Texas, and Mr. Fielding's last purchase was the Collier land, two hundred and twenty-seven acres, for which he paid eighty dollars per acre. This purchase brought his holdings up to eight hundred and sixty acres, and he felt that with Texas land selling at sky-high prices, he might properly refrain from adding further to his holdings.

Mr. Fielding early began the building of houses for his tenants, and he provided comfortable homes for many dependent, but hard-working and worthy farmers who contributed their full quota to the prosperity of the community. Seven hundred acres of his land is devoted to cotton, and the balance of the land to diversified farming. The whole is operated with day labor, and the responsibility for the success of the mammoth investment is his alone.

No sooner had Mr. Fielding acquired a good foothold in Petty than he began to identify himself with the business and civic life of the community. He built a store and carried on a merchandise business for some years, as senior member of the firm of Fielding, Pitts & Reynolds, and in that as well as in his farming operations he enjoyed a generous measure of success. He took a hearty and wholesome interest in the churches and schools of Petty and was foremost in all the affairs of the community that were promulgated with a view to the betterment of conditions there, always deporting himself as a citizen of the highest type. He added his name to the rolls of Masonry in the town, and was a member of Woodcraft as well. His church membership was in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was always a stanch supporter of that church, at the same time giving what aid he could to the other denominations located in the community. He is a director in the First National Bank of the town and has an interest in the local oil mill and gin at Petty.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Fielding decided that he would rather have a home in Paris than to remain longer in Petty, which had so long represented his home place, and he accordingly purchased the old Breuneman home, one of the best known landmarks of the place and the residence of an old historic family, and the family joined the colony of well-to-do farming people domiciled along the chief thoroughfares of the county seat of Lamar county. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the city. Mr. Fielding is not a man who has ever aspired to have a hand in the running of the affairs of his town or county, being well content to give his greater attention to his own interests and the accumulation of an estate, in which he has been markedly successful. He has been a good citizen, as none will disclaim, and has contributed amply to the best interests of his community as a producer and as one who has made the best of every parcel of land that came into his possession; and it will not be denied that the man who cultivates well a small tract of farm land is of greater service to his community than the big landowner who holds land idle as a speculation. Mr. Fielding has not only accumulated a goodly acreage, but he has cultivated every nook and cranny in the most approved manner, and is one among the most successful farmers and valuable citizens.

In Webster county, Mississippi, on April 22, 1903, Mr. Fielding married Miss Dora Bridges, a daughter of R. Estil Bridges, a prosperous farmer and merchant of Tom Noland, Mississippi. Mrs. Fielding is one of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bridges. To the Fieldings three children have been born, named as follows: Margaret Mary, Mildred and John Estil. The family enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire citizenship of Petty where they were so well known,

and in Paris they already have a goodly circle of friends and acquaintances who hold them in genuine esteem.

J. TILLMAN WOODARD. A retired farmer of Deport and a representative of a family that became resident of Texas more than sixty years ago, J. Tillman Woodard, has been identified with this city as a member of the community since 1905, when he retired from farm life. His career as a husbandman was one that included every degree of prosperity, from least to greatest, and when he gave up the business he was known to be one of the independent farmers of the state. He still retains a handsome estate of about five hundred acres of the best black soil in Texas. During the years of his connection with this praiseworthy industry, Mr. Woodard gained no slight reputation as a breeder of mules, and a generous share of his prosperity came to him as a result of his skill in that line.

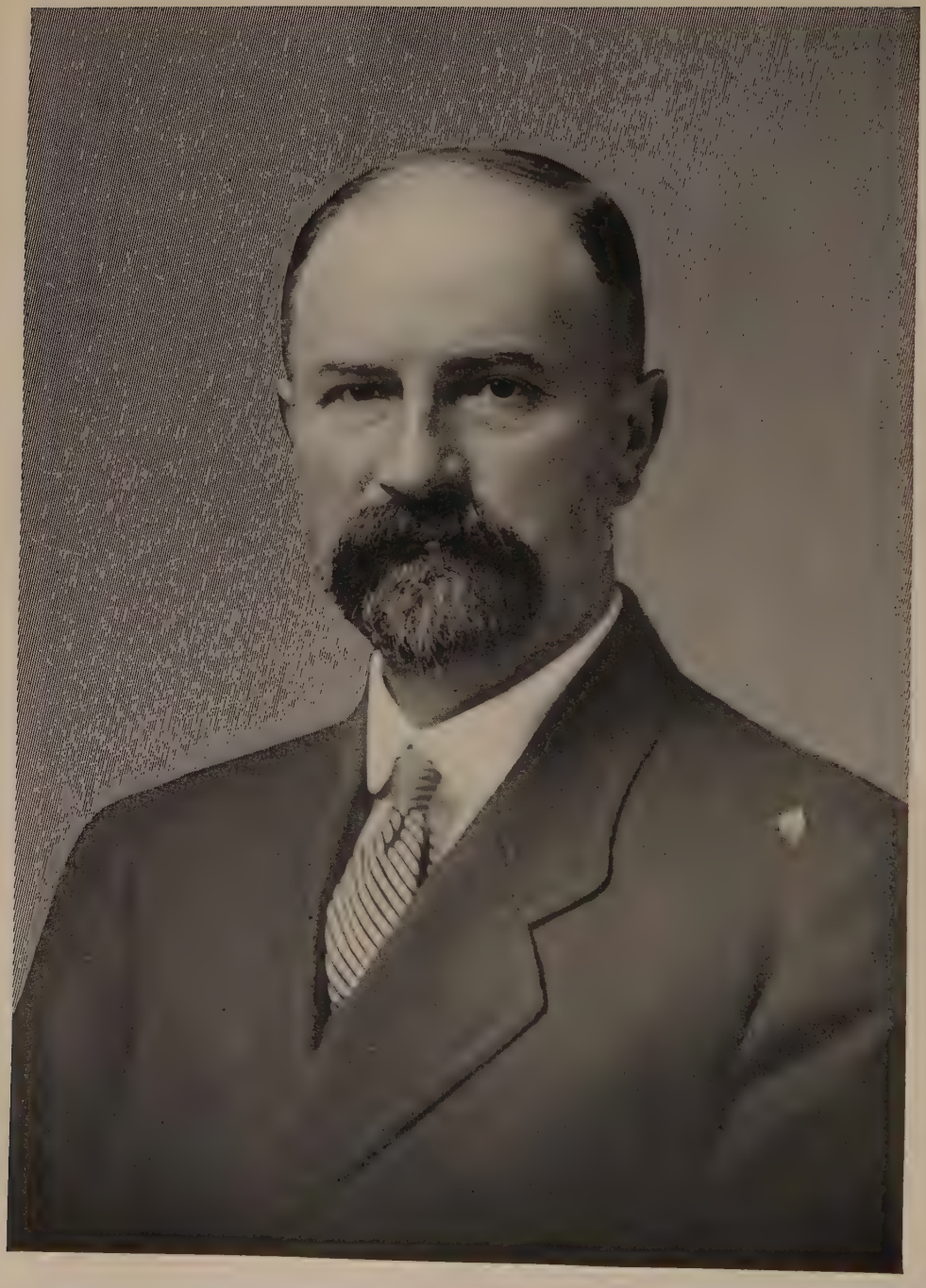
The Woodard family had its establishment in Texas in 1852, when John W. Woodard, Jr., moved hence from Arkansas. He was the son of John W. Woodard, Sr., and he was born in Corinth, Mississippi, on April 3, 1824. While he was yet a boy, his father, John, Sr., moved to Arkansas, settling in Marion county, and there in the mountain regions of that state the son was reared, but he utterly lacked educational advantages, and it was due, for the most part, to the progressiveness and good management of his children that they received any training along educational lines, rather than to any effort on his part. John W. Woodard, Jr., moved to Texas in 1852, and he proved himself a capable enough farmer and manager of his busines affairs, despite his lack of book-lore. He joined Company D of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry in the Confederate army when the war came on and served throughout as a private, taking part in many of the historic engagements of the long struggle, suffering numerous wounds in conflict and enduring all the hardships incident to the period. He served variously under Colonels William Young, Burks and Reaves, and the real work of the war began with their march through the Indian Territory to Northern Arkansas, where the battle of Elkhorn was contested. From that engagement the main army crossed the Mississippi to reinforce the troops operating against the Federals about Shiloh and Corinth. At Desark, Arkansas, the regiment was dismounted, and went into service in the battle of Corinth on foot. From Corinth the command went by rail to Mobile, Alabama, and campaigned north through that state, fighting small engagements and skirmishes along the way to Kentucky, where the heavy fighting began at Richmond and continued in Bragg's army to Perryville and then Murfreesboro. He was accompanied in the service by his son, Tillman, who is the subject of this review, and at this point in activities the son was discharged from the regiment and sent back to the Trans-Mississippi Department, while the father continued with the old regiment, through the Atlanta campaign under General Jo Wheeler, and fell back into North Carolina in advance of the victorious troops of General Sherman, surrendering at Salisbury, when further resistance appeared useless. Mr. Woodard was wounded in a cavalry charge during the fight at Murfreesboro, being shot in the hip.

With the collapse of the Confederacy John W. Woodard, Jr., returned to his farm and family, and finished his days in the quiet of his home. He died at the age of seventy-five years, at the family home, and his wife died in 1877, some years in advance of him. He was the son of John W. Woodard, Sr., and Hannah Hammer, both of whom now rest in Woodard Cemetery in Lamar county, this state. The father was born in North Carolina in the days of the Revolutionary war and death claimed him in Texas in 1862, when he was eighty-five years old. Their children were as follows: Gilbert, who died near Corinth, Mississippi; Mrs. Malinda Walker, who also passed away there; Mrs. Kizzie Derberry; Mrs. Lottie Baker, who died near Corinth, leaving a family; Mrs. Telitha White died in Lamar county, Texas; James died in Yell county, Arkansas; and John W., the father of the subject, finished his life among his children in Lamar county.

The wife of John W. Woodard, Jr., was Miss Nancy Parnell, whom he married in Arkansas. Her mother was a Miss Tutt in her maiden days. The children of these parents were seven in number, and they are here named in the order of their birth, with some slight facts pertaining to their lives. J. Tillman, the eldest, is the subject of this review; Wesley, who was also in the Confederate army, was a farmer, and had a family in Somerville county, Texas, where he died in recent years; Calvin died in Lamar county, leaving a family; Lunsford, also a family man, passed away in Coleman county, this state; Melissa married Levi Burk and is now a resident of San Angelo, Texas; Thomas is a resident of Rainbow, Texas; and Perry died in Somerville county, Texas.

Tillman Woodard was born in Marion county, Arkansas, on May 4, 1844, and lived in the vicinity of Yellville, that county, until he was a lad of eight, at which time the home of the family shifted to the Lone Star state, and here the Woodards have since been active and prominent in their chosen field of activity. The learning that was most efficient and satisfactory in the preparation of Tillman Woodard for the business life came to him through the avenues of experience rather than through his acquaintance with schools and scholars. The country schools upon which he attended as a boy did little more for him than familiarize him with the alphabet in print and in script, and he was but a lad of seventeen years when he joined his father and stood in the ranks under the stars and bars, and with him passed through many of the bitter conflicts of the war, up to the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was discharged from the regiment. He returned then to the west side of the river and became a member of the Twenty-ninth Texas, serving under General Gano of Dallas during the remainder of the war. During that latter part of his serivce he was in the battle of Jenkins Ferry and Poison Springs and his command was active along the border of Texas and Arkansas, with some service in the vicinity of Louisiana, while the closing events of the war were being enacted, and he was discharged from the service at Hempstead, Texas, upon the cessation of hostilities, with a gun and a pair of six-shooters as his sole personal property.

Taking up civil life again, Mr. Woodard, a young man just at his majority, traded his pistols for a team of ponies, and with these and such other primitive equipment as he found it possible to summon to his aid, he went into the fields to wrest a living from the soil. He first rented land near Minter, in Lamar county and when he married his first home shared in all the primitive conditions that might have attended the lives of the early Pilgrims. Some degree of prosperity attended the manful efforts of the young soldier-husband in his struggles in those early years, and he became a land owner in due time by the purchase of fifty acres and a cabin,—which place represented his home for the ensuing nine years. Other evidences of prosperity manifested themselves from time to time, and he gradually added other tracts of land to his estate, and when he later sold the whole he purchased a tract in the vicinity of Halesboro, and there he lived for a quarter of a century. His accumulations there gradually accumulated and in time aggregated seven hundred acres, but they shrunk in later years by sale to some five hundred and fifty acres of black soil, all under cultivation, and substantially improved and tenented for the business of carrying on a successful industry in agriculture. In addition to general farming, Mr. Woodard came to be known for a most successful breeder and raiser of high class mules, and this branch of his activities yielded him



A. G. Woods

handsome return for the effort expended therein. In 1905 he withdrew from active farming life, and removed to Deport, where he has since resided.

Mr. Woodard has never taken an active part in the field of politics, but has devoted himself to his near interests of a personal nature. Since coming to Deport, however, he has taken a hand in the financial movements of the community and has been identified with local finance by his interest in the First National Bank, of which he is vice president and a member of the official board. He has been thus connected since the organization of the bank, and has displayed a worthy and loyal interest in the development and progress of the institution. His home in Deport with three fine business buildings constitute his addition to the actual material development of the community. It was not until the passage of a general amnesty act that Mr. Woodard would take part in the voting contests in his state, and his first presidential vote was cast for Mr. Cleveland in 1884.

On December 20, 1865, Mr. Woodard married Amanda Van Meter, a daughter of Joseph Van Meter. She died in 1872, leaving two daughters,—Eva, the wife of S. R. Jeffus, of Deport, Texas, and Maggie, who is the wife of I. L. Read, also of this place. In July, 1873, Mr. Woodard contracted a second marriage, when Mrs. Mary Norrell, the daughter of James Campbell and the widow of William Norrell, became his wife. No children were born of this second marriage, but Mrs. Woodard had two children by her former union: Mollie, who is the wife of C. M. Elliott, of Deport, and William Norrell, who died on April 14, 1912, leaving a widow, who was formerly Florence Cato, and five children.

Mr. Woodard is one of the more quiet and unpretentious men who are sometimes found in a community, who take no prominent places in the communal life, yet who are usually found to be interested vitally in certain of the representative enterprises of their home towns. He is highly regarded in Deport and in the communities where he has been known all his life, and his family is one that stands well in the esteem and confidence of all.

AINSLIE G. WOOD. As manager of The Texas Land & Mortgage Company, Limited, of London, England, Ainslie G. Wood is the representative of the first concern of its kind to have its origin in Texas, and under his guidance and management the firm has reached and maintained a high place in the estimation of the best citizenship of the state, and has loaned millions of dollars on Texas property and gained a reputation among the most successful business houses of the State.

Ainslie G. Wood is not an American born citizen. He claims Scotland as his native heath, and was born in Aberdeen on the 15th of May, 1857, the son of John and Barbara (Gall) Wood, of that place. Mr. Wood came to Texas on February 24, 1883, to assist in the organization of The Texas Land & Mortgage Company, Limited, of England, in Texas, and for the ensuing twenty years was the cashier of the company in this State. For the past ten years he has held the position of General Manager of the Company, which was the first of its character in Texas. They loan money on farm, ranch and town property, and the business has been conducted in a manner to secure and sustain the confidence of the best people in the state, having been of great benefit in assisting in the agricultural development of the State and in the growth of the City of Dallas. The concern has been undeniably successful, and ranks among the most prosperous financial concerns known to this section of the country. The headquarters of the firm are located in London, England, and the Texas office is at Dallas.

Mr. Wood has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Jessie A. Grant, of Scotch blood and birth, whom he married in 1883, and to them was born one son, Edward A. Wood, on November 2, 1887. His second marriage took place on October 4, 1896, when Miss Jessie Souter, of Ross Shire, Scotland, became his wife. Of the latter union two sons were born, Ainslie G., Jr., born May 3, 1898, and Ian Mackenzie, born December 8, 1902, and two other sons who died while very young.

The eldest son of Mr. Wood, Edward A., is a graduate of Cornell University, where he was graduated in civil engineering in the class of 1908, taking second rank in a class of seventy-five, and winning his C. E. degree at that time. Following his graduation the young engineer was with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia, in their engineering corps, and he is now established in the chair of Civil Engineering at the University of Fou-Chow, China.

ELISHA KNIGHT GUNN. The town of Deport furnishes in Elisha Knight Gunn one of those men, not too often found, who are able to combine many and varied interests successfully, or, one might perhaps better say, who is able to conduct successfully and separately, a number of contrasting enterprises, or lines of activity. As a farmer Mr. Gunn has met with the most unqualified success. His farming activities alone have been sufficient to place him in the class of the financially independent. He has had an equally prosperous career in this community as a merchant and as a banker he is well known in and about Deport as president of the First State Bank of that city. His connection with agriculture, though slightly less extensive than in former years, is still maintained, and a considerable area of the country adjacent to Deport is to be found charged to him on the tax roll.

The Gunn family is one that is essentially entitled to the name of pioneer, for the father of the subject settled in this state in the days when it was yet known as the Republic of Texas. That gentleman was Francis B. Gunn, and the year of his settlement in Texas being marked by the year 1839. He came from Bedford county, Tennessee, where he was born in 1818 and in coming to Texas he was accompanied by the Dalby family, elsewhere mentioned in this work, and prominent in Texas in later years.

The history of the Gunn family goes back at this point to one Elisha, the grandfather of the Deport merchant and banker. He married the daughter of Mr. Cox. Francis B., the founder of the family in the Lone Star state, was their only child. As a youth, Francis B. Gunn received only the most meager educational advantages, and he was early inured to farm life and gave his years to the pursuit of that industry. He was a quiet man, unassuming and unpretentious, manifesting few, if any, of those aggressive characteristics that marked the personality of his son, Elisha. He married Martha C. Dalby, a daughter of Knight Dalby, after whom Dalby Springs was named, and his wife died at Daingerfield, Texas, in 1859, leaving children named as follows: Captain W. T. Gunn, late of Biardstown, Lamar county, Texas, who served as a Confederate officer in Col. DeMore's regiment, General Gano's Brigade, and a man of fine standing in his community; Elisha Knight, of Deport; James B., who served in the Confederate army and was a citizen of Williamson county, Texas, when he was killed in 1892 while enforcing his authority as a peace officer of the county. He was a member of Company A, of Whitfield's Legion, Ross' Brigade, in the Confederate army.

It was during the Civil war period that the father of the children named above reached his final Texas location in Lamar county, after brief periods of settlement in Cass and Titus counties. He died here in the vicinity of Deport on March 20, 1882, and is buried in one of the local cemeteries.

Elisha Knight Gunn was born on Christmas day, 1840, in the vicinity of Dalby Springs, in Bowie county, Texas. His education scarcely surpassed that of his

father, and when the Rebellion came on he presented himself to the Southland, vigorous in mind and body, but untutored. He and a younger brother entered Whitfield's Legion of Confederates, Jackson's Cavalry, and began the war in earnest at the battle of Elkhorn in Benton county, Arkansas. His command formed a part of the army that was transferred under General Price to the operations around Corinth, Mississippi, and they fought valiantly at Iuka, Corinth. Thompson's Station, and other places, and then with the army were sent to the relief of Vicksburg. After the fall of that Mississippi stronghold the Legion formed a unit of the great army facing Sherman just below Chattanooga, and which offered a hundred days' strenuous resistance to his advance on Atlanta. When General Hood superceded Gen. Johnson at the end of the Atlanta campaign and fell back to Franklin, Tennessee, Mr. Gunn's command fell to his army and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, which resulted so disastrously to the army and the reputation of the Texas Cavalry leader. Soon after this event Mr. Gunn left the army and returned to his home, without having been once wounded or suffering confinement in a military prison. He walked from Deaconville, Mississippi, to his old home and reached his destination on March 20, 1865. Thus ended the military career of Elisha Gunn.

When he resumed civil life, Mr. Gunn's capital was represented chiefly by his strength and willingness to take up the burdens of life, and by a series of wholly honorable and creditable manoeuvres he came into the possession of the rude equipment by which he raised his first crop, and he rented land until 1869, when he exercised the credit he had established by that time by purchasing eighty-six acres of land near Beardstown. He made with his own hands the rails with which to fence the place, and then sowed, tended and gathered his first crop. In 1870 he disposed of that place, buying another on credit, and he continued trading in land, growing stock and raising cotton until 1894, when he assumed his present position as a resident of Deport. His farming estate today embraces a number of fine tracts of valuable Texas land, all under cultivation, aggregating four hundred acres, to which he has added much value in the character and quality of the improvements he has established upon the lands.

When he came to Deport in 1894 Mr. Gunn built a cotton gin and operated it from 1895 until a recent date. He has added the business of merchandising to his other interests and he has been intermittently and variously engaged in business activities since that time. He has contributed not a little toward the growth of the town in a substantial way by the erection of his fine business block and residence, and in the promotion of the chief industry of the town—the oil mill. He is president of the First State Bank of Deport, and a prominent stockholder in the First National Bank of Blossom.

Mr. Gunn has never engaged in politics, although he is heartily interested in the affairs of the Democratic party, of which he is a stanch adherent. He has confined his active labors rather to the many business interests that have come up under his hand, and he has been content to share in the reasonable burdens of citizenship and the responsibilities of humanity in his dealings with his neighbors in private life. He undeniably possesses in generous measure those characteristics that make for the highest type of citizenship, the quietness of his demeanor detracting nothing from the force and effectiveness of his example and precept in everyday life.

On May 1, 1886, Mr. Gunn married Miss Martha B. Terrell, a daughter of Joel Terrell, and a sister of George Terrell, mentioned elsewhere in these volumes. The children of their union are "Tony," the wife of A. W. Simmons, of Deport, whose issue are William Bryan and Elizabeth; Kate is the wife of W. M. Larimore, of Deport, and she is the mother of Knigh McDonald and Eugene. The Gunn family own alle giance to the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Gunn hin self is a Master Mason. Otherwise, he has no fraterna relations.

Efford O. Thompson. Long association of th Thompson family with this section of the state of Texa nas given the family a standing in and about Depor that places representatives of the name in an enviabl class. The family is one that has devoted itself chiefl to the business of agriculture, although representative here and there have taken their places in other walks o life, and the immediate subject of this necessarily brie review, Efford O. Thompson, has since his youth beer identified with the drug business in Deport. His activitie along this line of work have brought him into promi nence in the community in a commercial way, and h also has a strong hold upon the social life of the city

Concerning the family and ancestry of Mr. Thompson it may be said that he is the son of Mack and Emil (Oliver) Thompson, and the grandson of Wesley an Eliza (Bell) Thompson. Wesley Thompson, in compan with his brother, John L., was reared in North Carolina and from that state migrated to Tennessee, where h married and lived for some years, later moving to Texas He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and the late years of his life were given to agriculture. He died i Deport in 1888, when he was sixty-five years old, an left a family, as did also his brother, John L. Thompson

Mack Thompson was born in Tennessee in 1846, an he was but a child when he accompanied his parents t Texas. He was one of the five children of his parents the others being: David B., of Aberdeen, Texas; Mrs Maggie Pearson, of Lamar county; Mrs. Sarah Lam berth, of Deport; and Mrs. Mary Yates, of Red Rive county. In early manhood Mack Thompson marrie Emily Oliver, a native of Henderson county, Tennessee and the children of their union are as follows: Effor O., of this review; Rev. Wesley, pastor of a prominen Methodist church in Dallas; and Ida, the wife of H. R Webb, of Deport. The father passed away at Deport i 1910, aged sixty-three, and the mother yet survives.

Efford O. Thompson was born in Lamar county, thi state, on March 24, 1874, and received his early trainin in the public schools of his native community, continuin his studies therein until he had reached the age o eighteen years. In that year, 1892, he engaged in th drug business as a clerk for J. H. Read, of Deport, an for ten years the young man continued in the emplo of that house. He learned much relating to the manipu lation of a business of that order in the years tha passed, and in 1902 he associated himself with Mr. Rea in a partnership. This arrangement continued unti 1909, when Mr. Read retired from the business, an Mr. Thompson purchased his interest, so that he ha since continued to conduct the business in his own name and as the sole owner. His success has been steady an continuous, and his reputation as a business man o excellent capacity is well assured in and about Deport He is manifestly a splendid example of the young ma who begins life as a wage-earner and creates his capita with his savings. His profits, wisely and legitimately invested, have placed him among the substantial men o his community, and he is prominently connected wit its principal financial and industrial concerns. Mr Thompson aided in projecting the First State Ban here and is a director of it. He is a stockholder in th First National Bank of Deport and is one of the fiv big stockholders in the Deport Cotton Oil Company. H is unpretentious and unassuming in his manner and atti tude, and his success is a matter of considerable prid and pleasure to his many friends in Deport who hav witnessed his rise in the business activities of the cit through his well placed efforts and careful manipula tion of his savings. Such a success is always a matte

of considerable pride to honest minded onlookers, and the achievements and methods of such a man may well be emulated by the young men of any community.

On June 9, 1908, Mr. Thompson was married in Deport, to Miss Jessie Fagan, a daughter of J. A. Fagan, well known as a cotton factor at this point and a representative of one of the oldest of Texas families. Mrs. Fagan was a daughter of James Grant, whose numerous posterity occupy conspicuous places among the citizenship of this section.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson,—F. Fagan and Edna Earl Thompson.

ARCHIBALD PERRY PARK. Among the most prominent men in Paris, Texas, is Archibald Perry Park, a member of one of the most successful law firms in the city. Mr. Park has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Paris for nearly a third of a century and has built up an enviable reputation founded on thorough, conscientious work, and close application to the technical side of the law. He is one of the best read lawyers in the city and the thorough preparation which he gives to all of his cases makes him an opponent to be feared.

Archibald Perry Park was born in the country in Monroe county, Mississippi, in 1858, the son of Matthew Brown Park. The latter was born in Laurens district, South Carolina, in 1817, coming from the sturdy Scotch ancestry, which gave to the "up-country" of the two Carolinas the strength which made it the backbone of the country during the Revolution. Matthew Brown Park came to Mississippi about 1842, and came to Texas and settled here after the Civil war. Matthew Brown Park had a brother Thomas, who died in Monroe county, Mississippi; and sisters, Rachel, who married a Mr. Hutchison and spent her life in that county, and Isabel, who married a Park and died in Monroe county, Arkansas. Matthew Brown Park began his life as a planter, having received a good education and being naturally possessed of a fine mind. He therefore made a success of his plantation and until the Civil war broke out led the life of the southern planter. He enlisted in the Confederate army with the first call to arms and participated in the first serious engagement, the first battle of Manassas. He first held a captaincy but was promoted to the rank of major and given command of a battalion in recognition of bravery in action. He served throughout the war, under the command of General Johnston, or in some portion of the Army of the Tennessee. He not only gave his own services to the cause of the Confederacy but he also sent two of his sons to fight for the Stars and Bars, both of whom afterwards became valued citizens of the state of Texas. Major Park or "Brown" Park as he was always known in his Texas home, came into this state shortly after the Civil war, when he was a man in the prime of life, settling on a farm not very far from Paris. Here he settled down once more to farming, making a success of this as he had of everything else he had undertaken. Here he lived until his death in 1906 at the age of eighty-nine. Major Park married Isabel Smith in Monroe county, Mississippi, she like himself, having been born in South Carolina, but having come to Monroe county when it was only sparsely settled. Mrs. Park died in 1879 having been the mother of the following children: Robert J., who served in the Confederate army and died in Lamar county, Texas; Charles T., who was also a soldier of the Confederacy, now living in Paris, Texas; William L., who died in Paris, having spent his life as a farmer; Mrs. M. J. Rose, of Ambia, Texas; Archibald P. and Alvia B., of Paris.

Until Archibald P. Park reached his majority he was actively engaged in farming. He had received a good common school education and had had the advantage of studying under the tutelage of Reverend O. P. Stark, who was one of the most successful educators in northern Texas and who conducted a female seminary at Paris. With this good foundation young Archibald Park set to work to study law all alone. Borrowing the necessary legal books from Captain E. L. Dohoney, he went to work and prepared himself for the bar examinations. It was in 1879 that he made his last crop on the farm and went before Judge Gaines, who afterward became chief justice of the supreme court of Texas, as a candidate for admission to the bar. The judge admitted him and he began regular practice two years later in 1881. He became one of the firm of Moore, Park and Birmingham and for many years remained a member of this successful firm. For the past fifteen years he has been a partner with the late Judge W. S. Moore, since whose death he has practiced alone.

Mr. Park, although an enthusiastic member of the Democratic party and an original advocate of Mr. Wilson for the presidency, has never cared to enter the race for political honors. He has, however, attended party conventions as a delegate and he has done much quiet work in behalf of his party. His business interests are chiefly connected with investments in the stock of various corporations, his most important connection in this line, being his position as vice president of the City National Bank.

Mr. Park was married in 1880 to Miss Olive Johnson, a daughter of Thomas Johnson, who came to Texas, from Clarksburg, West Virginia. A grand-uncle of Mrs. Park was governor of that state and Waldo Johnson, of the state of Missouri, a prominent politician and a noted lawyer, was also a member of this family. Thomas Johnson had two daughters, Mrs. Park and Mrs. J. C. Conway, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Park have one son, Archibald P. Park, Jr., who has recently finished his high school work in Paris.

RUBE S. WELLS. The position of county judge in the southern states is one of considerable responsibility and importance owing to the nature of many of the cases brought into this court and Lamar county, Texas, is fortunate in having Judge Rube S. Wells, as county judge, for he is not only a fine lawyer but he is an upright man who realizes the responsibilities of his position and administers the law within justice. Judge Wells is as yet a comparatively young man and has the real years of his working life before him. His brilliant record in the past makes the prospects for the future very bright indeed.

Rube S. Wells is the son of Charles D. Wells and the grandson of Rube N. Wells. The latter was born in the state of Virginia, and was a slave-holder and planter of the old school. He married Mary Gavin and had a number of children, as follows, Mary who married a Mr. Smith, of Macon, Mississippi; Charles D. Wells; Rube, of Columbus, Mississippi, and Emma, who married a Mr. Moorehead and spent her life in Columbus, Mississippi also.

Charles D. Wells was born in Virginia in the forties and spent his childhood and youth on his father's plantation, receiving his education at the district schools. He had barely reached manhood when the Civil war burst forth and he hastened to enlist in the Confederate army. He served through the long four years as a member of the Army of Northern Virginia and he was one of the few of its original members who surrendered with General Lee at Appomattox. He went through all the battles and skirmishes and was wounded several times. After the surrender he settled in Mississippi and once more became a planter. He was successful in maintaining his family in the days when even this was an impossibility with many men who had been wealthy before the war. He was Democratic in politics but kept free from local politics contenting himself with casting his vote. He was a member and loyal attendant at the Methodist church and is a very prominent Mason. He gave all of his children a good education, believing this to be the best way of fitting them for life.

Charles D. Wells married Miss Janie Bobo, a daughter

of Sampson Bobo rrom Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Sampson Bobo was a representative of one of the famous old families of the state of South Carolina, and was a slave holding planter of considerable wealth in ante-bellum days. Previous to the Civil war he removed to Mississippi. Mrs. Wells died on the 5th of August, 1910, leaving five children. Rube S. is the eldest, the others being Mamie, who is the wife of F. F. Figg, of Courtland, Mississippi; Charles E., a farmer by occupation; Addie, wno married James Glenn and Hayward E., who is engaged in the mercantile business. All of these children reside in Courtland, Mississippi.

Rube S. Wells was born on the 28th of June, 1869, in Panola county, Mississippi. He grew to manhood before he left his native state. He first attended the public schools of Courtland, Mississippi and later spent some time as a student in the Buena Vista Normal School. It was in 1890 that he came to Texas, settling in Paris where he was employed as a clerk in the furniture store of the J. W. Rogers Furniture Company. Here he worked for six years and at the end of this time he had saved enough money to take the law course in the University of Texas. He was graduated from the law department of this institution in 1898 and immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Paris.

Shortly afterwards he was made assistant county attorney under L. L. Hardison and when Mr. Lattimore became county attorney, Mr. Wells continued as his assistant. So successful was he in this office and so popular did he become with both the people and the members of his profession that in 1910 he won the nomination for county judge and was elected. In 1912 he was re-elected, without opposition, his predecessor in this office having been Judge Hardison.

Judge Wells takes an active part in public affairs, being a member of the Lamar County Fair Association and of the Progressive Club. He is one of the stockholders and a director in the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Company and is an active member of the Paris Board of Trade. In fraternal affairs he holds a prominent position, being a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and he holds certificates in the Woodmen of the World and in the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also a member of the Pretorians, the Loyal Americans, and the United Benevolent Associated Order of Aztecs.

Judge Wells was married in Paris, Texas, on the 18th of October, 1900, to Miss Eddie Lou Bobo, a daughter of J. E. Bobo and Rebecca (Woodruff) Bobo, who came to Texas from South Carolina. Mrs. Wells is the eldest of four daughters, the others being Blanche, who is the wife of J. E. Gibson; May, who married Roy Hodges and Nida Bobo. The judge and his wife are the parents of one son, Howard, who was born on the 25th of January, 1902.

CHARLES FREDERICK BOLANZ. A position of leadership in affairs is not easily acquired, except as a result of hard work, exceptional ability, and enduring integrity. The highest tribute that can be paid a man by his fellow citizens is the estimate—"he is one of the substantial men in town, has won his holdings cleanly, is honest all through, and when he takes the lead in any undertaking the rest of us are willing to follow, sure of its success." That describes pretty accurately how Mr. Bolanz stands in the community of Dallas, and in fact throughout north Texas. Mr. Bolanz has been identified with the city of Dallas for thirty-five years, and for thirty years has been a member of the largest real estate firm of the city. His success in business has been equalled by his public spirited endeavor in behalf of every enterprise and movement for the prosperity and development of this city.

Charles Frederick Bolanz, vice president of the Murphy-Bolanz Land & Loan Company, was born at Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 2, 1859, a son of Mathias and Marie Barbara (Sehringer) Bolanz. The parents were both of German nativity, born in Baden Baden, and immigrating to America in 1850. They located in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where the father was a builder of wagons and carriages and prominent citizen up to the time of his death in 1901 at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother died at the early age of thirty-five years in 1870.

Charles F. Bolanz received his early education at Chatham, Virginia, and while still a boy was employed as a deputy in the office of the county court of Pittsylvania county. He possessed the natural qualifications for a successful career, but felt that his opportunities in the east were considerably limited. It is always an interesting bit of information to know the influence or direct cause which leads a man to leave his old home and associations, and locate in a new and distant country. In the case of Mr. Bolanz it is said that a poster tacked up in a railroad station at his old home and inscribed with the words "Ho for Texas! Go west young man and grow up with the country" was the effective cause of his leaving home and going to Texas. To show his standing in his home town back in Virginia, he was elected deacon in the Presbyterian church while yet quite a young man. He arrived in Dallas in November, 1877, with one hundred dollars in his pocket. Perhaps more valuable than this money was a letter of introduction to General W. L. Cabell, from the latter's brother, Congressman George C. Cabell of Danville, Virginia. He was thus thrown into association with the best families of the city at the time, and soon secured an appointment as deputy county clerk under Captain Alex Harwood. He was continued in the same position under the succeeding county clerk, W. M. C. Hill. This experience in public office, and his association with citizenship of the locality brought his abilities to the attention of many of the citizens, and in 1883 Captain John P. Murphy, the pioneer real estate man of Dallas satisfied of the ability and sterling qualities of the young man, offered him a partnership in the business. Mr. Bolanz readily accepted this opportunity, and on January 1, 1884, the firm name of Murphy & Bolanz came into existence. Later in 1893 the business was incorporated as the Murphy-Bolanz Land & Loan Company. This is the largest and one of the oldest real estate enterprises of Texas, and as an important business organization it receives considerable attention, as is proper, in the sketch of the senior member, J. P. Murphy, on other pages of this work.

Through the medium of his firm and as a private individual, Mr. Bolanz has always been at the front in developing and boosting the city of Dallas as a commercial and resident center. It was through his firm that the Butler brothers were persuaded to locate their plant in this city. He was one of the original men who brought about the organization of the Dallas State Fair Association more than twenty-five years ago and which is now the best and largest state fair of the entire nation. Among the oldest citizens of Dallas, the best remembered, as well as the largest celebration of an industrial commercial event in the city, occurred on May 24, 1893, when the steamer Harvey arrived from Galveston up the course of the Trinity river. Mr. Bolanz was grand marshal on this occasion, and both before and since has always been an enthusiastic advocate of the slack-water navigation of the Trinity river, which by that event was demonstrated beyond all cavil.

Mr. Bolanz was the first secretary and treasurer of the original Oriental Hotel Company, which was organized in 1891 and of which Thomas Field was president, the title of the original company being the "Dallas Hotel Company."

In 1910 Mr. Bolanz was associated with the Chamber

Charles L. Dodd

of Commerce committee consisting of himself, Ex-Mayor Stephen J. Hay, Henry D. Lindsley and Frank V. Tryon, the last named being Mr. Busch's Dallas representative. The work of this committee who made a trip to St. Louis to interest Mr. Adolphus Busch in building a new hotel for Dallas, was effective in securing the erection in this city of the magnificent "Adolphus" hotel upon the former site of the City Hall property.

For many years Mr. Bolanz has been a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the organizers of the Dallas City Plan League, having served on the executive board when it was organized, and acting as chairman of the transportation committee. The city beautiful idea has always aroused his interest and enthusiasm, and he has devoted a great deal of time and energy to carrying out the idea along practical lines. Mr. Bolanz is not one to await the inauguration of such a work until all plans are matured, and all facilities secured for its complete carrying out, but believes in doing everything that can be done at the present time. Gardening is one of his own hobbies, and probably his most pleasant daily task aside from business is working and giving personal superintendence to his beautiful garden about his home, where he is a grower, not only of flowers, but of vegetables. As stated above Mr. Bolanz is identified with the Presbyterian church and was elected deacon in the First church of this city soon after reaching Dallas. All his family are members of this church. He has been very helpful to the church in many and various ways. He has served on the building and finance committee of three church buildings, as the congregation has grown. He has always been a liberal contributor and an untiring worker wherever he was placed. In 1910 as a member of the committee to secure a new pastor, he was largely instrumental in securing Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Anderson of Nashville to return to the church he had left about nine years before. As chairman of a building committee, charged with the erection of a new and handsome structure, Mr. Bolanz felt that Dr. Anderson was necessary to the undertaking, and with his customary persistency he did not rest until the new pastor had been secured.

One of the greatest accomplishments in which he actively participated was the building of one of the most handsome and complete churches in this country, which was occupied March 2, 1913. It can accommodate 2,000 people and has twenty-seven rooms, sixty-seven memorial art-glass windows, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences and is a pride of the city of Dallas. Largely to his vision, energy, untiring zeal, and business judgment is this splendid structure due. This church property is valued at $200,000 and is located on Wood and Harwood Streets. Mr. Bolanz is a member of the Dallas Club, and the Dallas Golf & Country Club.

He was married at Dallas, February 16, 1882, to Miss Rowena Adelaide Boyle, daughter of Major J. W. Boyle, one of Dallas' most honored citizens. Mrs. Bolanz was born in New Orleans, came to Texas with her parents in 1872, living for some time at Bryan, during the period when that town was the northern terminus of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, and received her education in the Old Trinity University at Tehuacana, Texas, and at the Misses Randolph's school at Edge Hill, Virginia. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolanz, one of them dying in infancy, and the three survivors are: Pauline Adrienne, the wife of Dr. Dero E. Seay of Dallas, and the mother of one son, George Edward Seay; Charles Murphy Bolanz, who married Nell C. Miller of Oak Cliff, and he has one daughter Nell West Bolanz; Henry Laurence Bolanz is now a student in the Terrell School of Dallas. Mr. Bolanz and family reside in a comfortable home at 2924 Holmes Street in Dallas.

RHESA W. READ, M. D. With deep appreciation of the exalted life and services of Dr. Read, it is a matter of much satisfaction to present in this publication a tribute to his memory and a brief review of his career, together with consonant data concerning the family history. Dr. Read was essentially one of the representative and distinguished physicians and surgeons who have dignified and honored the profession in Texas, and he gave to the world undoubted assurance of strong and noble manhood, high intellectual and professional attainments and an abiding human sympathy which transcended mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness.

Dr. Rhesa Walker Read was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, on the 20th of December, 1836, and was summoned to the life eternal, at his home in the city of Texarkana, Bowie county, Texas, on the 2d of August, 1909, after a long life of signal usefulness and honor. He was a son of Dr. Martin Read and Eliza (Walker) Read, was a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia, both having been representatives of prominent colonial families of the patrician old southland. Dr. Martin Read was born in Halifax district, or county, North Carolina, on the 20th of November, 1803, and in his youth he was afforded excellent educational advantages. In preparation for his chosen profession from William and Mary College entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1826 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year, in Bruton Parish church, at Williamsburg Virginia, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eliza Walker, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Warburton) Walker, of Brunswick county, that state, and a granddaughter of John Warburton, a Revolutionary patriot of the Old Dominion and one who was a prominent member of the committee of safety in James City county, Virginia, at the time of the inception of the great conflict for national independence. This honored patriot was a descendant of Lord Warburton, of England, and a collateral kinsman of other families of the English aristocracy. In the agnatic line Dr. Martin Read was a lineal descendant of George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

About the year 1830 Dr. Martin Read established his home in Wilcox county, Alabama, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1854, when he came with his family to Texas and numbered himself among the early settlers of Bowie county. He was one of the pioneer physicians of northeastern Texas and gained secure place in the esteem and affection of the settlers, to whom he ministered with all of zeal and devotion. He continued to maintain his residence in Bowie county until his death, and his name merits enduring place on the roster of its honored pioneers. He passed away January 13, 1855, and his devoted wife survived him by a number of years, dying January 13, 1877.

Dr. Rhesa Walker Read gained his early educational discipline in his native state and was about eighteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Texas. Here he soon made known his ambition to enter the profession that had been signally dignified by the ability and services of his honored father, and under the preceptorship of the latter he initiated his medical studies. Thereafter he was for two years a student in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, which is now the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, and at the expiration of the period noted he was matriculated in his father's alma mater, the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1858 and from the same he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year he initiated the practice of his profession in Bowie county, Texas, with residence and headquarters in the village of

Dekalb. He soon won his professional spurs and was earnest and self-abnegating in his labors, in connection with which he endured no few hardships, as he ministered to suffering humanity throughout a wide section of country and one in which facilities were meager. No point was too distant, no obstacle of roads or weather too great to deter him from responding to the call of distress and exercising his humane mission. Thus, it may readily be understood, the young physician soon gained inviolable place in popular affection and confidence, and he effectively supplemented the able professional work which had been instituted by his father in this section of the state.

When the war between the states was precipitated Dr. Read could not long deny himself a definite response to the call of the Confederacy, and in 1862 he subordinated all personal interests to enlist in the service of the Confederacy. He was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, in the Twenty-ninth Texas Dismounted Cavalry, commanded by Colonel DeMorse, and constituting an integral part of Walker's Division in the Trans-Mississippi Department. With characteristic ardor and loyalty he devoted himself faithfully to the duties of his exacting office, cared for the ill and wounded with ability and enduring sympathy, and continued in active service until the close of the great conflict between the states of the north and the south. In later years he manifested his continued interest in the old comrades by retaining affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans' Association, in which organization he was an active and honored figure.

After the close of the war Dr. Read resumed the practice of his profession at Dekalb, where he maintained his residence until 1871, when he removed to the old town of Boston, from which point he continued his earnest and effective service in his profession until 1880, when he removed to the new and progressive city of Texarkana, the present thriving metropolis of the county, where he continued in active practice until his death. He gained distinctive prestige as one of the leading representatives of his profession in Texas and was known as a specially ambitious student and reader. He kept in the closest touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, through effective post-graduate work nearly every year, in leading medical colleges and hospitals of New York, Chicago, and other cities, the while his original research and assiduous private study and investigation never abated until he came to the final "parting of the ways" and passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. As an evidence of his exceptional enthusiasm in his profession it may be noted that in 1908, the year prior to his death and when he was seventy-three years of age, he took post-graduate lectures in the New York Polyclinic and at his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania. Much of his post-graduate work in later years was relative to the diseases of children, and he found great satisfaction in applying his broad and accurate knowledge in ministering to his grandchildren when they suffered major or minor ills. At the time of the death of Dr. Read the papers of the state gave high tributes to him as a man, as a broad-minded and loyal citizen and as a physician and surgeon of high attainments. From an appreciative article which appeared in a medical journal at the time are taken the following extracts: "Dr. Read was one of the ablest, best known and most popular physicians in Texas, and his death will be deplored by a very wide circle of attached friends. He was exceptionally pure in his professional as in his social life, being a representative of the fine old school of ethics. Dr. Read's death, even at so advanced an age, is a distinct loss to the profession and to the state, for he was a man of deeds, not words."

Dr. Read was an active member of the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society and the Bowie County Medical Society, of which last he served two terms as treasurer. He also held for a number of years membership on the board of United States pension examining surgeons for Bowie county. He was essentially liberal and progressive as a citizen and his political allegiance was given unreservedly to the Democratic party. He was admirably informed in the questions and issues of the day and well fortified in his convictions concerning matters of public import. Generous, kindly, urbane and sympathetic, Dr. Read won warm friends in all classes, and in his home county there was manifested by the community a uniform and deep sense of personal loss and sorrow. His life was guided and governed by lofty ideals and motives, and his name and service shall not soon be forgotten in the county and state that long figured as the stage of his earnest and unselfish labors. His religious faith, dominating his thought and action, was that of the Presbyterian church, and of the same his widow has long been a devoted member.

In the year 1859 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Read to Miss Elisabeth Kimbell, who was born and reared in Bowie county and who is a representative of one of the prominent and honored pioneer families of northeastern Texas. In the distaff line she is a great-granddaughter of Captain David McCullough, who was owner and captain of the privateersman, "Rattlesnake," which he employed to good account in the cause of the colonies at the time of the war of the Revolution. Sailing with his vessel out of Philadelphia, under letter of marque and under commission from the congress of the United States of America, he proved a valiant and effective figure in furthering the success of the cause of national independence. Mrs. Read is a daughter of John M. and Sarah A. (Elliott) Kimbell, who were numbered among the early settlers of Bowie county, Texas, where they continued to reside until their death and where her father became an extensive planter and influential citizen. Dr. Read is survived by six children, and concerning them brief record is made in the concluding paragraph of this memoir.

Dr. William Kimbell Read, the younger of the two surviving sons of him to whom this tribute is dedicated, was born in March, 1871, in the old town of Boston, Bowie county Texas, and has the distinction of representing the third generation of the family as a member of the medical profession in Texas. He was afforded the advantages of the Texas Agricultural & Mechanical College, and also of those of an excellent academic institution at Wytheville, Virginia. In 1891-2 he prosecuted his technical studies in the medical department of the historic University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and he then entered the medical department of Tulane University, in the city of New Orleans, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and from which he gained his degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1895 to 1908 he practiced medicine at Dekalb, Texas, and in 1903 he became associated with his father in active general practice at Texarkana, this gracious alliance continuing until the honored father passed to the life eternal. Like his father, Dr. Read is an enthusiast in the profession of his choice, and in the same he has most ably upheld the high prestige of the family name, with secure status as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of his native state. He avails himself fully of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and has taken a number of post-graduate courses in Chicago and New York, as well as in the city of London, England. He is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society, and the Bowie County Medical Society. He controls a large and representative practice and is one of the progressive citizens of Texarkana. Though ever ready to do all in his power to further the best interests of the community he has shown no predilection for practical politics, save in according stanch allegiance to

the Democratic party. Dr. Read wedded in 1895 Miss Julia Williams, daughter of James M. Williams, of Fort Worth, Texas; Eugenie, third daughter of Dr. Rhesa W. Read, is the wife of Dr. Spencer Allen Collom, of Texarkana, another of the representative physicians and surgeons of this part of the state, Mary Walker Read, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Dr. Leonard Holmes Bush, who is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Huntsville, the judicial center of Walker county, Texas, Albert Chisholm Read, who is vice president of the Southern Trust Company, at Little Rock, Arkansas, wedded in 1895 Miss Julia Zimmerman, Ada, second daughter of Dr. Rhesa Read, is the widow of Judge Robert L. Penn, a representative member of the bar of Austin, the capital city of Texas, where his death occurred and where his widow still maintains her home, S. Ethel the eldest is the wife of Walter Wipprecht, tax collector and assessor of Bryan, Brazos county, Texas. The four children of Dr. and Mrs. Collom are: Linnie Elizabeth, Frances Martha, Allen Read (deceased), and Spencer Allen, Jr. The children of Dr. and Mrs. Bush are: Katie Heflin, Ewing and Mary. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Read are: Albert Chisholm, Jr., and Vertner Zimmerman. The nine surviving children of Judge Robert L. Penn are: Robert Read, Donald Mitchell, Rhesa Lee, Eugene Doak, Albert William, Elizabeth, Marian, Sarah, and William Y. Robert Read Penn, the eldest of these children was an honor graduate in the University of Texas, in the class of 1908, made a notable record as a student, was president of his class in his junior year, and is now a valued member of the reportorial staff of the Dallas News. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Wipprecht are: Ida Welch, Read, Carl, and Walter, Jr.
(Index name of Dr. Collom also)

Dr. Spencer Allen Collom was born at Boston, Bowie county, Texas, in September, 1866, and is a son of Spencer R. and Martha (Read) Collom. The Collom family was one of the first to make permanent settlement in Bowie county, where the original representatives of the name established a home in 1819, and George Gaines Collom, an uncle of the Doctor, was the first white child born in this county, where he was ushered into the world in 1820. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county Dr. Collom began the work of preparing himself at University of Texas for the exacting profession in which he has since attained to definite success and precedence. In 1892 he was graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine, in the city of Louisville, and after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he engaged in active general practice in the city of Texarkana, where his success has been on a parity with his close application and recognized ability. He has taken effective post-graduate course in New York city and also under the direction of the Drs. Mayo, in their celebrated hospital at Rochester, Minnesota, the Mayo brothers having a national reputation, especially in the field of surgery. Dr. Collom is one of the liberal and popular citizens of his native county, is a stalwart in the local camp of the Democratic party, and is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Texas State Medical Society, and the Bowie County Medical Society.

Hon. Lee Tidwell, County Judge of Bowie county, Texas, belongs to a prominent and influential pioneer family of this county. He was born here, on his father's farm in the old Siloam neighborhood, son of Simpson N. and Victoria (Harris) Tidwell, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Virginia.

In 1849, Joseph Tidwell, Judge Tidwell's grandfather, and his five brothers—all of them married—came from Mississippi to Texas and settled in Bowie county in what has since been known as the old Sand Hill and Siloam communities, and they and their descendants have lived in the county ever since, respected and influential members of society. At the time of this emigration to Texas, Simpson N. Tidwell, the Judge's father, was seven years of age. He grew to manhood in the frontier settlement, and was nearing his majority when the Civil war came on. Like other patriotic and enthusiastic young men of the Southland, his heart was with the Confederate cause, and in 1861, in Bowie county, he enlisted and became a member of Company I, Tenth Texas Regiment of Infantry, Ector's Brigade, the fortunes of which he shared, serving valiantly throughout the war. At an early age he began farming on his own account, and his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. The freedom of out-door life and the open country has had an attraction for him, and he has always preferred it to life in the city. For several years past he has been retired from active responsibilities. His good wife is deceased, and he spends his time with his children, chiefly on the farm of his two sons, Lee and John W., near the town of Maud in Bowie county. The descendants of the brothers above referred to as original settlers, now number about thirty.

Judge Tidwell was reared and received his early education in Bowie county. For a time he attended Grayson College at Whitewright, Grayson county, and for sixteen years he followed the profession of schoolteaching, at Maud and other places in Bowie county. In 1908 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. He was re-elected in 1910, and at the end of his four years of efficient service in this responsible position, he was elected to the office of County Judge. He is an active advocate of good roads and all other modern improvements, and is proving himself the right man in the right place here. His home is at New Boston, to which place he removed from Maud in 1910. He owns with his brother, John W., a very valuable farm at Maud.

Judge Tidwell and his wife are the parents of five children: Morris and Harris, twins; Newton; and Pauline and Imogene, twins. Mrs. Tidwell was formerly Miss Lulu Lyon and is a native of Mississippi.

Col. Thomas Ashford Elgin. For more than a half a century a resident of Marshall, the life of Col. Elgin has been one of remarkable eventfulness and of many distinctive services to his city and state. He was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war and for many years since the war was actively identified with business, particularly the cotton business, at Marshall. Col. Elgin is a fine example of that type of character which the south so loves to honor, and which carries with it respect and esteem wherever known and into the modern life of the twentieth century he has carried and preserved the best traditions of an earlier day. The following brief sketch of his family and career is written from notes and material furnished by Mrs. Shelby Curlee of St. Louis, a niece of Col. Elgin, and the credit is properly bestowed in this direction for this outline which very inadequately presents the record of one of northeast Texas' most notable citizens.

Thomas Ashford Elgin was born at Huntsville, Alabama, March 8, 1841. He was a son of Frederick and Minerva (Ruffin) (Clifton) Elgin. The family ancestors became identified with the old Colonies of Virginia and Maryland almost at the beginninig of settlement. George Elgin, the first American ancestor, in 1709, received from the King of England land grants in the colony of Maryland, in the portion now known as Charles county. George Elgin's wife was Elizabeth Adams, a daughter of Francis Adams, who was the founder of the noted Adams family in America. George Elgin had a considerable prominence in colonial affairs and founded the family name and fortunes in this country. He was the grandfather of Frederick Elgin, Sr., who in turn was the grandfather of Colonel Elgin of Marshall, Texas.

Frederick Elgin, Sr., the grandfather, removed from Charles county, Maryland, to Loudon county, Virginia,

and from there the family crossed the Allegheny mountains into Kentucky during the early days. From Kentucky Frederick Elgin, Jr., the father, moved to north Alabama. In 1826 he had married Minerva Ruffin (Clifton), a daughter of William and Martha (Rice) Clifton of North Carolina.

Col. Elgin started out in life to become a printer, having acquired that trade, and when he was seventeen years of age he went to Memphis, where for some time he worked in the office of the *Eagle* and *Inquirer*. In connection with his life and labors it may be noted that his maternal great uncle, John Rice, had entered the tract of land comprising the present city of Memphis, then known as Chickasaw Bluff, as a grant from the state of North Carolina. From Memphis Col. Elgin moved to Marshall, Texas, in 1859, and since that date this city has been his residence, and few of its present citizenship have been here longer than he.

Early in 1861, with the beginning of the war between the states, he enlisted at Marshall in Company F of the Second Texas Cavalry, under Captain S. J. Richardson. He was first in active service in San Antonio, where his company became a part of the command of Col. Ford. He saw one year of frontier service in Texas. After returning to San Antonio he enlisted for regular service in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Then in January, 1863, he was captured at Arkansas Post, and as a prisoner was held in Camp Butler, Illinois, until his exchange in the same year, at City Point, Virginia. From Richmond he was sent with the troops to reinforce Bragg's army in Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga he was with Col. R. Q. Mills' regiment, Deshler's brigade. He was soon afterwards returned to his old command in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and subsequently was with Morgan's regiment until the surrender. His honorable discharge was given by General W. H. Parsons on the Little Brazos River, May 20, 1865.

After his return to Marshall, he engaged in business as a buyer and forwarder of cotton, a line of enterprise which he conducted successfully for many years. For some years past now he has been retired from active business, having long since acquired an honorable competency. Col. Elgin was for several terms alderman of the city of Marshall, and fraternally is a Knights Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow, an Elk, and is a member of the Order of Red Men. He has for many years taken an active part in the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, and is adjutant of W. P. Lane Camp No. 621.

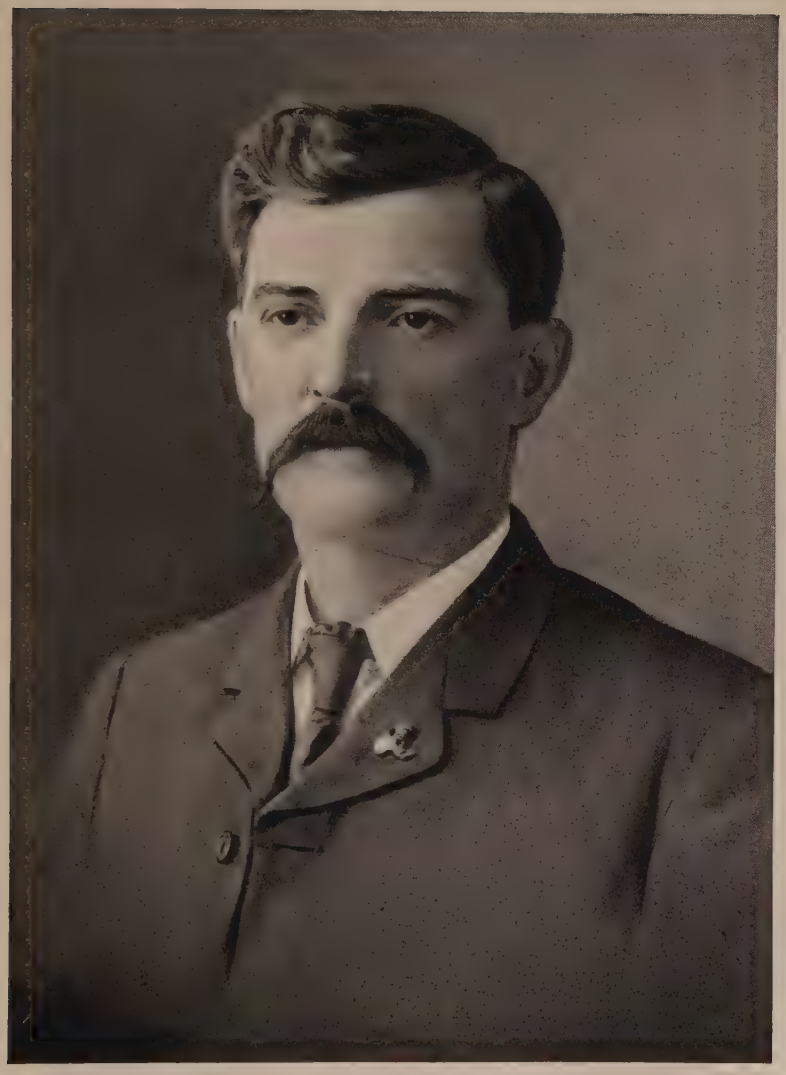
On February 7, 1868, Col. Elgin married Miss Laura F. Ousley, a native of the state of Alabama. Besides rearing a family of daughters and giving them her care and attention during their earlier years, Mrs. Elgin has also had an important part in local social and civic life. A woman of the most charming personality, she has made her life happy in her devotion to her husband and children and her home is the abode of hospitality and an atmosphere of culture which has for years made it one of the most popular centers of social life in the city of Marshall. She has been a leading spirit in the Daughters of the Confederacy, and was one of the organizers of Marshall Chapter No. 412, and she has served as second vice president of the State Organization. She is now chairman of the printing committee. The six daughters comprising the happy home circle of Col. and Mrs. Elgin are named as follows: Mrs. Hallet Fry, of Marshall; Mrs. Minnie Peete, of Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Maude Powell, of Marshall; Mrs. Lollie Hodge, of Texarkana; Mrs. Valerie Kennedy, of Kauffman, Texas; and Mrs. Clifton Sacra, of Marshall.

ELI T. ROSBOROUGH. The efficient and popular clerk of the court of civil appeals for the Sixth judicial district of the state, is a scion of a pioneer family whose name has been prominently and influentially identified with the annals of Texas history, and in his personal character and achievement he has well upheld its high prestige. Mr. Rosborough is not only a valued official but is also one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Texarkana, a thriving little city in which is centered much industrial and commercial activity and which is one of the attractive residence places of northeast Texas, with the best of modern improvements and facilities.

Mr. Rosborough was born in Harrison county, this state, on the 20th of May, 1857, and is a son of Wyatt J. and Ibby (Craig) Rosborough, both of whom passed the closing years of their lives in Harrison county, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Wyatt J. Rosborough was born in South Carolina and was a scion of a sterling old colonial family of that state, the lineage being traced back to stanch English origin. He was reared and educated in his native commonwealth and there continued to reside until 1842, when he came to the Republic of Texas and numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Harrison county. About three years later he removed to Bastrop county, in the central part of the state, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to northeastern Texas and again established his home in Harrison county, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower and a man of influence in public affairs of localized order. His old homestead, developed and improved under his personal supervision, is situated about ten miles south of Marshall, the judicial center of the county, and in a section that was early settled by prominent pioneer families of Harrison county. There he passed to the life eternal in 1910, venerable in years and secure in the high regard of all who knew him. His wife, who was born in Tennessee and who is living in Marshall, Texas, was a member of the well known Craig family that settled in Harrison county, Texas, in the early pioneer days. Of the children of this union four sons and two daughters survive the devoted and honored parents.

Eli T. Rosborough was reared to adult age on the old homestead plantation in Harrison county and in connection with its productive activities he gained his initial experience and fellowing with earnest toil and endeavor. After completing the curriculum of the country schools he continued his studies, in turn, in Marshall College, at the county seat of Harrison county, and in old Trinity University, at Tehuacana, Limestone county, where he rounded out a symmetrical education. After the completion of his university studies Mr. Rosborough returned to his native county, where he continued to be actively identified with the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing until he was called upon to serve in public office, his preferment in this line giving emphatic evidence that he was not like the prophets of old and "not without honor save in his own country." In November, 1890, he was elected county clerk of Harrison county, and by successive re-elections he continued the valued and honored incumbent of this important county office for seventeen consecutive years, his last election having occurred in 1906. In August, 1907, he resigned the office, to accept appointment to his present important post, that of clerk of the court of civil appeals for the Sixth judicial district of the state, with residence and official headquarters in the city of Texarkana, where are held the sessions of this tribunal. The Sixth district embraces nineteen counties in eastern and northeastern Texas, and its court of appeals exercises most important functions, as this district includes one of the most prosperous and progressive sections of the state, with a large population. As clerk of this court Mr. Rosborough has shown the same discrimination, fidelity and executive ability that made successful his long regime in the position of county clerk, and in the city which is now his home he has gained unqualified popular confidence and esteem, even as he did in his native county.

In politics Mr. Rosborough has ever been found aligned



E. T. Rosborough

as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and he has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In the year 1878 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rosborough to Miss Ellie Long, who was born and reared in Falls county, Texas, and who proved a devoted companion and helpmeet. She passed to the life eternal in 1900 and her memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. She is survived by six children, namely: Mrs. Catherine Robertson, James C., Bennett H., Wyatt Y., Hugh H., and Ellie.

Judge Henry T. Lyttleton. Twenty-five years of honorable distinction in the practice of law and the field of education have resulted in the recent elevation of Judge Lyttleton to the district bench in Harrison county. He has the honor of having first served as judge of the district newly created in 1911 and comprising Harrison county alone. Judge Lyttleton began his career as a teacher and it was in that capacity he came to Marshall twenty-five years ago. Since then he has turned his attention into the field of law and has long been recognized as one of the able attorneys and scholarly lawyers of Northeast Texas.

Henry T. Lyttleton was born at Sherbourne, Fleming county, Kentucky, July 18, 1852. He was reared in his native vicinity, and was educated at Central University in Danville, Kentucky. In 1880 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and for some succeeding years was a teacher in both private and public schools in his native state, and also in Normal Institutes, later taking degree of A. M. When he came to Marshall in 1887 it was to assume the place of principal of the Masonic Female Institute. For three years he was the active head of the faculty in this institution, but in 1890 took up the practice of law. During his career as teacher he had studied law as opportunity offered, and had spent a considerable part of his student period in the offices of Judge Wilhoit at Grayson, Kentucky.

Judge Lyttleton's first important public office in Harrison county was county surveyor, a position to which he was elected in 1896. His service as surveyor continued until 1898, when he was elected county judge. After thirteen years service as county judge, he resigned in June, 1911, to accept the appointment tendered by the Governor to take the office of district judge for the new district which had been created by act of legislature, taking effect in June, 1911. In the recent Democratic primaries, on July 27, 1912, the judge received the nomination for the regular term of this judicial office and was elected in the November election.

Judge Lyttleton organized in October, 1912, the Caddo Clinton Oil & Gas Company, for the purpose of drilling for oil and gas on lands owned by the judge in the southeast section of Marion county and the northeast part of Harrison county. Judge Lyttleton is a member of the Christian church and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

James G. Holloway. The Holloway family has been identified with Bowie county and Northeast Texas since the pioneer era. For more than half a century James G. Holloway, who bears the same name as his son, and who was a pioneer settler of this vicinity was one of the prominent citizens of Texarkana. The son is now engaged in the dairy business near this city, but for a number of years was a prominent railroad man and had an influential part in railroad labor circles. Bowie county is the birth place of James G. Holloway, he having been born on his father's estate in this county in 1873, a son of James G. and Ophelia (Stallings) Holloway.

The senior James G. Holloway was born in Bondville, Virginia, in 1832, removing from his native state to Georgia, where he married and in 1857 came to Texas, settling in Bowie county as one of the early citizens. By profession he was a civil engineer and surveyor and his professional record was part of the history of the land in all this region. He obtained the patents for many sections of land in Bowie county and the early records and maps of the county show his name as landowner in numerous instances. His work as a surveyor was carried on in various other sections of Texas during the early days and as payment for his work he usually accepted instead of cash, the value in land. It is an especially noteworthy distinction of this old settler that he was the civil engineer who laid off the town plot for the new town of Texarkana when it was started in 1873. For many years besides his professional work, he carried on farming and planting on his estate, Redwater, in Bowie county. In 1877 occurred the removal of the family to Texarkana, where he resided until his death in 1887.

The late James G. Holloway had a varied and interesting career which was not without many features of usefulness to society and the community in which he resided. During the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier, being with the Thirty-Seventh Texas Dismounted Cavalry, in Ector's Brigade, French's Division, Bragg's army. At Richmond, Kentucky, during Bragg's invasion of that state, in December, 1862, he was quite severely wounded. His mother journeyed to the hospital in which he had been placed and paid $4,000 in gold for a substitute, so that he might come home and recuperate. Later, however, he rejoined his regiment, and was in active service until the close of the war. In political life he also took a prominent part, and at the time of his death was serving as tax collector of Bowie county. His wife, who was a native of Morgan county, Georgia, born there in 1835, was married at Rutledge, Georgia, in 1857, and died at Texarkana in 1884.

Mr. J. G. Holloway, the son of the pioneer whose life is briefly sketched above, was reared in Texarkana, his birth having occurred here in the first year of the city's existence on Texas soil. After he had acquired a fairly satisfactory education in the public schools he began working for himself at an early age. Entering the railroad service he was passenger and freight brakeman on the Texas & Pacific, the Cotton Belt and the Iron Mountain Railroad for many years. Popular among his associates and noted for his sterling character and excellent judgment, he acquired position of leadership among railroad men and had a prominent part in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He served as a delegate to several of its National Conventions. In the first concerted wage movement of that order he was an influential factor and in 1907 during the extended conference held at Chicago between the representatives of the order and the Railroad Companies, he served as general chairman of the Texas & Pacific representatives of the brotherhood.

In 1911 Mr. Holloway established a dairy business on his farm of ninety-two acres, adjoining Texarkana on the north. This land is a portion of the tract which was patented by his father before the war, and only three transfers of title have occurred since the land was first included under the Dominion of the Republic of Texas. As a dairyman, Mr. Holloway has had unqualified success, and is conducting the business in a very modern and sanitary style, and has a demand for all his products.

He was married at Lithonia. Georgia. in 1901, to Miss Mary Louise Arnold, who was born at Lithonia. Their three children are named James G. Jr., Frank M., and William P.

Major Edwin James Fry. The prosperity and advancement of a community depends upon the character and public spirit of its members and in every prosperous town or country center, will be found citizens who have taken the leadership and given their energies, not alone to their own well-being, but to the things that mean

better and finer life for all. As such a citizen at Marshall has Major Fry been recognized for many years. Major Fry represents one of the old and prominent families of the south and of Texas. He has been a resident in this state nearly all his life, and for the past forty years has been actively identified with the business and civic life of Marshall as banker, promoter of large enterprises and a very public spirited citizen.

Edwin James Fry was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, December 1, 1845. His parents were T. W. and Sarah (McLaurine) Fry. The Fry family goes back to early colonial history. One of the earliest ancestors of Major Fry was Joshua Fry, of Virginia, who in 1766 was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel by Governor Dinwiddie in a regiment of troops which had been raised for the purpose of making war against the French at Fort Duquesne. George Washington was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the same expedition, and his successor was the young Colonel Washington. Colonel Fry's remains are buried at Winchester, Virginia, and a tree which shaded the place was carved with the knife of Col. Washington in the following words: "Here was buried the Noble, the Just and the Generous Fry."

Major Fry's father was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and for a number of years served as sheriff of that county. His death occurred at Charlottesville in 1848. His father, James F. Fry, also a native of Albemarle county, was tax assessor there for forty-five years. The grandfather of this veteran tax assessor was the business partner of Peter Jefferson, who was father of President Thomas Jefferson. Members of the Fry family in its various generations have always taken an important part in public affairs, and have frequently been honored by their fellow citizens with responsible offices. Major Fry's mother was a daughter of James McLaurine, of Cumberland county, Virginia.

In 1855 Major Fry, who was then nine years of age, accompanied his parents to Texas, his first home in the state being at San Augustine, in the county of the same name. In 1859 he returned east and in Virginia entered a preparatory school at Charlottesville. His schooling was interrupted by the Civil war and in 1862 he returned to Texas in order to enlist in the Confederate army, joining the First Texas Partisan Rangers under the command of the noted General Tom Green. He saw a good deal of active service in the Trans-Mississippi Department and took part in the battles of Mansfield, Yellow Bayou, and all the engagements against Banks in the Red River campaign. He was orderly sergeant of his company.

After the war Major Fry located at Nacogdoches, where he was engaged in the mercantile business from 1866 to 1872. Since the latter year he has been a resident of Marshall, in which city he has been continuously identified with the banking business and is one of the best known bankers of Northern Texas. During the first years of his residence here he was the second member in the private banking house of Raguet & Fry, and their firm succeeded the previous banking house of J. H. Starr & Son, which had been in existence since 1870. As Raguet & Fry they were in business from 1872 to 1876, when the senior member retired and Major Fry then continued alone until 1884. In that year his interest in local banking was merged with those of Garrett & Key, thus making the First National Bank of Marshall. The firm of Garrett & Key had been established in 1877, so that the First National Bank is the result of the union of two of the oldest and best known private banking houses in Marshall and its resources and integrity have never been questioned. Major Fry is vice president of the First National Bank, which has a capital stock of $200,000 and a surplus of $50,000.

As a banker and public spirited citizen, Major Fry has interested himself in a number of other local enterprises. He was the originator and is now the president of the Marshall Car Wheel & Foundry Company, an industry which has had much to do with the prosperity of the local citizenship. With every movement for the improvement of the city he has been a ready co-operator and has used the influences of his position and his wealth for the best and permanent advancement of his home city.

Major Fry is past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Texas and is a thirty-third degree Mason. He is honorary vice president of the Dallas Fair and has held many similar positions of honor and trust in the city and state. He has given service as staff officer in the United Confederate Veterans. By his marriage to Miss Mary L. Rankin, a native of San Augustine, he has a family of six children named as follows: E. S.; Pammie, the wife of W. L. Barry; Sallie, wife of John Copeland; Lulu L., wife of L. H. Ervine; Belle, wife of W. D. Minton; and Edwin J., Jr.

CHARLES E. HAYDON. One of the ablest representatives of the engineering profession in its various branches, but particularly in municipal engineering, in the state of Texas is the present city engineer of Texarkana, Mr. Charles E. Haydon. Mr. Haydon first designed to enter the ministry for a career, but turned his attention into engineering and for ten years or more has had a very successful practice. Upon no other profession are greater demands being made in the modern world than upon that of engineering, not only modern industries but also the modern conditions of civic and social life requiring great outlay of constructive efforts, which must be prepared for and supervised by the expert profession known under the general term of civil engineering.

Charles E. Haydon was born in Livingston county, Missouri. He is a son of David C. and Maggie (Woolverton) Haydon. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother was born in Tennessee. From Missouri the family moved into Texas in 1878, locating in Sherman, in Grayson county.

At Sherman Mr. Charles E. Haydon was reared and from the local public schools entered Austin College of that city. The trend of his early work in school, though largely of a general nature, was towards the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He completed his studies in theology, but was not ordained and he turned to the profession of civil engineering. His practice as an engineer began in 1900 and for several years he was city engineer of Sherman, but in 1910 he located in Texarkana, and in the same year was appointed to his present office of city engineer. In this office he has been able to supervise and promote the efficiency of all of the public constructive improvements undertaken in this city during the last two or three years. He also maintains an office for general practice and is an authority on municipal and hydraulics, water supply, sewerage, sanitary disposal plants, street pavings, good roads, and other branches of public improvement enterprises.

Although Mr. Haydon never took up the work of the regular ministry, he has for several years been well known as a speaker on religious and biblical topics. He is an active member of the International Bible Association. He was married in Denison, Texas, to Miss Elis Hubbard, who was born in the state of Alabama.

JAMES ALOYSIUS HARLEY. Among the young men of the state of Texas whom Texans had best keep their eyes on is James A. Harley, of Seguin. Although he is one of the younger lawyers of the state he has already made an enviable reputation for himself, and as a member of the state senate he has impressed all of his colleagues as a man destined to go far. He is a lawyer of fine intellect, splendid training in his profession, and the character that does not acknowledge defeat. Add to this a personality that makes friends for itself and Mr. Harley's success is easily understood.

John H. Harley, the father of James A. Harley, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, as was also his mother, Ann (Breslin) Harley. They came to America in 1870,

James B. Harley

and for the first seven years lived in Pennsylvania. They then moved to Guadaloupe county, Texas, but returned north in 1883, locating in Iowa. The attraction which Texas always has for those who once live within her borders called them back in 1895, and they once more settled in Guadaloupe county. Here Mr. Harley farmed until his death. The mother is also deceased now.

James A. Harley was born in Seguin, Texas, in 1883. He received his early education in the Seguin grammar and high school, from which he graduated. He then went to St. Louis and entered Christian Brothers' College, being a student there for two years. He next entered the law department of the University of Texas, and was graduated from this institution in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his years as a student at the university Dr. David F. Houston, now a member of President Wilson's cabinet, was president.

After his graduation he began the practice of law in Seguin and was soon appointed city attorney. In 1910 he was elected county attorney, and was re-elected to this office in 1912. In January, 1913, having resigned from the county attorneyship, he made the campaign for state senator to succeed Senator F. C. Weinert. This was a special election and the campaign was a stirring one. Mr. Harley was elected by a gratifying majority and served in the special session of the Legislature in July, 1913. He represents the Twenty-first Senatorial District, which is composed of the counties of Guadaloupe, Gonzales, Caldwell, Hays, Blanco and Comal, and his term of office will expire in 1916. In religious matters Mr. Harley is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

E. Newt Spivey has been identified with the legal profession of Texarkana, Texas, since 1908, and ranks with the leading young attorneys of this city.

Mr. Spivey was born near the historic old town of Buena Vista, Shelby county, Texas, November 26, 1873, son of the Rev. R. T. Spivey and wife, Margaret (Woodfin) Spivey, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Shelby county, Texas, she having been born in the same house in which her son, the subject of this sketch, was ushered into life. Her father, George Woodfin, was one of the prominent early settlers of Shelby county. R. T. Spivey was born in 1850. At the age of nine years he accompanied his father, the Rev. E. P. Spivey, to Texas, where the latter came as a missionary of the Baptist Church, and settled first at Nacogdoches. E. P. Spivey was in many respects a remarkable man. He was born at Millidgeville, the old capital of the State of Georgia, and received a thorough classical education. In his early life he combined teaching with preaching. While a resident of Alabama, to which State he went from Georgia, he was principal of several prominent schools, and, for those days, the library he accumulated was an exceptionally fine one. During the Civil war he was chaplain in General Magruder's Brigade. His service as a minister of the Gospel covered a period of fifty years, during which time the influence he exerted for good was far reaching. R. T. Spivey was in early life and up to middle age a farmer. Then, following in the footsteps of his honored father, he joined the ministerial ranks of the Missionary Baptist Church, with which he was actively identified until the close of his life.

E. Newt Spivey remained on the farm, in the old home in which he was born, until he reached his twentieth year. He attended school at Tenaha and Timpson, and also spent one year in the high school at McGregor, after which he taught school one year in Coryell county. He began the study of law in 1896, at first in a law office at Moody, Texas, and he later pursued his studies at Waco, in the office of Hon. Cullen Thomas and Hon. Pat Neff. There, in 1900, he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Atlanta, Cass county, and continued there for five and a half years, two years of which time he was county attorney. In 1908 he removed to Texarkana, where he has since been successfully engaged as a lawyer.

Mr. Spivey still adheres to the religious faith in which he was reared, and is a worthy member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally, he is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree. His wife, formerly Miss Eula Lucas, is a native of Linden, Cass county.

Herman Braden. Since 1912 an energetic county official of Colorado county serving in the office of tax collector, Mr. Braden has been known to the citizens of this county since childhood, has been recognized as an industrious independent man of action, and few men have entered office in the county with so thorough a confidence on the part of their supporters.

Mr. Braden was born in Bernardo, in Colorado county, Texas, July 13, 1877, a son of Joseph and Frances (Belzong) Braden. The family history in Texas goes back to the early years of German colonization in this state. Both the father and mother were born in Texas, the former in Fayette and the latter in Colorado county. The grandfather was Antone Braden, born at the historic Bingen on the Rhine, Germany, in which country he was married. At an early day he brought his family to America, and became a farmer in Fayette county, where he pursued the business of planter throughout the balance of his life. In later years, however, he moved to Colorado county, where his death occurred. Carl Belzong, the maternal grandfather, was born in Alsace-Loraine, Germany, was unmarried when he moved to America, and in Colorado county, Texas, met and married Elizabeth Weigel who was born in Texas. Carl Belzong made a record as a brave and efficient soldier in the Confederate ranks during the war. Joseph Braden, the father, lived in Colorado county since boyhood and has been successful as a farmer, owning a fine estate in the county ten miles from Columbus. He is of the type so often seen among German-Americans, clean, honest and thrifty. There were eight children in the family, of which number Herman was the oldest. The others are: Leo J.; Oscar, on a farm near his father; Albert J., who has recently completed a course in medicine and is located at Beaumont; Maynard and Herbert, both at home; Otto, deceased; and Mrs. Addy Brod, who lives on a farm near Bernardo, Texas.

As a boy Herman Braden attended the rural schools, and later, with an ambition to take up the work of teaching, received special instruction under Judge E. L. Theuman, then one of the board of examiners in Colorado county. After leaving school his first regular employment was at Vox Populi, and then at Sealy, where he earned his way for two years, and then began work for Senftenburg Brothers & Company at Columbus. Theirs was at that time the largest general store in Colorado county. After two years with that firm, the stock was sold, and Mr. Braden followed the establishment on its removal to Eagle Lake. He remained at Eagle Lake for six months, and then worked for one year in a gin, Alleyton, across the river from Columbus. With that experience he was ready to start out for himself and was engaged in the liquor business until October 1, 1912, when he sold out.

In November, 1912, Mr. Braden entered upon his duties as tax collector of Colorado county, having received the nomination at the May primary. During his residence in Alleyton he served as treasurer of the school board for over three years.

On November 27, 1900, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a native of Colorado county, and a daughter of J. Jacobs, who at one time was county surveyor. To their marriage were born four children, the oldest Hazel, being now deceased, while the others are: Emily, Marceline and Hermacella. Mr.

Braden is affiliated with the Sons of Hermann, being president of the local body. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the German Catholic Society, of which he has been secretary for five years. He and his family are Catholics in religion. Mrs. Braden is a member of several social clubs at Columbus, and while devoted to her home is also actively interested in social and intellectual affairs outside of the immediate sphere of her household.

IRA CHARLES OGDEN. One of the younger members of the San Antonio bar who bids fair to win an excellent name and reputation in the legal profession is Ira Charles Ogden. His active connection with the legal fraternity has been a brief one, thus far, but the works that he has accomplished already is of an order that indicates an ability of exceptional nature in his profession. He was born in San Antonio in 1887, and is the son of Charles W. and Cora (Savage) Ogden.

The late Charles W. Ogden, father of the subject, died in San Antonio on April 19, 1911, and was born in Calhoun county, Texas, on the 8th day of April, 1852. He was a son of Judge Wesley Ogden, concerning whom it is eminently fitting that a somewhat extended mention be made in this sketch. It may be said, therefore, that Judge Wesley Ogden, who died on June 16, 1896, was for many years a prominent figure in Texas, where he was known as a pioneer lawyer and judge. He was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1817, and was the fifth child of Benjamin and Lucy (Johnson) Ogden, both of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was William Ogden, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, whose father was one of two brothers who came from England, and settled in that state. The other brother located in New York State, where he became the founder also of a large and influential family. William Ogden was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and he finally located on a tract of land in Pennsylvania, near the headwaters of the Ohio River. The maternal ancestors of Judge Ogden were of German descent, while his maternal grandfather, Moses Johnson by name, was born in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Ogden married in Pennsylvania, soon after which he came to Monroe county, New York, then a new and practically uninhabited section of the country. It was there he began his work as a pioneer farmer. In later years he served as an officer under General Winfield Scott in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He died in the year 1833, and his wife, Lucy Ogden, died while her son Wesley, who later became the well known Texas judge and lawyer, was yet in his infancy.

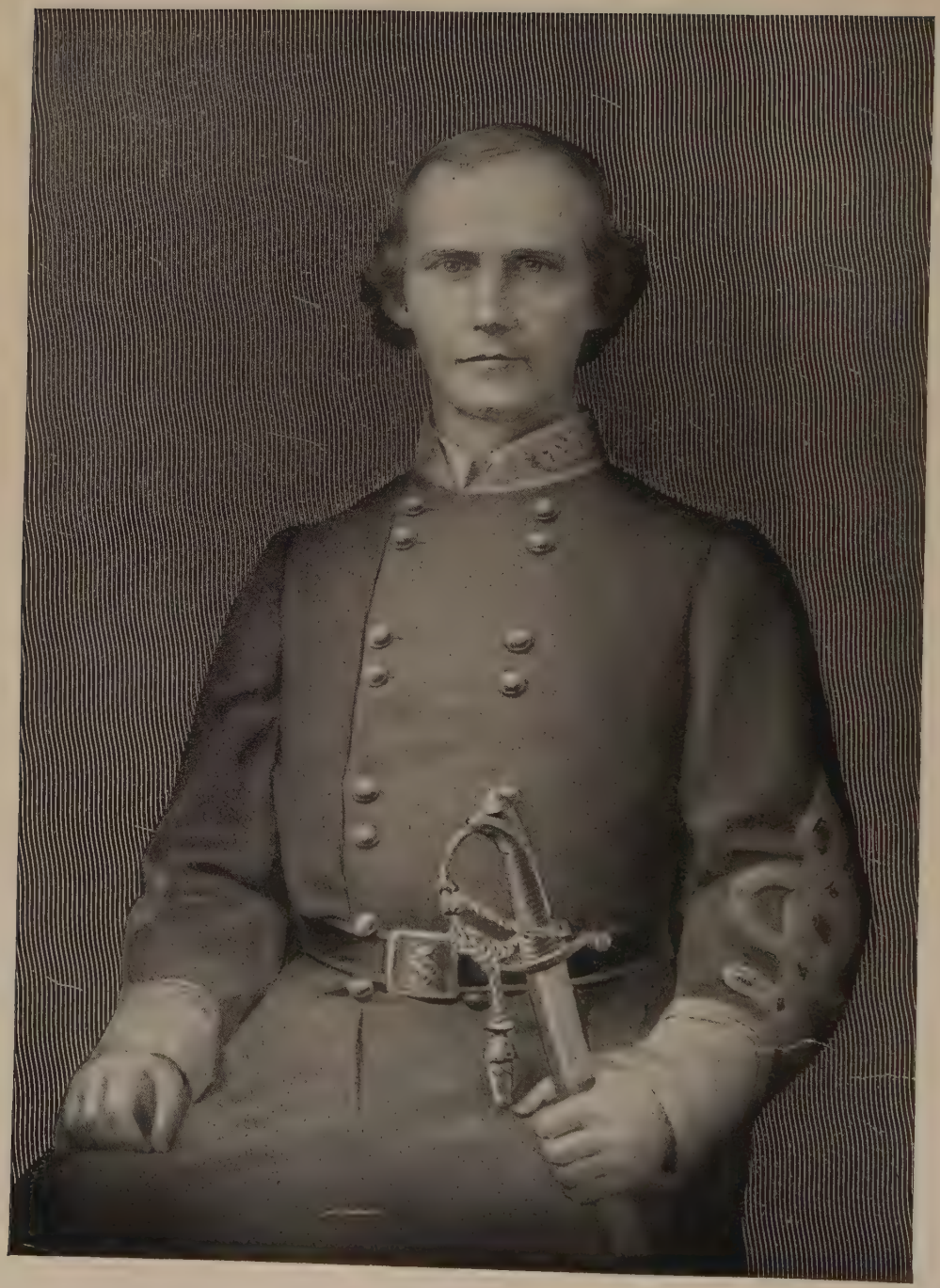
Wesley Ogden was born practically on the western frontier, and was reared in a wilderness country as one of the common people, but he proved himself to be of no common nature. He had excellent educational advantages in so far as the country afforded at that time, and he finished his public school training with a course of study in a nearby academy, and later completed his education with a somewhat brief course in Brockport College in New York. His first independent work for himself was as a school teacher in Summit county, Ohio. While there he became impressed with the possibility of the legal profession and in Akron, Ohio, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in that state in the year 1845, and soon thereafter returned to New York where he taught school in the city of Rochester for four years, from 1845 to 1849. It was about that time that his failing health caused him to seek a milder climate upon the advise of his physician, and it was thus that he found himself at Port Lavaca, Texas, late in 1849. The change, it seems, proved most beneficial to him, and he there soon entered upon the practice of law in which he had perfected his studies some years before, but which he had never practiced. In 1866 he had so far progressed in his profession that he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Tenth Judicial District of Texas. He filled that high office for one year and was then made judge of the district, the duties of which office he most ably and acceptably discharged until the fall of 1870. It was in the following January that he was appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, his appointment coming from Governor E. J. Davis. He sat on the Supreme Bench for four years, the last year as presiding justice. He then retired from the bench, and in 1874 made a location at San Antonio where he successfully practiced law until the year 1888, which marks his retirement to the quiet, peaceful, attractive home he had established in that city. Judge Ogden was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jane Church of Albion, New York, whom he married in 1845. She was a sister of Honorable Sanford E. Church, who for many years was chief justice of the court of appeals of New York. She died in Texas in the year 1853, leaving three children, Helen, the eldest, who is the wife of Hon. Sam M. Johnson of San Antonio; Henry, who died in 1865 and Hon. Charles W. Ogden, who for many years had been an able member of the Bexar county bar, and is now deceased.

The second wife of Judge Ogden was Miss Elizabeth Chester of New York. His marriage with her occurred in 1858. Five children were born to this latter union, namely: Lillian, who is the wife of Edward F. Glaze of San Antonio; Mollie, who married Captain Len Rucker of the United States Army: Alma, the wife of Lieutenant Wm. Brooke, also of the United States Army; William B., who is in the Government service in the Alaska Sealing Service, and Ida, who is the widow of Dr. Daniel Webster.

Judge Ogden was a life-long and consistent Republican. His father was a member of the old Whig party, and he imbibed its doctrines and faithfully adhered to the more salient features of its political faith until the closing years of his life. He began the practice of law with ample qualifications and steadily advanced to the attainment of high professional eminence. He was a lawyer of splendid abilities and a judge of clear and profound discrimination and his ability was never questioned in any portion of his long and successful legal career.

Charles W. Ogden completed his education in the Texas Military Institute at Ogden, after which he read law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice in San Antonio in 1874, in which city he made his home for the remainder of his life. He became one of the foremost lawyers of Texas, and is widely known among the members of the bar for the possession of superior legal attainments. Highly successful in his law practice he experienced an equal prosperity in the manipulation of his business affairs. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Templeton, Brooks, Napier & Ogden, which is known as one of the most distinguished law firms of the state. Mr. Ogden, like his father, Judge Ogden, was a Republican in his politics, and for many years he was a prominent figure in the councils of that party in his state, and was once its candidate for attorney general. In another campaign he was the candidate for the office of governor. In his home city, Mr. Ogden was a man of large influence in local affairs, an influence which he exerted in the interest of good government and progress. Mrs. Ogden, who prior to her marriage, was Miss Cora Savage, was born at Whitesboro in Grayson county, Texas. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Ira Charles, Herbert Savage, and Charles W., Jr.

Ira Charles Ogden was educated in San Antonio and in the University of Texas. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University with the class



H. P. Bee

of 1910, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He spent a year thereafter in post graduate in the Harvard Law School, and on May 1st, 1911, he entered the firm of Templeton, Brooks, Napier & Ogden, succeeding his father as a member of that well known legal combination. Mr. Ogden is a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities, of the County Club, the Travis Club and the International Club, all of San Antonio. Mr. I. C. Ogden married Miss Margaret Josephine Kokernot, December 22, 1913.

ALBERT MORALES. One of the enterprising younger business men of San Antonio, Albert Morales, has spent most of his life in that city, and in addition to what he has accomplished in business, he has a military record as one of the Texas soldiers of the late war with Spain. Mr. Morales is proprietor of the Morales Transfer Company, which under his management has developed to a concern of no small importance in that city.

Albert Morales was born at Austin, Texas, in 1875. His father, who died in November, 1913, was J. C. Morales, born in Mexico City, Mexico, came to Texas in 1868, locating at Austin, and married an American woman, a native of the state of Arkansas. Albert Morales was born on the ground adjoining the northeast corner of the state capitol in Austin. When he was a child his father removed to Bell county, locating on a farm, and in 1884 the family came to San Antonio, which city has been the home of Albert Morales ever since. His education was begun in Bell county, but was completed in the San Antonio schools. In May, 1898, Albert Morales enlisted in Company D of the First Texas Infantry, under Col. Mabrey, who later died and was succeeded by Col. Dwyer. This regiment went to Cuba and was in service at Havana. It was Company G which raised the United States flag over Morro Castle. In 1903 Mr. Morales engaged in the general transfer business in San Antonio, under the firm name of the Morales Transfer Company, with office at 106 South Comal Street.

In San Antonio, in June, 1900, occurred his marriage with Miss Josephine Lamon, who was born at Castroville, in Medina county. They have one son, Charles Albert Morales.

GENERAL HAMILTON P. BEE, deceased, for many years figured as one of the sterling citizens of the "Lone Star" State. He came of a distinguished family and was himself distinguished. His life history is interesting and is as follows

Hamilton P. Bee was born in Charleston, South Carolina, July 21, 1822, and died in San Antonio, Texas, October 3, 1897.

Long before the Revolutionary war, the Bee family, originally English, settled in South Carolina. The great-grandfather of Hamilton P. was Colonel John Bee, a large rice planter on the Pon Pon previous to the Revolution. His son Thomas was a member of the Continental congress in 1787, and all the family were staunch patriots. After the formation of the present government Thomas Bee was appointed by Washington a judge of the federal court, which position he held till death, February 12, 1812. His wife was a Miss Shubrick, of an ancient Carolina family, of which Commodore Shubrick, of the United States navy, was a member. The father of Hamilton P. Bee was Barnard Elliott Bee, a name well known and highly esteemed in Texas. He was a prominent South Carolinian, a veteran of the War of 1812, and a loser of much of his fortune in the nullification issue of 1832-3, which he earnestly advocated. History says "He arrived in Texas soon after the battle of San Jacinto, and joined the army as a private under General Thomas J. Rusk, then in the Coletto, near Goliad, but was soon appointed by President Houston to accompany General Santa Anna to see President Jackson, in Washington City, that the promise of that chief (made while a prisoner) to acknowledge the independence of Texas, might be renewed when he was no longer in duress, but a free man in the presence of that illustrious old hero. On his return to Texas, Colonel Bee was appointed Secretary of War by President Houston, and ably filled that position during the trying ordeal of disbanding the army, issuing bounty warrants to the soldiers and aiding them in their return to their respective homes or in search for new ones. His deportment was such as to win all hearts. By President Lamar, in 1839, Colonel Bee was appointed Secretary of State; and Santa Anna being returned to power in Mexico, he was, in the same year, dispatched as minister to that country, in the hope that the Mexican president would redeem his pledge, after having reaffirmed it to President Jackson. His answer came to the harbor of Vera Cruz, where Colonel Bee was on a vessel, under a white flag, that, as a friend and gentleman, he would be glad to receive Colonel Bee, but as the representative of the rebellious province of Texas, it was impossible. Returning home, he was appointed minister to the United States, and so remained till the close of Lamar's administration, at the end of 1841. His last service was as a soldier during the Mexican invasion of 1842. He then remained in retirement till his death on a visit to South Carolina, in 1855, when he was sixty-four years of age."

One of Colonel Barnard E. Bee's sons, Barnard Elliott Bee, was killed while commanding the left wing of the Confederate army at the first battle of Manassas. He was a graduate of West Point, and was twice brevetted for gallant conduct in the Mexican war, and from his native State was the recipient of a splendid sword, which he carried at the time he was killed. He was named Stonewall Jackson at the Battle of Manassas.

Colonel Bee's other son was Hamilton P. One of Hamilton P. Bee's maternal ancestors was Peter Fayssoux, a physician, who was of French Huguenot descent. The doctor was a noted surgeon under General Washington. It was from his daughter Anne that Hamilton P. Bee was descended.

In the fall of 1837, when in his sixteenth year, the subject of this sketch came to Texas. As above recorded, his father was in Texas at that time, and his coming was to accompany his mother. Their journey from New Orleans was made on the steamer *Columbia*, she being on her first trip and the first vessel of what became the Morgan line to cross Galveston bar, when, after the great storm of the preceding September, not a house stood on Galveston Island. Houston was then in tents and boats, and it was there that the Bee family was reunited after a separation of two years. It was understood that "Ham," as they called him, would return to New Orleans and there complete his business education. He, however, begged to remain, and in this respect was allowed to follow his own wishes. To give all the details of his checkered career from that time until his death would be to fill many volumes with interesting reading. The following quotation will suffice:

"The position of his father, with his own sprightly and gentlemanly bearing, at once introduced him to the leading men of the country. In 1839 he was appointed secretary, on the part of Texas, to the commission to run the boundary line between Texas and the United States from the mouth of Sabine bay to Red River, a work that was completed in 1841. . . . Mr. Bee's next service was as one of a party headed by J. C. Eldridge, sent by President Houston to find and treat with the wild Comanches. The party, besides Captain Eldridge, consisted of Hamilton P. Bee, Thomas Torrey, and a few friendly Delawares as guides, interpreters and hunters. They left Fort Marlin, then the last habitation on the Brazon, and thirty miles below the present city of Waco, in March, 1843, and for five months never saw a hut or sign of civilization. They traveled in

solitude the vast wilderness, now the imperial territory of north and northwest Texas. At one time they were three days and nights without an ounce of food, and in the burning sun of August forty-eight hours without a drop of water. Five hundred miles from the nearest cabin, though bearing a white flag, they were captured by over a thousand Comanche warriors. Their lives hung on a brittle thread. A council of chiefs sat on their destiny from the rising to the setting sun, the Delawares, who were not in danger, using all their power to save them, and, at frequent intervals, advising them of their seemingly fixed doom. As the sun neared the horizon every chief but one had given his voice for the death of the three white men, learning which through their interpreter, they resolved on their course. They would not suffer Indian torture, but each having two pistols, when the Indians should come to take them to the stake, with one each would kill a Comanche and with the other end his own existence. But at last the head chief of all the Comanches, Pa-ha-yu-la, who presided in the council, arose and spoke. He said the Great Spirit would not be pleased if the Comanches killed the messengers of peace. That the white flag must be respected, or the face of the Spirit would be turned from them. And at the close of that burning day—August 18, 1843—those three lion-hearted men bowed to God in thankfulness for their delivery, for they all professed faith in His power and mercy.

"When the first State legislature assembled on the 16th of February, 1846, Mr. Bee was elected secretary of the senate; but in May resigned, and in response to the call of General Taylor, hastened to his assistance, as a private in Captain Ben McCulloch's company (A) of Hays' 1st Texas cavalry, and served the campaign with it on detached service, and in the battle of Monterey, where one-third of the company were killed or wounded. He then became first lieutenant under General Mirabeau B. Lamar, in a special command stationed at Laredo to protect their frontier, and so remained till the war ceased. The sketch of General Lamar amplifies this important service.

"For ten years following the peace of 1848, Mr. Bee was largely engaged in commercial pursuits at Laredo. He represented his (Webb) county with great usefulness for eight years in the legislature, and through the dual sessions of 1855 and 1856 was speaker of the house, and won distinction as such. The recent incorporation of his Mexican constituents into our State system rendered his labors onerous, delicate and responsible; but he was equal to every emergency. From first to last there was never a vote cast against him in his (Webb) county. Who that ever lived can say more?

"In 1853 he met Miss Mildred Tarver, who had recently removed with her widowed mother from Alabama to Seguin, Texas, and in 1854 they were married. Her father, John A. Tarver, was a large planter in Lowndes county, Alabama, and died there in 1850. Her mother (nee Mary Fields) died in Seguin, in December, 1855. The Fields and Tarver families bear an honorable reputation—the former in Virginia, Tennessee and Texas, and the latter in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. General and Mrs. Bee had ten children, of whom Barnard E., the eldest, and a noble young man, was accidentally killed by a falling horse, in 1881; Forbes Britton and Wallett died some years before; Clement Edward died after reaching manhood. The survivors are Hamilton P., Tarver, Anne, Carlos, and Benjamin.

"When the war began General Bee was splendidly situated as a planter and stock raiser on the San Antonio river, in Goliad county. Peace, prosperity and happiness blessed his home. He first, being born and nurtured in the doctrine of state rights, rendered service on the coast in command of militia; but in March, 1862, was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and placed in command at Brownsville, a delicate position, from its geographical location. His conduct there would fill a volume in its details, and belongs to the regular history of the time and district, but it was warmly approved by his government. Finally left with but a handful of troops, General Bee pressed every available wagon, abandoned the place, and successfully brought off a million dollars' worth of Confederate stores and munitions of war. He then had but sixty-nine men, all told. This was in November, 1863. During the following winter he commanded ten thousand men, a corps of observation on the coast from the Brazos to Matagorda Bay. Early in 1864 he repaired to Louisiana with seven regiments of cavalry, with three of which (DeBray's, Buchel's and Terrell's) he reported to General Richard Taylor just in time to participate in the battle of Mansfield, on the 8th of April. On the afternoon of the 9th, at the head of these regiments, he led a splendid charge—had two horses killed under him and received a slight wound in the face, and lost more than half his men, including the dauntless Prussian, Colonel Augustus Buchel. He was actively engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, with many engagements, until the 21st of May, when sickness caused his return to Shreveport. His next service was with General S. B. Maxey, in the Indian Territory, where he passed the winter of 1864-5, when he was assigned to the command of a division of cavalry at Hempstead, followed by the surrender soon afterward."

From 1865 to 1876, General Bee maintained his residence in Mexico. From 1876 until the time of his death he lived in San Antonio. Through the vicissitudes of war he lost his handsome estate, but his spirit was never daunted. He became interested in Mexican mines, and continued a useful and much esteemed citizen the rest of his life. He served as Commissioner of Insurance Statistics and History under the administration of Gov. John Ireland.

JACOB KLAUS. Among the early settlers of the New Braunfels Colony, established in Comal county in 1843, by Prinz Solms-Braunfels, was one William Klaus, who came nine years after the settlement of the new colony, and located at the seat thereof. It was here that Jacob Klaus, of this review, was born and reared. His birth occurred in 1857, and his parents were William and Katherine (Glaessner) Klaus, both natives of Germany. The mother came to America with the original party that colonized the county under the leadership of the German prince, and it was so ordained that the direst misfortune should attend her advent into the new land. Within fourteen days after their arrival in Comal county, in 1843, her entire family, consisting of her parents and four brothers and sisters, was wiped out of existence by cholera, presumably contracted on ship-board. Some ten years later she wedded William Klaus, and they made their home on Eight-Mile Creek, eight miles distant from New Braunfels. They were engaged in farming and a generous measure of success attended their efforts. The father died in 1904, his widow surviving him until 1907.

Jacob Klaus was reared on the home farm amid the frontier surroundings of that period, and his early schooling was gained in the local Eight-Mile school, so called because of its distance from the town of New Braunfels. In youth he began to manifest an interest in the mercantile business and acquired his initial training in a store at New Braunfels, continuing there until 1889. In that year he came to San Antonio and for eight years was employed as a grocery clerk and salesman. In 1907 Mr. Klaus established himself in the grocery business in the location where he has since continued, 1927 North New Braunfels avenue, and his success there has been an exceptional one, but marred by a disastrous fire in 1903 that completely destroyed his store and stock, and causing him a loss of several thousand dollars. He started in business soon after, however, and was able to amply recoup

his losses in a comparatively short time, continuous success attending his efforts. He is recognized as one of the conservative and wise business men of the city, and the prosperity that has followed him is due to his own business acumen rather than to any element of chance or luck.

In 1909 Mr. Klaus was elected a member of the city council and served as such for two years. In 1912 he was nominated for the office of County Commissioner and was duly elected, and in this important capacity is rendering to Bexar county useful and efficient services.

Mr. Klaus was married in 1879 to Miss Bertha Krause, who was born and reared in Comal county, and to them have been born six children: Alfred, Otto, Herman, Ella, Valeska and Arthur.

SWEETWATER PUBLIC SCHOOLS. It is not unusual to find an array of statistics proving the richness and prosperity of west Texas and relating to the agricultural resources, its great commercial advantages, and the various material improvements which have been in process for the past twenty or thirty years. Attention is here called to one of the most progressive of west Texas cities, Sweetwater, and in one particular department of its superior facilities—the public schools.

The Sweetwater city schools have been under the present management with little or no change in the board, and no change of superintendents for seven years. The facilities offered and for the quality of instruction, few high schools in the south could claim higher rank than the Sweetwater high school, and it is noteworthy that the grade or ward schools are closely co-ordinated with the high school. During the past seven years, the school enrollment in Sweetwater has increased from 316 to 1385. Twenty-one teachers are now on the staff where seven teachers were in charge. The curriculum has been so strengthened that the graduates of the school now have seventeen units of credit with the University of Texas instead of eleven units which they could present seven years ago. The Sweetwater high school has affiliations with every University in the south, so that its graduates go direct without an examination into any university or college in the southern state. There are three splendid ward buildings of brick construction, and the courses are so graded as to afford schooling for children in the first six years of their school career. Beginning with the seventh year the pupils are students of the high school, the high school curriculum being extended so as to include the last grade usually found in common school work.

There was dedicated at Sweetwater on April 18, 1913, a new high school building, of which every citizen is properly proud. This splendid structure built along the classic models, which have found highest favor among school architects of recent years is situated on a slight elevation on the north side of Sweetwater, is of fire proof buff brick, on a concrete foundation. It has a basement and two stories, and is not only equipped for the highest degree of usefulness, but also lends itself admirably as an architectural adornment of the city. In the first floor or basement, there are located a manual training room, domestic science room, agricultural room, shower baths, lockers, and the heating and toilet facilities. Also on the basement floor are to be found a well equipped gymnasium and swimming pool. The first or regular floor contains recitation rooms, offices and library and music rooms. Besides class rooms and physical and chemical laboratories on the top floor, is a large study hall and auditorium. The auditorium has seating capacity for seven hundred. The site for the high school was donated by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newman of Sweetwater. The cost for the building complete with furnishings was approximately sixty thousand dollars. The campus, owing to the liberality of Mr. Newman, contains ample grounds for athletics of all kinds. Sweetwater now has not only a high school building which on every consideration with the possible exception of five is not surpassed by any in the state, but has taken particular pride and pains in the selection of a corps of teachers, whose work will be of a character in keeping with the unusual material equipment. The school board have been unusually careful in the selection of the high school faculty, and it is their policy to select teachers, who in every case are trained especially for their respective departments of work. With its unusual railroad facilities and as a commercial and social center for a large territory of country, Sweetwater now offers superior educational facilities to the residents not only of the immediate district, but to all of Nolan county and adjacent counties, and many boys and girls attend Sweetwater high school from a distance.

MRS. HATTIE CUNNINGHAM MIDDLEBROOK. A Texas woman whose life and character, and family connections give her a place of distinction in the state, Mrs. Middlebrook, whose home is at Columbus in Colorado county, is a daughter of one of the heroes who fought with Houston at San Jacinto, and was in that celebrated group of Texas patriots who attended Houston while wounded under the Oak tree on the banks of Buffalo Bayou at the time the captured Santa Anna was brought into the Texan camp. In later years her father had many other achievements as a business man and public spirited citizen to his credit. Mrs. Middlebrook is the widow of the late I. W. Middlebrook, for many years prominent as a lumberman, a veteran of the war between the states and a prominent and generous citizen of his community and state. The various members of these two families have been not only prosperous business men, but have been useful in their relations with society, and the community of their residence has been the better for their characters and activities.

Mrs. Hattie Cunningham Middlebrook, a daughter of L. C. and Ann (Sloan) Cunningham, was born in Bastrop, Texas. Her father was a native of Tennessee, was reared and educated in Alabama. Her mother was a native of Kentucky. Her father came to Texas in the early thirties, when a young man under twenty years of age. Accompanying him were his two older brothers, and they located in Bastrop county. Prior to his removal to Texas, L. C. Cunningham had read some law in his native state, and after reaching Texas was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. Later his father, James Cunningham, joined the son in Texas, and lived here the rest of his life. L. C. Cunningham lived in the town of Bastrop until 1859, when he moved to Alleyton, a place of considerable importance through the recent advent of the railroad to that point. There he was engaged in the commission business. Previously he had served as county judge of Bastrop county, and had prospered as a general merchant. When the war broke out it found him too old for active service, but he contributed as much to the cause of the south as many of her most valiant soldiers, giving generously of money, of goods from his store, and in many other ways rendering material assistance. When the railroad was extended to Columbus, he moved his establishment thither, after having been for seven years a resident in Alleyton. In 1867 he engaged in the general mercantile business at Columbus. Three years later he moved to Austin and spent three years in the lumber trade. Afterwards he was agent for the railroad at Wealder, until his death in 1896.

Ever a man of energy, the late L. C. Cunningham lived unselfishly and his whole life was one of good deeds. Soon after arriving in Texas he joined the Revolutionary army in the struggle for independence, and was with Houston at San Jacinto, as already mentioned. He was a sincere admirer of the great Sam

Houston, and was devoted to the political fortunes of that leader throughout his lifetime. Deeply interested in schools and churches, he did much for the advancement and cultivation of these institutions. It was largely through his means that the school at Bastrop was founded which proved the nucleus of what is today the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. He himself selected a number of teachers, and his home was always open to the preachers of all denominations. Before the war his household comprised many slaves, and he prospered in business throughout his career. Of splendid mental ability, he was a great reader, and was educated far above the average of his day. His wife, a devout woman, and a lovable character, was much interested in church affairs, and she died in 1895.

Miss Hattie Cunningham, in 1869, married Mr. I. W. Middlebrook, a native of Mississippi. For many years he was a lumber dealer in Columbus and elsewhere, and owned a large sawmill in east Texas. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted at the very beginning of the war in Company D, of Whitfield's Legion of Cavalry and was sent to the Army of the Tennessee. His military services included some of the bloodiest battles of the war, among others being Elkhorn, Corinth, Yuka, Hatchee Bridge, etc. He was twice captured, the first time at Carter's Creek, Tennessee, and later at Rodney. After the first capture he was exchanged at Petersburg, but the second time was held a prisoner at Fort Deleware for sixteen months until the close of the war. He went out with his regiment as orderly sergeant. In later years Mr. Middlebrook represented Colorado and Lavaca counties in the fifteenth session of the legislature and was sent from Colorado county to the twenty-first session of the legislature. During his legislative career he introduced a bill providing for mechanics' liens on improvements of homesteads, and was also instrumental in the passage of other good laws. Among other things to which he gave his active support was a measure for the prevention of slanderous matter being affixed to the outside of United States mail. He was in all respects a most generous and unselfish man, a thorough gentleman, and while his liberality kept him from amassing a large fortune, yet he was more than usually successful in material affairs. Refined, kindly and unassuming, his life was much larger than his business accomplishments. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Honor. Mr. I. W. Middlebrook died at Columbus in 1899.

Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Middlebrook all are living as follows: Earl, at Saron, Texas; Mrs. I. M. Lee, of Houston; R. M., whose home is in San Antonio; Ray, a daughter, who lives at home; and P. C., with a large lumber firm in San Antonio.

Mrs. Middlebrook is a woman of great versatility of accomplishments, and from her father inherits the broad mentality which made him more than ordinarily influential in the state. She is a graceful writer and an interesting conversationalist, and moves in a large circle of the best society of Colorado county. In her younger days she was one of the beautiful Texas girls, and this beauty has never entirely faded from her face and character. She is a fine type of the southern gentlewoman, and possesses a charm of manner which can only come from the springs of a large mind and heart. Mrs. Middlebrook is a charter member of the Shropshire-Upton Chapter, No. 361, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of which she is the present secretary. She has never missed a chapter meeting when at home since the chapter was organized.

In paying tribute to the life of I. W. Middlebrook, let it be said the sublime principles of the Golden Rule characterized his life and inspired in him ennobling sentiments. He perceived beauty in the tints of a flower, in the shading of foliage, in the swelling symphony of the sea, in the magical sweetness of a child's laughter, and to follow the antlered deer through forests' depths had, for him, a charm that other recreations failed to possess. He was, when occasion required, a friend to the friendless and while for himself he did not acquire great wealth, men who now rank high in financial circles express their gratitude for assistance rendered by I. W. Middlebrook when in youth they strove toward the places they now occupy. He never failed a friend nor shunned a foe.

J. F. Evans. One of the early cattlemen in the Texas Panhandle and for the past twenty-five years in business at Sherman, J. F. Evans was born May 1, 1849, at Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, the fourth in a family of seven children born to W. L. and Martha E. (Veal) Evans. His ancestry on the paternal side is Welsh and German on the mother's side. The widowed mother in 1860 moved from Tennessee to Jefferson, Texas, and the following year to Parker county, which was then on the west Texas frontier. The Veal family, of which she was a member, has long been prominent in Texas, and her brother Captain W. G. Veal had command of Company F in the 12th Texas Cavalry during the war between the states. J. F. Evans, was ten years old at the time of his father's death, had a limited early education, and when a boy spent two years as clerk in a general store. The Marvin College at Waxahachie, a Methodist institution, employed him for several months as financial agent, after which he found employment in another store at Weatherford, and finally engaged in business on his own account at Palo Pinto. For seven years Mr. Evans was on the road selling goods for a wholesale saddlery house at St. Louis.

His enterprise as a cattleman was undertaken in 1880 in Donley county, three hundred miles from any railroad. On the free range, and only a short time after the hostile Indians and the buffalo had disappeared from that section, Mr. Evans followed ranching successfully for eight years, and was a man of prominence in the live stock industry in the Panhandle. For three years he was president of the Panhandle Stock Association, and largely through his efforts perfected the organization for the protection of cattlemen from cattle thieves. Since 1889 Mr. Evans has been in the real estate and loan business at Sherman, and has handled large tracts in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. His offices are in the Houghton building, his business has been a prosperous one from its establishment. A loyal Democrat, Mr. Evans was chairman of the Grayson county campaign committee during the early '90s after the first nomination of James Hogg for governor, and held the same position in the bitter campaign between the Hogg and Clark factions several years later. In 1904 he was chairman of the Grayson county local option committee, when saloons were permanently voted out of the county. Mr. Evans has taken the Council degrees in Masonry, and his church home is the Methodist Episcopal South. In February, 1876, he married at Denton, Miss Lizzie Davis. Her father, Dr. Davis, was a prominent physician who was driven out of his home state of Louisiana during the Federal invasion and found refuge in Texas, where he died in 1863. The children of Mr. Evans are six in number, besides one now deceased; namely: Mrs. W. P. McLain, wife of a well known Fort Worth attorney; Mrs. James S. Kone, whose husband is a leading lawyer at Denison; Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, wife of the president of the Muskogee Produce Company in Oklahoma; Warner, associated with his father in the real estate and loan business at Sherman; W. L., a Fort Worth attorney; and J. F., Jr., now in Austin College at Sherman.

Fred W. Householder. A former city attorney and successful young lawyer of Wichita Falls, Mr. Householder is one of the State University Alumni who are conferring credit upon their alma mater. Mr. Householder is a graduate in both the literary and law

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departments, and was for three years a tutor in the department of history previous to taking up law practice.

Fred W. Householder was born in Jackson, Tennessee, April 7, 1884. His father was Sheridan B. Householder, a native of Ohio, who moved to Tennessee in 1882, and to Texas in 1886, locating at Sherman, where he was a merchant and farmer. In politics he is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church. He now has his home at Byers, Texas, and is postmaster there, which place was named for the family to which his wife belonged. She was Miss Joey M. Byers, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1893 at Charlie, Texas. She was the mother of four children.

Fred W. Householder was the third of these children, was educated in the public schools, and then entered the University of Texas at Austin, where he was graduated B. A. in 1906, and received the degrees of M. A. and LL. B. in 1909. After graduating he taught history at the University for three years, while carrying on his studies in the law department, and in 1909 began practice at Wichita Falls, where he has built up a successful clientage in general law. He is a member of the county bar association, of which he is serving as secretary and treasurer. He served one term as city attorney during 1910-11, and is an active worker in the Democratic party. Mr. Householder has membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and is class leader and steward in the Methodist church.

On June 8, 1906, at Austin, he married Miss Myrtle B. Smith, who was born in Texas, a daughter of Wade Smith. Their three children are Garrison Householder, born at Austin, September 6, 1908; Beverly, born at Wichita Falls, September 5, 1910, and Fred W. Jr., born February 1, 1913. Mr. Householder owns his home at the corner of Eighth and Fillmore Streets, and his offices are in the Kemp-Kell Building.

Victor Cruz. One of the most influential men in Texas, especially now that his country is torn in the throes of civil war, is Victor Cruz, of San Antonio, Texas, the publisher of the two oldest Spanish newspapers in southwest Texas. His papers have a large circulation among the Mexican and Spanish-speaking population of this section, and he is consequently in a very important position at present, a position which he is filling in a most admirable manner. He is one of the most brilliant men in the profession of journalism in Texas, and is a highly respected citizen of San Antonio.

The parents of Victor Cruz were A. Cruz Valdez and Viviana Cardena de Cruz, both natives of Mexico. His father is still living and makes his home in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now retired from active business. Victor Cruz was born in Monclova, in the state of Coahuila, Mexico, in 1869, but received a large share of his education from the public schools of San Antonio and from the Alamo Business College of the same city. It was in 1877 that his parents came to San Antonio, and he has lived in the city since that time. His brother, Pablo Cruz, became the owner of the Spanish newspaper, *El Regidor*, and for many years Victor Cruz was associated with his brother in the publication of this famous Spanish weekly. Upon the death of his brother he became the manager and editor of the paper, his brother's widow being the publisher and proprietor. Victor Cruz, himself is the sole proprietor of *El Correo Mexicano*, another weekly newspaper which is printed in the Spanish language. This paper was founded in 1890, and under the editorship of Mr. Cruz has become very popular among the Spanish-speaking people of this section. Both of these papers cover the field of journalism to which they are devoted with the utmost thoroughness and exert a great influence on the thought and actions of the people whose names make up their circulation list. The two newspapers are issued from the same office, which is equipped with the best of printing machinery and facilities for getting out an up-to-date, attractive sheet. These papers are printed on the only Spanish printing linotype machine in the city of San Antonio.

Victor Cruz is married to Miss Teresa G. de Cruz, who, like her husband, was born in Mexico.

Charles Cornelius Nash, deceased. Was a conspicuous factor in the business interests of Kaufman county, Texas, for a number of years and up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. He was a worthy representative of that numerous family which has rendered itself useful in the development of a modern commonwealth between the Sabine and the Trinity rivers and which was founded at San Augustine by two brothers, William and John D., or Jack Nash, who came hither as settlers from near Nashville, Tennessee. Their father, Dempsey Nash, was one of the pioneer settlers of that state from Norfolk, Virginia, where William was born. Jack was born in the new Tennessee home, and was the youngest of three children, Mrs. Lucretia Couch being the second child.

William Nash married Louisa Temple, and Charles Cornelius was the third child in their family of five sons and three daughters. He was born in Tennessee, in 1833, and grew up and received his education at San Augustine, Texas, to which place the family moved when he was two years of age. He had reached young manhood when the family home was changed to Kaufman county. It was in 1850 that, with a Mexican and a negro, he brought a drove of cattle to Kaufman county, and he remained here during the winter alone, being joined by the rest of the family the following year. He soon busied himself with stock grazing, merchandising and public affairs. At the outbreak of war between the states he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, but a few months later, on account of failing health, he was sent home and subsequently was made an enrolling officer of the Confederate government, which position he filled during the rest of the war. With the restoration of peaceful conditions, Mr. Nash became a merchant, and it was not long before he attained prominence and influence in business and political affairs. Indeed, he gained a popularity more universal than falls to the lot of the average citizen, and when he manifested a willingness to serve Kaufman county as its treasurer, the people gave him cheerful support and he rendered efficient service.

Charles Cornelius Nash was twice married. His first wife, Allie (Gardner) Nash, of Tennessee, died when young. She came to Texas before the war with her brother, A. G. Gardner, who was a gallant Confederate soldier for four years. She bore him two sons, Charles Richard and William A., men of business and civic prominence in Kaufman. His second wife, Josephine Henrietta (Michaux) Nash, was born in Gadsden county, Florida, in 1840, and it was on May 10, 1865, that she and Mr. Nash were married. She comes from a patriotic family of the American Revolution and of French Huguenot blood. Her father was Obediah Woodson Michaux. He was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, about 1786, where his father, Joseph Michaux, spent his life, as an extensive planter and with a small army of slaves. Joseph was descended from French ancestry who fled from the Catholic persecution of the early century to Holland, from whence representatives of the family crossed the Atlantic to the American Colonies and took up their residence in Virginia. Joseph Michaux was a Revolutionary soldier. He received a British bullet through his chest, which sent him back to his plantation and ended his soldier life. He married a Miss Woodson, and Obediah was the youngest of a large family of children. As a young man Obediah Michaux went to South Carolina and there married Miss Elizabeth Runnels Swann. He spent his life as a successful

slave-holding planter. His death occurred in 1852, near Quincy, Florida, to which place he had removed when well advanced in years. His children were: Thompson, who died in Florida; Judith Woodson, who became the wife of Judge Sweet and died in Georgia; Narcissa W., who married Macon Michaux and spent her last years in Texas; Epponina, wife of Wesley H. Kyle, died in Texas; John T. S., who passed away in Florida; Capt. William of the Confederate Army was a citizen of Kaufman county at the time of his death; Harriet S., wife of Abner Rogers, resides near Kirbyville, Texas, and Mrs. Cornelius Nash, of Kaufman, Texas.

Mrs. Cornelius Nash came to Texas with her brothers in 1854, and lived in Jasper county till 1861, when she came to Kaufman county, among others of the family, and met and married her husband. Their children are Mrs. H. C. Hicks of Kaufman; Woodson; Eppie; Allie, wife of Jed C. Adams, of Dallas, Texas; and Temple.

Woodson Nash, universally known as "Wood" was born in Kaufman, Texas, May 5, 1868. At the close of his high school work, he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course in Eastman's business college. He spent six years as clerk in the store of H. C. Hicks of Kaufman, after which he entered the banking business with the First National Bank of Kaufman, in which he officiated as cashier from September 12, 1892, to January 1, 1911, contributing much toward the phenomenal record which that institution made as a profit-earning concern. On severing his connection with the bank, Mr. Nash engaged actively in the real estate and loan business as a member of the firm of Shaw, Nash & Nash, which had been in existence several years. Here he dominates a field with wonderful opportunities for money making and has already proved that his efforts are effective for the welfare of his town as well as that of his own estate. He has large ranch interests throughout central Texas and carries on extensive stock and farming operations in Kaufman county. In connection with his brother, Temple Nash, he has developed new farms both on the virgin prairie and timber tracts, and built tenant houses of the best pattern, the expenditure along this line making the owners conspicuous among home-builders of the county. They cultivate two thousand acres, and thereby give homes to twenty-two families whose labor is their chief capital.

Mr. Nash helped to organize, and was made president of the Kaufman Improvement Co., an enterprise for the promotion of real estate improvement and urban development in Kaufman. His interests here naturally make him in favor of good roads, the movement for which he substantially encourages; and he takes a hopeful view of everything relating to the public weal. The only official service rendered by him was that of city treasurer. This office he filled for a period of fourteen years while in the bank. Fraternally he is identified with the B. P. O. E. and the K. of P., the latter of which he represented in the grand lodge of the state. He is a stockholder of the Southland Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, the Texas Life Insurance Company of Waco, the General Bonding Company of Dallas and the Continental Trust Company of Houston.

Mr. Nash's home in Kaufman, with its massive columns, broad corridors and lavish window effects, is a veritable mansion and is pointed out with pride by residents to visitors and sight-seers. His grounds are extensive and afford an attractive setting for his buildings, an important feature being his deer park.

June 25, 1900, at Galveston, Texas, Woodson Nash and Miss Cecile Noble were united in marriage, and they are the parents of four children: Woodson Michaux, Robert Irvine, Edward Cornelius and Caroline Cecile. Mr. and Mrs. Nash are members of Episcopal Church at Kaufman.

Mrs. Nash is a daughter of Hon. Samuel B. Noble, and granddaughter of Gov. Patrick Noble of South Carolina. Samuel B. Noble spent practically the whole of his active life in Galveston, Texas. He came to this state before the Civil war and served during that struggle as a Confederate soldier in Col. Terry's Rangers. He was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, in 1832; was a graduate of the State University of South Carolina, and throughout his life in Texas was engaged in the practice of law at Galveston. His father, Patrick Noble, who died while filling the office of Governor of South Carolina, in 1843, was previous to his incumbency of that office engaged in the practice of law in partnership with John C. Calhoun, and had served in both branches of the State Legislature, being speaker of the house and president of the senate. His death called forth a most complimentary proclamation from his successor, who asked, among other honors of the public, that the ceremony of public mourning be continued for a period of thirty days. Governor Noble was born in 1787 in Abbeville District, South Carolina, son of Protestant Irish parents, Patrick N. Noble and wife, who came to this country from County Donegal, Ireland. The expatriation of this worthy couple was amply rewarded by their son being honored with the governorship of the state, if no other advantage or honors had accrued to the family. Governor Noble married Elizabeth Bonneau Pickens, a grand-niece of Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Noble died in 1834. She was the mother of Ezekiel; Patrick, who died on Mexican soil while a soldier in the Mexican war; Edward, who was a major in the Confederate service; Alexander and Samuel Bonneau. Samuel Bonneau Noble married Emma Caroline Noble, a cousin, and a daughter of Samuel Noble. Mrs. Noble was born in 1848 and died in 1910.

William A. Nash, second son of Cornelius Nash, was born in Kaufman, Texas, December 25, 1862. He attended the public schools up to the time he was sixteen years of age, when, his father having died, the young man's time was given to looking after the care of stock interests; and from that time forward his education was obtained in the broad and practical school of experience. In 1880 he joined a surveying party which made a preliminary survey of the old Trunk Line railroad and stayed with the party from Kaufman to the intersection of the I. & G. N. railroad. Then he married and settled down on a farm, and for six years devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. At the end of that time he left the farm and became a clerk for W. E. Watkins, and later for Henry C. Hicks, his brother-in-law, in whose employ he remained three years. He next conducted a business of his own in Lawndale, Texas, now Maybank, for one year, and on January 1, 1895, became associated with Messrs. Erwin Spikes and others, and purchased the mercantile business of Taylor Brothers, and the firm name became Erwin, Spikes & Co. January 1, 1902, this business was incorporated as the Spikes-Nash Co., of which he is vice president and general manager. This is the principal department store in Kaufman. Mr. Nash is also interested in ranching in King county, Texas, as a partner of Messrs. Spikes & Pickard, who operate a stock ranch they purchased in 1909.

Politically, Mr. Nash is a Democrat. He bore his part in local party convention work in earlier days and contributed toward the expense as a loyal partisan, and was in attendance as an alternate at the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1904, when Mr. Parker won the nomination for the presidency. He has fraternal identity with the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which he is a substantial member.

December 9, 1884, William A. Nash and Miss Dee Ware were united in marriage, and they are the parents of six children: Neelie, Claude, Jo, Lela, Pliny and W. A. Jr. They reside in one of the splendid residences of Houston street, which Mr. Nash erected in 1903. Mrs. Nash's father is James Ware and her mother's

maiden name was Erwin. Their other children are John Ware, of Abilene, Texas, and Samuel, of Kaufman.

WILLIAM C. PAPENBERG. He whose name initiates this paragraph has been a resident of Colorado county since 1899, was for seven years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of the county, and he is now serving his third consecutive term in the office of district clerk of the county, a preferment which indicates the high estimate placed upon him in the community he has chosen as his home and to the interests of which he is in every way loyal, as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen of fine ability and sterling integrity of character.

Mr. Papenberg was born on a farm in Monroe county, Illinois, near the village of Ames, and the date of his nativity was January 21, 1870. He is a son of August and Frederica (Rosenburg) Papenberg, both of whom were of stanch German lineage, the father having been a native of Germany and the mother of St. Louis, Missouri. August Papenberg was a lad of six years at the time of his parents' immigration to America, and after landing in the city of Baltimore the family proceeded forthwith to St. Louis, Missouri, where the father of August Papenberg found employment at his trade, that of wagon maker. One year later he removed with his family to Monroe county, Illinois, and obtained a tract of land near Ames, where he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, during the residue of his life and where his wife also died. In that county August Papenberg was reared and educated and there his marriage was solemnized, the parents of his wife having likewise been early settlers in Monroe county. On the old homestead farm that had been developed by his father and of which he became the owner he continued to devote his attention to the great basic art of agriculture during his entire active career, and there both he and his wife were residing at the time when they were summoned to eternal rest, secure in the high regard of all who knew them. August Papenberg was a man of strong mentality, was deeply interested in good literature and in educational affairs, and he served twenty-one years as school trustee of his district, besides manifesting in other ways his distinctive interest in the general welfare of the community. Both he and his wife were zealous and consistent communicants of the Lutheran church. Of their twelve children two died in infancy and August also is deceased, and of those surviving all save the subject of this review maintain their home at Redbud, Randolph county, Illinois, their names being as here noted: Charles, Henry, Oscar, Fritz, Albert, Matilda, Bertha and Mayme.

William C. Papenberg was reared to maturity in his native county, where he early gained his quota of experience in connection with the work of the home farm and where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools in the village of Ames. Thereafter he was for a time a student in Concordia University, in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and he completed his academic studies in the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. Thus admirably equipped for the work of the pedagogic profession, he devoted nine years to effective teaching in the public schools of his native state and at the expiration of this service, in 1899, he came to Texas. He passed a brief interval in the city of Houston and then removed to Colorado county, where he found ready demand for his interposition as a teacher in the public schools and where he successfully devoted his attention to teaching for the ensuing seven years, two years of this period having been passed as a teacher in the village schools of Glidden. He then became a candidate for the office of tax assessor, but his defeat was compassed by normal political exigencies. In 1908 he was elected district clerk, and of this office he has since continued the able and popular incumbent, his elections for the second and third terms having been compassed without the appearance of any opposing candidate—a fact that shows that his administration has given unqualified satisfaction. He has reason to be proud of the fact that during the entire period of his regime in the office of district clerk no transcript made by him has been returned on account of error therein. He is one of the progressive and appreciative citizens of Colorado county, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances; is a painstaking and efficient public official, and his political allegiance is given to the Democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, and his wife is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Sons of Hermann, of which he is secretary, and the Woodmen of the World, of which he is banker, his home having been maintained in Columbus, the judicial center of the county, since he assumed his present position as a county official.

The year 1904 bore record of the marriage of Mr. Papenberg to Miss Emma Buescher, who was born and reared in Colorado county and whose father, Henry A. Buescher, a representative farmer of this county, was likewise born in Texas, where his parents settled in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Papenberg have a winsome little daughter, Gladys.

J. F. BAUMGARTEN. A progressive young business man who came to El Paso about four years ago, beginning his career here in a minor capacity, Mr. Baumgarten is now one of the proprietors of a large and flourishing local industry in this metropolis of western Texas.

J. F. Baumgarten was born on a farm near Bloomfield, Iowa, June 17, 1883, a son of F. W. and Carolina (Schlegel) Baumgarten. The father, a native of Germany, came to America as a young man, became a bookkeeper and in 1876 located in Bloomfield, Iowa, which is still his home, being now fifty-nine years of age. The mother was born in Menthousen, France, but they were married in this country. She, too, is living, aged sixty years.

J. F. Baumgarten, the eldest of their six children, left the farm when nineteen years of age to attend the high school for one year at Bloomfield, Iowa, after which he matriculated in the Southern Iowa Normal in the same city, and the two years there completed his school training for a time. During the following six months he taught in his home county and then for two years he worked in the county auditor's office under his father. This business experience was followed by an attendance of six months in the college at Quincy, Illinois, and then for a year he was in Colorado, making this western trip for the purpose of seeing something of his country. Returning again to his home he went from there to New Mexico, where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the Lester Curio Company of Mesilla Park, this being in November of 1908, and two years later, in 1910, he arrived in El Paso. Here he secured a place with the Union Iron & Brass Works, where he continued his services in a progressive capacity until November, 1911, when, with Mr. Wyler, he became proprietor and manager of this enterprise. Under the firm name of Baumgarten & Wyler they conduct a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of brass specialties and general repair and foundry work.

Mr. Baumgarten fraternally is affiliated with the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is independent in his political relations. With his family he worships at the Trinity Methodist church.

Mr. Baumgarten has the following brothers and sisters: Ray B., of Bloomfield, Iowa; William E., of the same city; Chloe M., Emma C. and Mrs. Serena E. Latham of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Baumgarten

of this review manifests a strong inclination for outdoor life and is especially fond of hunting and fishing.

Dario Sanchez. This ranchman and banker of Laredo is in the fifth generation from the Sanchez who left the little colony to the north side of the Rio Grande more than a century and a half ago and founded Laredo. In his own career he has well upheld the traditions and records of successful citizenship associated with preceding generations and the main point of family history and its relations to Laredo have a distinct place in this publication.

Concerning the founding of the city of Laredo and the prominent part taken by the Sanchez family, the following history was written by Alejandro Prieto, and the essential portions are quoted as an introduction to this article:

"In the latter part of the year 1754 a 'Hacendado' named Don Tomas Sanchez, from the Province of Coahuila, who had crossed the 'Rio Bravo' with his flocks and herds and established a rancheria to the north of the Hacienda de Nuestro Senora de Gudalupe de los Dolores, which hacienda was established in 1750 by Don Jose Vasquez de Borrego, presented himself to Don Jose de Escandon, Intendente and Teniente Captain General de Sierra Gorda, who was then in Revilla (now Guerrero), and proposed to found a new town where he had established himself on the left bank of the 'Rio Bravo' offering to pay the expense of bringing the necessary families for such purpose out of his own funds, providing that Escandon would cede them to the necessary lands. Escandon admitted the proposition of Sanchez, but as he had formerly intended to establish a town on the banks of the Nueces river, for which object he had sent some families from Nuevo Leon, but as such families had found conditions at the point selected by him unfavorable for the purpose desired by Escandon, they, after many hardships, had returned and went to found the town of Soto la Marina —he notwithstanding the bad results of his first attempt requested Sanchez to re-examine the Nueces country and select some point which he might consider convenient and proper for the establishment of a town. Sanchez left Ravilla for that purpose, but after examining the country returned and reported to Don Jose Vasquez Borrego that the lands in question were not suited for the desired settlement, and he would abandon his offer to establish a town unless he was permitted to remain and found the village at the point where he had established his ranch on the bank of the Rio Bravo. Escandon had returned to Santander, but left orders with Vasquez Borrego that in case Sanchez confirmed the bad reports which he had received formerly regarding the lands on the Nueces, he might establish the town at the point selected by him.

"By virtue of this authority Sanchez determined to conduct the families with which to found the town to his ranch, and on the 15th day of May, 1755, the town was founded and given the name Laredo. It was located on the left bank on the 'Rio Bravo' about ten leagues above the place where the hacienda of the Dolores had been established. The town of Laredo was established by eleven families and Don Tomas Sanchez was charged with the political and military administration and commissioned by Escandon as Captain.

"The town commons was composed of fifteen 'Sitios de ganado mayor,' for the common use of the inhabitants without any division at that time. At first the town was without a 'Sacerdote' and religious services, but in 1856 the people asked the Viceroy for funds from the Royal Treasury to pay the salary of a minister for the town. The lands assigned to the town not being adapted to agriculture were devoted to stock raising, for which purpose they were suited and offered the necessary pasturage and water.

"The statistics of the town as shown by the report of the Inspector of Nuevo Santander in 1757 give a population of eighty-five persons, who owned nine thousand head of sheep and goats and eleven hundred and thirty-three head of horses and cattle. The inhabitants found in the river many fish of various kinds and brought sale from Reynosa; they also, on a small scale, sold hides, skins and tallow to the town of Santander, Aguayo and Hoyos, from which places they bought clothing, etc. The country around Laredo did not furnish timber for building purposes, but other materials were plentiful.

"The 'Acta de la General Visita al Pueblo de San Agustin de Laredo' was had in the year 1757, which 'Acta' constituted the first charter of the town and apportionment of land to the inhabitants thereof. On June 9, 1757, notice was given to the inhabitants of Laredo citing them to appear on the following day for the purpose of commencing the surveys of the town and lands. On June 10, 1757, the people attended at the point designated and the surveys were commenced by first laying off the Plaza, from which point the surrounding blocks and streets were marked off. The town having been laid off, the commissioners proceeded up the river and surveyed the 'Prociones' in lots having one thousand varas front on the river with a depth of thirty thousand varas, some of these 'prociones' being given to citizens claiming them, the others remaining vacant. By virtue of his office of Captain Don Tomas Sanchez was given two 'porcinoes' instead of one as to the others."

It is an interesting fact that the greater part of two "porciones" thus granted to Captain Tomas Sanchez more than one hundred and fifty years ago, still remains in possession of his descendants. From Captain Tomas Sanchez the line of descent to the present generation comes through Eugenio Sanchez, Marcelino Sanchez and Nicolas Sanchez, the last being the father of Dario Sanchez.

Dario Sanchez, who was born in the city founded by his great great-grandfather in the year 1758, has spent all his life in this section and has long been a prominent figure in public affairs. His father was a merchant at Laredo for many years and under him the son learned the mercantile business, ranching and subsequently added banking. He was one of the organizers and is a director of the Laredo National Bank. His business interests are of a broad and important nature, including a large landed estate and many thousand dollars' worth of live stock. His fine ranch of fourteen thousand acres, thirty miles above Laredo in Webb county, is one of the most notable large properties in the Rio Grande Valley.

His activity in public affairs has been one of important service to the people of his section and he has filled many offices. Mr. Sanchez had been alderman, mayor, sheriff, collector, county commissioner and a delegate to numerous political conventions. All his life he has been a Democrat, and through the various offices has rendered both the party and the people of his locality long and efficient service.

Mr. Sanchez was married in Laredo to Miss Ofilia de la Garza, daughter of Cayetano de la Garza, and the Garza family has likewise for several generations been prominent in Laredo. Through another line Mrs. Sanchez is likewise a descendant from the Captain Tomas Sanchez. Dario Sanchez and wife are the parents of ten children, namely: Elvia A., Nicholas N., Ofilia B., Dario R., Ernestinia A., Robert R., Felipita M., Jose G., Marcelino D. and Irene E. The latter was born in Knoxville, Tenn., where Mr. Sanchez and all his family lived from 1905 to 1909. He went there to school his children and to the present time Irene does not speak a word of Spanish.

T. J. Roberts. The business which has grown to such proportions under the direction and management of T. J. Roberts was established in Sherman in 1897, and like most prosperous concerns has developed from small beginnings, and is now the largest electrical, automobile and general supply house in Sherman, with a patronage throughout Grayson county. The business headquarters are in a large building on South Travis street, with a floor space 150x150 feet, and the management requires the entire time and attention of Mr. Roberts.

Born in North Wales, January 21, 1874, T. J. Roberts was the son of Thomas Roberts, a Welsh farmer, who emigrated to Texas in 1884, settling on a farm near Sherman. That was his home until his death in 1889. The mother and ten of their thirteen children are still living.

Ten years of age at the time the family crossed the Atlantic and settled in Texas, T. J. Roberts finished his early education in the Grayson county schools, and trained for a business career in the Mayham College at Sherman. His business career covers about twenty years, beginning with the Sherman Cotton Oil Mill Company and later with the Roberts, Sanford & Taylor Company. During his three years with these concerns he became very proficient in mechanical repair work and came to know all about the mechanism of everything from a road wagon to an intricate mill machine. His experience and proficiency led him in May, 1897, to open a shop for general repair work in Sherman. Continuous enlargement in the scope of the enterprise has marked all the successive years of its growth and with the great expansion of the automobile industry his business has been extended to meet all the requirements for repairs and supplies in that line. A fully equipped machine shop makes it possible for him to perform the most delicate repairs and he also has the agency for the Cadillac, Ford and Hudson cars, all of them popular machines in this section of Texas. A very important part of the business is general electric contracting, and the staff of expert employees, numbering from twenty to twenty-five all the year round, offer the best facilities for first-class service in all these lines. Mr. Roberts has from the first been the mainspring of the enterprise and is now one of the successfully established business men of Grayson county.

While giving most of his time to business he has not neglected his civic duties, and in politics acts usually wth the Republican and Prohibition parties, though his independence often leads him to vote for the man without regard to the political label. A Mason, Mr. Roberts is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter and other fraternal associations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees. The old-school Presbyterian church counts him a member and he is active and interested in all lines of religious work.

In November, 1906, Mr. Roberts was married in Sherman to Miss Carrie Blanche McKinstrey, a daughter of J. C. McKinstrey, a Grayson county farmer. They have many friends in the social circles of Sherman and Mr. Roberts long since determined that Texas was quite good enough as a place in which to live and is one of the earnest and hard-working members of this prosperous community.

John H. Murphy. In the very prime of strong and useful manhood, Mr. Murphy may justly be designated as one of the empire builders of the great southwest, where his activities have been extended along divers lines and with prolific results. He is one of the leading representatives of the agricultural industry in El Paso county, where he resides upon his fine homestead ranch, about fourteen miles distant from El Paso, the county seat, in which city he maintains an office and to which he makes daily visits, for the purpose of supervising and directing his extensive capitalistic and industrial interests. He is one of those resourceful citizens who are doing much to foster the development and upbuilding of western Texas and he is also the founder of the town of Osaple, New Mexico, concerning which further mention will be made in this review. A man of distinct individuality, sterling character and high purpose, Mr. Murphy has naturally gained impregnable vantage ground in popular esteem, and his status as one of the representative citizens of El Paso county renders most consistent the specific recognition accorded to him in this history of the state of his adoption.

Mr. Murphy was born in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 6th of July, 1870, and is a son of John M. and Carolina (Patterson) Murphy, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the state of Michigan. John M. Murphy was an infant at the time of his parents' immigration from the Emerald Isle to America and the family home was established in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was reared to adult age and received the advantages of the common schools. He was but sixteen years of age at the inception of the Civil war in the United States, but his youthful spirit of adventure and his desire to tender his aid in defense of the Union led him to leave the parental home and make his way to Wisconsin, where he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, with which gallant command he proceeded to the front and with which he served as a valiant soldier of the Union until the close of the war. After the close of his military career Mr. Murphy settled in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, where he eventually became an influential citizen and extensive commission broker, especially in the buying and selling of mules and horses, which he shipped by the train load, his operations extending into Arkansas and Missouri. In 1867 he erected one of the finest residences in the city of Memphis and in the same he continued to maintain his home until 1875, the residence being still considered one of the most attractive in that city. In the year last mentioned Mr. Murphy removed with his family to Pueblo, after having disposed of his various interests in Memphis and Little Rock, and soon after locating in Colorado he was there appointed to a position on the federal bench. Of this position he continued the able and honored incumbent for several terms, and he was known as one of the representative men of Colorado. In the later years of his life he met with severe financial reverses, largely through aiding and reposing too great faith in supposed friends, and he continued to maintain his home at Pueblo until his death in 1881. He was a stanch Republican in his political allegiance and was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, of which his widow likewise has long been a devoted member; now venerable in years and loved by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Mrs. Murphy resides in the beautiful little resort city of Colorado Springs. Of the two children the subject of this review is the younger and Kittie is the wife of P. J. Diebold of Salt Lake City.

He whose name initiates this article was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Colorado, and thus he is essentially a westerner in spirit and in sentiment. He was but eleven years old at the time of the death of his honored father and had received the advantages of the public schools of Pueblo. At that early age he became largely dependent upon his own resources and, with deep filial solicitude, he began to aid in the support of his widowed mother, his later education, broad and liberal, having been acquired through self-discipline and through close and active association with men and affairs.

After the death of his father Mr. Murphy obtained employment in the circulation department of the Pueblo *Evening Press*, and through faithful and effective service

he won consecutive promotions until he became the incumbent of a position of distinctive executive importance. He continued to be identified with the *Evening Press* until 1890 and in the meanwhile had made judicious conservation of his earnings, with the result that in that year he found it possible to engage in an independent business enterprise. At Pueblo he established himself in the real estate and insurance business and he was making excellent progress in this field when the financial panic of 1893 brought disaster to him, with the result that he retired from business with his capital reduced to less than five hundred dollars, but with courage and ambition unscourged. With the limited resources at his command Mr. Murphy then turned his attention to the raising of live stock, in Pueblo county, and from a modest inception he built up a substantial and prosperous enterprise. He showed marked discrimination and good business judgment in bringing his stock up to high grade, through careful breeding of fine Hereford strains, and at the expiration of seven years he made a banner sale of his stock, for which he received a general price of thirty-one dollars a head, including calves from one day old up to the most matured stock. Through his operations in this line he came forth with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars—a just reward for his indefatigable and well directed endeavors as one of the world's productive workers.

In 1900 Mr. Murphy came to Texas and, after careful investigation, he established his home in El Paso county, where he became associated with Captain William B. McKinney in the purchase of the El Paso *Morning Times*, a paper whose fortunes had reached a rather low ebb. His thorough knowledge of the newspaper business enabled him to rejuvenate the paper and place its affairs upon a substantial basis, the while he brought the journalistic feature of the enterprise up to a high standard. He continued to give close attention to his business from November, 1900, to August of the following year, when he disposed of his interest to definite advantage, whereupon he turned again to the real estate business. He built up a large and prosperous business as a representative of this important line of enterprise, in which he continued until 1910. He gave special attention to dealing in city property in El Paso and through his successful operations, based upon fair and honorable policies, he did much to foster the upbuilding of the metropolis of western Texas. In the year last mentioned Mr. Murphy purchased a large tract of land in the fertile El Paso valley, and since that time he has maintained his residence on his well improved homestead ranch, fourteen miles from El Paso, to which city he makes daily trips, as previously noted. He is an exponent of most progressive ideas in all departments of his agricultural and stock growing operations.

The great ambition of Mr. Murphy is now directed in the development of the town of Osaple, New Mexico. There he secured a tract of land upon which he platted the town site and initiated the work of improvement. He has placed the land on the market in general divisions of five-acre tracts, to all of which is supplied abundant irrigation, and he has boundless faith in the development of the district as a center of profitable fruit growing. He has made definite restrictions in regard to the prohibition of liquor selling in the new town, the central district of which has been properly arranged for the accommodation of mercantile buildings, and the contract regulations of sales insure the upbuilding of a most beautiful and prosperous town. Since establishing his home in Texas Mr. Murphy has gained a fluent command of the Spanish language and no citizen of the state is more deeply appreciative of its resources and attractions or more fully interested in the history of its magnificent development and progress. He has achieved through his own ability and efforts a large and worthy success, is a man of high ideals and of impregnable integrity of purpose, and as a citizen he is essentially liberal, broad minded and progressive. In politics he accords a stanch support to the cause of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Southern Presbyterian church.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Edith V. Eldridge, who was at that time visiting friends at Pueblo, Colorado, her birthplace having been the picturesque little city of Whitney Point, Broome county, New York. She is a gracious and popular chatelaine of the attractive home in the El Paso valley and the same is made a center of generous hospitality. Of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy the firstborn, a son, died in infancy, and the one surviving is Earl W., who is associated with his father's business enterprises.

Henry W. Earthman, M. D. A physician and also a business man who has practiced medicine at Conroe and vicinity since 1896. Dr. Earthman settled in his present locality from Robertson county, having practiced at Bald Prairie for some years after finishing his medical training. Dr. Earthman is local surgeon for the International and Great Northern Railroad, has laid off the Earthman addition to Conroe and sold its lots, which are mostly improved with residences, and has interested himself in a business way and also as a public-spirited citizen in the improvement of conditions in his locality.

Dr. Earthman was born in Fayette county, Texas, November 29, 1870, a son of William B. Earthman, who spent about fifty years of his life in Fayette county as a farmer. He was born in that locality during the forties. It was Grandfather Henry Earthman who founded the family in Texas and who came out of Tennessee near Memphis and arrived in this state in 1839, settling in Fayette county. It should be remembered that his settlement was during the era when Texas was still a Republic so that this is one of the very old families of the state. Grandfather Earthman spent the rest of his life in Fayette county and died when past ninety years of age. He married Tabitha Trammel. Their children were: Fields, Henry, Isaac, William, John and Mary, who married Augustus Kennedy. All these spent their lives in Fayette county. When the family settled in that section of Texas the Indians were still numerous and the annals of the family record the sacrifice of one son to the deadly hostility of the redman on the occasion of one of their raids into the community.

William B. Earthman, father of Dr. Earthman, during the war, was a member of Captain McNally's scouts in Tom Green's Brigade, and first saw service out in New Mexico in General Sibley and later in the Louisiana campaign, and against the banks on the Red River. He continued fighting until the close of the war and was disbanded at La Grange. After the war all his active life was spent in farming and he was regarded as a successful business man and died leaving a good estate, principally in land. Late in life he joined the church, was a Democrat in politics, but never affiliated with fraternal orders. He married Miss Bertha Tharp. Her father, E. W. Tharp, came to Texas from Ohio before the war, served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army in the campaign east of the Mississippi River and after the break up of the Southern government he went with General Shelby's command as a refugee to old Mexico. Later he returned and settled in Montgomery county at Tharp Switch on the Santa Fe road, and for many years was a saw mill man. He was living there at the time of his death in 1884. Captain Tharp married Miss Snook and of their children Mrs. Earthman was the oldest and the other children were: Mrs. Belle Rabb of Austin and DeWitt C., who died at Teague. William B. Earthman and wife had the following children: Dr. Earthman, Mrs. May Clark, who died in

Caldwell, Texas; William B., Jr., of Conroe; DeWitt, who died in Conroe; Mrs. Carrie Summers of Yoakum, Texas; Wayne M. and Wendal F., twins, the former living at Conroe and the latter at Houston.

Dr. Earthman received his education in the common schools of Fayette county and also attended school at Austin. His first vocation was farming and he saved enough money as a bachelor farmer to enter Tulane University at New Orleans in 1889. After a course of lectures there he began the practice of medicine on Bald Prairie in Robertson county and practiced five years before returning to college to take his degree. In 1898 he graduated from the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and since then has been established and cared for a large practice at Conroe and vicinity. He is a progressive man in his profession and in 1909 took a postgraduate course in the New Orleans polyclinic. He has been secretary of the Montgomery Medical Society, is a member of the Texas State Medical Society and fraternally is a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine and the Galveston Consistory of Scottish Rite. The early members of his family were largely of the Presbyterian faith, but Dr. Earthman and family are Methodists.

On December 20, 1892, Dr. Earthman married Miss Lillie Burns, a daughter of Rev. J. L. Burns, whose family came from Alabama. Mrs. Earthman died in 1898 without children. On May 18, 1900, Dr. Earthman married Miss Ella McKibbin. Her father, Robert McKibbin, was a widely known business man of Conroe, a native of Walker county, Texas, and married Kate Ball, a sister of Hon. Tom Ball of Houston. The McKibbin children were Mrs. Earthman; Mrs. H. N. Anderson, wife of the city school superintendent of Conroe; Robert E., Jr., of Conroe; Nettie, who married A. M. Madeley of Kingsville, Texas. Dr. Earthman and wife have an adopted daughter, Mary Curtis. Mary Curtis has two brothers, Dion and Allen, and a sister, Sadie Lou, all of whom live at La Junta, Colorado.

R. Frank Leslie, M. D. With a wide and diversified experience as a physician and business man, Dr. Leslie has lived in Texas nearly all his life, and for a number of years has been in successful practice in Willis, Walker county.

Born October 24, 1864, Dr. Leslie is a son of Marcellus C. Leslie, who brought his family to Texas in 1866, settling first in Kaufman county. The grandfather was James M. Leslie, who married a Miss Collie. They came from Louisiana to Georgia, where he followed brick contracting and that was his vocation throughout his active career. He later followed his son to Texas and died at Willis in 1877 at the age of seventy-three. The children of James M. Leslie and wife were: Mrs. Dollie Bryant, who spent her life in Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Mollie Minchener of Troy, Alabama; Mrs. Emma Belliveau of Atlanta; Miss Fannie, who died in Griffin, Georgia; Mrs. Laura Gray, who died in Griffin, Georgia; Marcellus C., the oldest son; G. W., who died near Griffin, Georgia, soon after the war, and Frank, who died at the same place.

Marcellus C. Leslie after coming to Texas lived in Kaufman county for two years, then went to Galveston, where he remained until 1872 and after that had his home at Willis. He was a bricklayer and followed contracting until he came to Willis. After that he gave up his trade and farming was his most substantial enterprise. He also engaged in the newspaper business, founding the *Willis Observer* and later the *Willis Enterprise*. As a newspaper publisher he naturally had more or less active participation in politics and he was elected assessor of the county, an office which he filled with marked efficiency for a period of fourteen years. On resuming private life he built a gin in Willis and operated it about five years and following that gave most of his attention to pecan culture and led a somewhat retired private life. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army as lieutenant of a Louisiana company, from Claibourne Parish. He had come to Louisiana from Georgia and was married in Claibourne Parish to Miss Carrie Wilson, who died in 1889 in Willis. As a soldier Marcellus Leslie belonged to the Virginia army and fought in many of the severe campaigns in the central arena of the war, but all his service passed without wound or capture. Marcellus Leslie and wife had the following children: Mrs. J. C. Nevill of Linn county, Texas; Dr. R. Frank and Mrs. Z. M. McCaleb of Willis.

Dr. Leslie was reared at Willis from the time he was eight years of age, getting his education in the Willis high school and taking up the study of medicine under Dr. W. P. Powell of Willis. Later he entered the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville and was graduated M. D. in 1888. In Texas he opened his office in his old home town of Willis and since then has practiced in Conroe, in Scurry county, in west Texas and at Bronson. Since his return to Willis he has enjoyed a constantly growing practice and has also been in business as a druggist, having one of the best equipped stocks and stores in this part of Walker county. Dr. Leslie has membership in the County and State Medical Society. In politics he is a Democrat, following the same political faith as his father, and has affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Leslie was married in Willis April 5, 1888, to Miss Fannie Woodson, a daughter of Dr. M. A. Woodson. Dr. Woodson married Miss Iantha Lewis. The Woodsons came to Montgomery county, Texas, before the war. The following children were born to Dr. Leslie: Mary, wife of Marion L. Goff of Willis, and the mother of a son, Wayne Leslie Goff; Kenneth W. of Willis and Mildred L.

Captain Henry G. Haynes. Among the few remaining of the original settlers of the Mount Vernon district Captain Henry G. Haynes is one who has long been prominent and popular here, and his activities as one of the largest stockmen and planters of the community have been especially noteworthy. He came into this locality during the war of the Rebellion, but entered Texas for the first time in 1855. He was born in Henry county, Tennessee, on May 31, 1836, and spent his childhood and youth on a farm near Paris, in that state. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Dillihunty) Haynes, and concerning the parentage and ancestry of the Captain, further details are here presented.

The father of John Haynes and the grandfather of the subject was Thomas Haynes, a son of David Haynes, a native son of Ireland. Thomas Haynes made his final home in Henry county, Tennessee, where he passed away. He married a Miss Gilbert, who bore him five children: Henry, Samuel, Presley, now deceased, and a colonel of the Third Tennessee Regiment in the Mexican war; Susan, the wife of William Johnson, and now deceased, and John, the father of the subject. John Haynes married Elizabeth Dillihunty, a daughter of Squire William and Tabitha (Greer) Dillihunty, whose family comprised Green, John Lee, Oliver, Henry, Charlotte, the wife of Newton Dinwiddie; Elizabeth and Helen, who married William Dinwiddie. The children of John and Elizabeth Haynes were as follows: William Dinwiddie, a resident of Tennessee; Captain Henry G. of this review; John, who fell at the battle of Corinth, as a Confederate soldier; James C., who was killed as a soldier of the Confederacy also; Samuel, who died in Franklin county, Texas, where he had been engaged in farming; Oliver, who lives in Texas; Susan, the wife of William Johnson of Paris, Tennessee; Mary, who married Thomas Diggs and died in Tennessee, and

Tabitha, who became the wife of Dr. Matt Oliver and passed away in Tennessee.

In 1852 Henry G. Haynes accompanied certain of his neighbors and long acquaintances to California via the Isthmian route. He spent almost three years on the coast engaged in placer and flume mining in the vicinity of Sacramento, sometimes gathering as much as $250 in a single day and sometimes passing a full month without panning out a particle of dust. He returned to the states by the same route and after a visit in his home community he came out to Texas and settled for a time in Bell county. He reached here in 1855, traveled about over Central Texas, where some semblance of civilization had preceded him, and in 1857 came to Titus county and made a settlement that proved to be a permanent one.

When Captain Haynes first saw Texas very little of its grassy sward had been disturbed by the civilizing agency of the farmer and he entered into the growing and breeding of cattle and horses. A little farming was necessary to provide feed to tide some of the domestic animals over the short winters, but his chief vocation was raising stock. He continued uninterruptedly in possession of that peaceful pursuit until the events that precipitated the Civil war made demands upon him of a personal nature. Extremely southern in his instincts and training, he added his might to the call of the Confederate states in 1862, as a member of Company I, Ninth Texas Cavalry, Colonel Sul Ross in command, and subsequently a portion of General Sul Ross' Brigade. His command crossed the river and took part in the serious work of defending the Confederate strongholds in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. His service began with the battle of Pea Ridge and his second battle was Corinth, followed by Murfreesboro and the Atlanta Campaign from Dalton, Georgia, to the Fall of the Confederate citadel. His command then returned north to Franklin and Nashville, where two historic engagements were fought, and the strength of the Confederate army was sadly dissipated. He fought in a second engagement at Franklin, after which his regiment fell back into Mississippi and was detailed for service along the Mississippi river, fighting and skirmishing occupying their every waking moment. He reached Jaskson, Mississippi, where the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee caused the surrender of his command, and he rode back to Texas on the horse that had carried him through much of his service. He followed the Mississippi and the Arkansas rivers on his return home and reached his destination in May, 1865.

A new life centered in Texas following the war and a more serious attempt at farming came to be made. Captain Haynes sympathized deeply with this movement and began to invest in lands, then as cheap as the proverbial dirt, and it soon became apparent that a gradual effort at improvement was being made. The timber lands were deadened and the forest laid waste. Cabins and box houses began to spring up for the accommodation of any tenant who might be found. In 1885 Captain Haynes purchased the Eben McKnight farm, lying almost against the townsite on the east and one of the old settled tracts of the county. In this locality Captain Haynes owns two thousand acres and to this may be added a ranch of eleven hundred acres in the English community, a few miles distant from the county seat, thus forming a not too inadequate idea of how the Captain has spent his time during the past fifty years. He gives homes to some twenty-five tenants' families, comprising about one hundred people, who till one-half of his domain and harvest the crops, giving him an annual account of their stewardship. By the erection of houses and barns and by the destruction of nature's efforts to maintain a virgin surf, he has added tax values to his county and opened up the way for an estimate of his own value to the county.

With reference to his politics, Captain Haynes' views harmonize with Democratic doctrines and he keeps himself advised of the trend of events and of the doings of public men at home. His only official service was that of a deputy sheriff of Titus county soon after the war, and he is a man who has no fraternal or churchly affiliations, living entirely apart from those influences.

On February 20, 1855, Captain Haynes married in his old Tennessee home town Miss Parthena J. Petty, a daughter of David Petty, who died in Franklin county, Texas, in 1891. Mr. Petty married Miss Ruth Orrel, and their children were Mrs. Haynes and George and Jack Petty, both of whom are deceased. No issue have blessed the union of Captain and Mrs. Haynes. They reside in a beautiful home on College street in Mount Vernon.

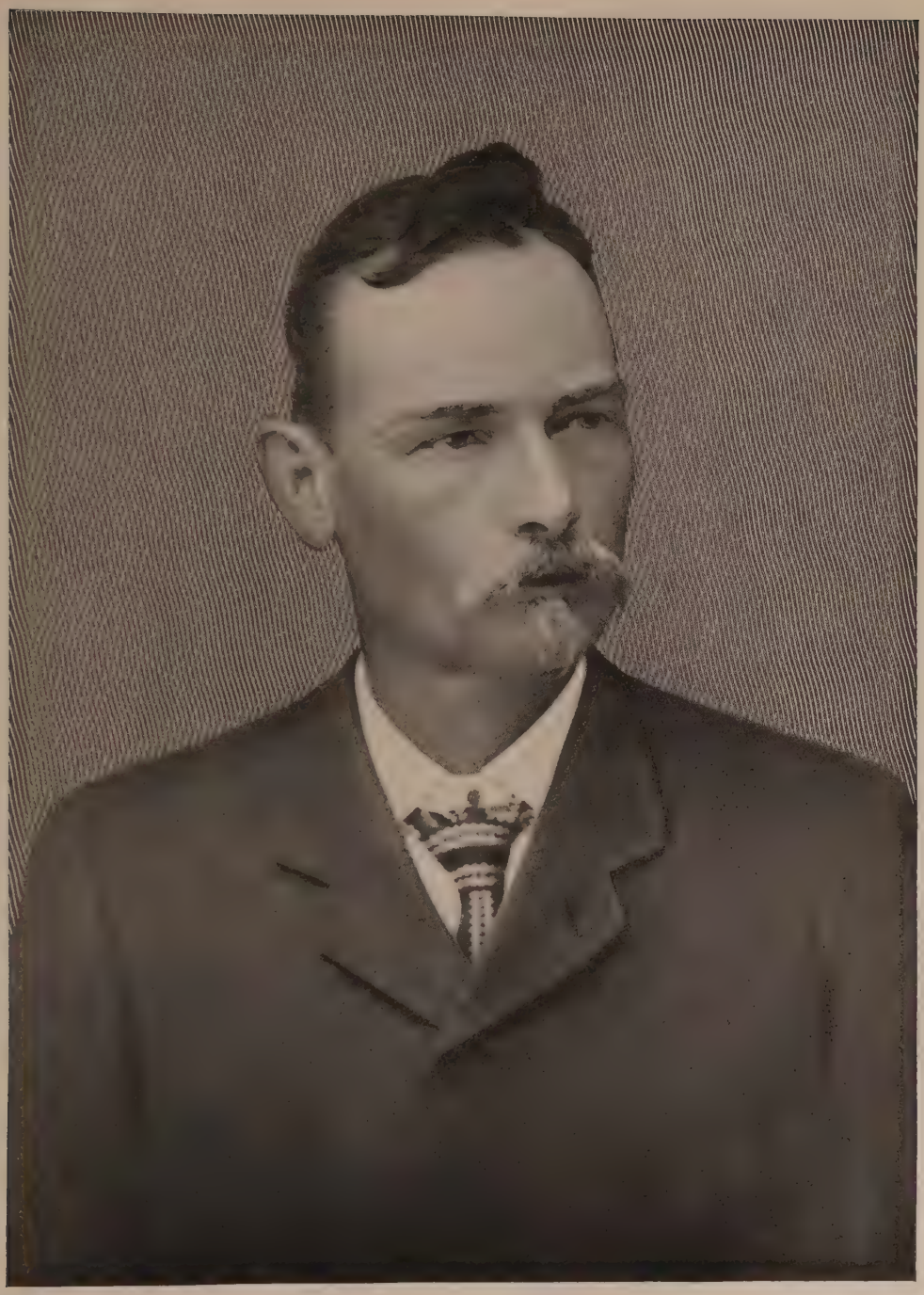
Otto Locke. One of the fine old families of the Prince-Solms Braunfels colony is that which is represented by Otto Locke, a native of the place and the proprietor of one of the thriving business interests of the city. Much of the history of the colony founded by Prince-Solms Braunfels in 1844 is given elsewhere in this work, so that further mention of that early settlement of this community need not be dwelt upon at this point. It will suffice to say that the parents of Otto Locke, who were Joseph and Marie (Claussen) Locke, added their presence to the established colony in 1853, and from then until now the name of Locke has been a strong factor in the history of the community.

Joseph Locke was born in Silesia, in what is now a part of the German Empire, and his wife was born in Schleswig-Holstein. She came to this country three years after Joseph Locke's arrival here, and they were married in 1856, soon after her coming, and here made their home during the remaining days of their lives. The father died in 1910, aged eighty-six, and the mother passed away in 1879.

Farming was the principal occupation of the family, and their son, Otto Locke, was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1886, when he was twenty-seven years old, he established the Comal Spring Nursery, and that enterprise has represented his chief occupation ever since. He began on a small scale, and it is recalled that in the first year of his business his total sales amounted to only twenty-four dollars. In comparison with these figures, it may be stated here that in the year 1913 his sales aggregated $14,000. The increase has been steady and consistent with good business judgment, and in 1914 they have received 1,850 orders by mail. It is a well-known fact that the enterprise has been built up on a basis of fair and honorable dealings, reliable goods and honest service. Mr. Locke's fame as an expert nurseryman and horticulturist has spread to many lands, and he has filled orders for his stock not only in Europe, but as far away as Palestine. He has for several years enjoyed an especially fine patronage in Mexico, and his Texas trade is ever on the increase. He has never employed agents, thus doing away with a great source of expense that must necessarily be added to the products he markets, and in this manner he has been able to place his goods at the lowest possible figure. He is known to be one of the largest producers of tomato seed in the country, the McKee and President Roosevelt being his exclusive brands, and the most popular and successful seed on the market.

Mr. Locke is a citizen of undeniably substantial resources, and is the owner of much valuable property in New Braunfels and in Comal county. On the land where is located the Comal Springs Nursery, adjoining the city of New Braunfels, he has fully seventy-five acres of rich soil under cultivation, forty acres being devoted exclusively to nursery stock.

In 1879 Mr. Locke was united in marriage in his native city to Miss Johanna Schulze. Six children have been born of their union: Emil, Herman, Clara (who died at age of three years), Walter, Mrs. Hulda Gold



Otto Locke

and Otto, Jr. The eldest, Emil, is one of the progressive and popular young men of this section of the state, and concerning him and his enterprises a sketch will be found on other pages of this work. Herman is associated with his father as manager of their enterprise. On September 15, 1913, they incorporated their business, with a capital stock of $10,000, and with the following officers: Otto Locke, president; Herman Locke, secretary and treasurer; and Herman Pfullmann, vice president and a horticulturist.

JUDGE JOHN EDMUND MATTINSON. It is commonly said in and about Mount Vernon that Judge John Edmund Mattinson, who was County Judge of Franklin county for one term, 1904-06, is an expert title examiner and possesses the distinction of knowing more about the records of Franklin county than any other citizen who might be mentioned. He has lived with the books and papers of the various offices whose records affect title to land and other realty, and has compiled from them two sets of abstracts and in consequence thereof, practically every tract, survey or lot of land in the county is as familiar to him as is the public highway.

John Edmund Mattinson was born at New Orleans on August 1, 1863, and is the son of James and Annie (Pillair) Mattinson. The father brought his family to Texas in 1873 and settled at old Tarrant, the old county seat of Hopkins county, where he died in 1879 at the early age of forty-seven years. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1832, and came to the United States alone when in his early manhood. He went first to Bloomington, Illinois, and thence to New Orleans, where he became a merchant, doing business with one Mr. Newhall, under the firm name of Newhall & Mattinson. His partner was a man of Massachusetts nativity, who had strayed south, and each found in the other many desirable qualities that tended to make their business relationship a pleasant and profitable one, indeed. With the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Mattinson entered the Confederate army and when the war subsided he found himself, in common with many another, in decidedly reduced circumstances. After struggling for a few years in a vain attempt to gain a new foothold, he decided to leave New Orleans, where he had enjoyed a most bountiful prosperity in former years and sought his fortune in a newer field. He came to Shreveport via the river and carted his goods across to his destination, near Sulphur Springs, and there he spent the closing years of his life. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Mattinson married prior to the Civil war, in the palmy days when he was carrying on a thriving business in the Crescent City. He married Annie Pillair in St. Louis. She was the daughter of a French family of that city, who came to the United States through Canada and established its home in St. Louis, along with other pioneer Frenchmen who gained prominence and distinction in that city. Mrs. Mattinson was born on the site of one of the Catholic churches of St. Louis in 1834 and she died in 1899. Only three of their five children reached years of maturity. They are as follows: James and Charles, who died at Mount Vernon, Texas, in the years 1899 and 1900, respectively; and John E., the subject of this review.

John Edmund Mattinson spent his boyhood days in the vicinity of Sulphur Bluff, in Hopkins county, Texas, and he got his education from the public schools of that community. His parents were people of education, and the atmosphere of his home was permeated with a wholesome spirit of good training and correct speech. He sought the school room as a means of providing his time with valuable employment, and gave nine years of his life to the work of teaching in Hopkins county, and after preparing himself for commercial life by a course in the commercial school at Sulphur Springs, he secured a position as book-keeper in Mount Vernon, and later engaged in the merchandise business here himself. In 1894 he moved to this point, and he continued in mercantile business until 1898, when he withdrew from that field of enterprise and went into the office of the tax assessor. He was elected to the office of assessor in 1899 and served two terms therein. His experience there served to interest him inordinately in abstract and title work, and soon after he retired from office he entered upon the compilation of a set of abstracts for his chosen work as an abstractor of title. The task of compiling a second set of books was rendered much easier by his familiarity with the records and besides the work of transcribing the records, he platted and mapped the county and re-checked every transfer. Every survey in Franklin county may be said to be at his tongue's end, and every questioned title or incomplete record forms a part of his general information about Franklin county and its titles. He is associated in this work with Miss Annie L. Leftwich, who is his close second in knowledge of the intricacies of the title business, and together they conduct the office of the Mattinson Abstract Company. Miss Leftwich is the daughter of the late Captain James Addison Leftwich, honorably mentioned elsewhere in this historical and biographical work.

Concerning the religious faith of Mr. Mattinson, it may be stated here that the home in which his mother was reared was originally one of the Roman Catholic persuasion. His mother had been reared in that faith, while his father was an Episcopalian but in later life circumstances and environment threw the mother into the society of Protestant people almost wholly, and she died as a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Mattinson himself adheres to the faith of the Methodist church. He is a Mason of long standing. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in point of service is the oldest presiding officer in Mount Vernon, and he is past Past Head Adviser of the Jurisdiction of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and a member of the Sovereign Camp of the Woodmen of the World at Rochester, New York, where he was acting chairman of the committee on restricted territory.

On September 30, 1888, Mr. Mattinson was married at Sulphur Bluff, Texas, to Miss Annie Stewart, a daughter of one of the oldest families of Titus county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mattinson have been born five children. May, the eldest, is the wife of B. C. Jones, district clerk of Franklin county, and the mother of two children,—Harold W. and B. C., Jr., Ray E. and Clyde A. Mattinson live at Mount Vernon, the latter a rising young stockman and trader here. Albert and Lea complete the family.

JAMES ADDISON LEFTWICH, late county treasurer of Franklin county, who died in Mount Vernon, on June 4, 1912, passed more than a half century of his life within the confines of Titus and Franklin counties, where he ever lived the life of an earnest, capable and effective citizen. He was an ante-bellum settler of Texas, and from the opening of the Civil war was identified with some outward phase of her military or civic affairs. No man excelled Captain Leftwich in the purity and integrity of his citizenship, and none of the common people drew to himself a more universal or more sincere friend ship than did he. Coming from the people of the more humble walks of life, he was trained with them, experienced the joys and sorrows of life with them, and remained with them until his last moments.

Captain Leftwich was born in Bedford county, Virginia, on June 1, 1833, and was a son of James and Mary (Brown) Leftwich. The father was a farmer who devoted a considerable portion of his life to tavern-keeping, later moved to Tennessee, and died at Mooresburg, that state. Five children were born to them. Susan, the eldest, married Dr. William McCorkle at Mooresburg, Tennessee; Henry C., of Briston, Tennessee; Mary, the wife of Thomas Rodgers, also of Mooresburg; Eliza H., the wife of P. S. Banks, of Franklin county,

Texas; William B. died near Mount Vernon, Texas, leaving a family; and Captain James A. Leftwich, of this review.

The schools of the community wherein he was reared gave to James Addison Leftwich such simple training as he received in young life, this minor education being sufficient to develop and stimulate a naturally vigorous intellect into channels of usefulness in various spheres. He reached Texas by boat from New Orleans just prior to the slavery-agitation which burst later into the flame of war. He had gained some experience as a flatboatman on the James river, and was then captain of his craft in the trading expedition that was being carried on. When he reached Texas he showed a somewhat unsettled frame of mind, evidenced by his roaming about on the frontier for a considerable time, but he ultimately returned to Sulphur Springs, which he called his headquarters while he was determining just what course he should pursue. He decided to cast in his fortunes with Titus county and came into the community about Mount Vernon. His quiet was soon disturbed by the outbreak of the Rebellion, and it was impossible for one of his temperament to remain inactive during a conflict waged to determine the supremacy of an idea sacred to his people. He came from a fighting family, his father having fought valiantly in the Mexican war, and he could do no less than his honored father had done in a cause that concerned him vastly less than did this more recent trouble.

Captain Leftwich himself equipped a company, the personnel of which was made up largely of the young men of Titus county, and he was given a Captain's commission and placed in command of his company. His regiment was in the command of Col. Sam Bell Maxey, and it is needless to say, it gave a worthy account of itself at the front. He served on detail on the frontier of Texas for a time and also saw the Federals at close range along the Mississippi at various intervals. He resigned from the service before the war ended on account of bad health and final death of his wife, and then rejoined the army and was placed on the frontier, but not with his former regiment or company. After the war he resumed civil life as a contractor and builder in Titus county.

His connection with the age of pioneer improvement of Titus and Franklin counties gave him a wide acquaintance, necessarily, and when Franklin county was in its early days as a county, he became its second sheriff. Upon retiring from office he resumed his old time trade and spent the remaining years of his vigor in that business. He never lost his hold upon the people and was as popular in private life as he was in his public capacity. In 1902 he was elected county treasurer of Franklin county, and was retained in that position as long as he lived, or for something like ten years.

Captain Leftwich was undeniably a man of extraordinary traits and personal attainments. He was a close observer through life, and his graphic narration of events coming under his observation and experience never failed to elicit the most profound interest. His political views were always in harmony with those of his people, but he was a man who was especially charitable toward his political adversaries. He fought no battles after the war ended and bore no grudge against the soldier who opposed him on the field of battle. He was affiliated with the veterans of the south, and held among his warm friends many whose sympathies and support were given toward the subjugation of his comrades in arms in the days of the long civil strife. He was a Mason, of the junior degrees, and an Odd Fellow, while he long bore membership in the Christian church and served it well as one of its Elders.

Captain Leftwich was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Rutherford, a daughter of Dr. G. L. Rutherford, of Tennessee. Mrs. Leftwich died during the war, without issue, and in later years the Captain married Miss Laura Rutherford, a half sister of the first wife. She died in 1895, leaving him five children. Minnie, the eldest, is the wife of E. E. Drummond, of Mount Vernon, Texas; William M., is a resident of this community; James R. is living in Schackelford county, Texas; H. Rice and Annie L. are living at Mount Vernon. The latter, it may be mentioned, came within 26 votes of succeeding her father in the office of Treasurer of Franklin county, and is now a partner in the Mattinson Abstract Company, of Mount Vernon, in which business she has gained a wide familiarity and is reckoned among the most efficient abstractors known in the county.

Robert H. Crabb, M. D. A leader in the profession of medicine at Leonard, where he is also prominent in business and civic affairs, Dr. Crabb finished his medical education about twenty years ago, and has since found a large scope of service and activity.

He came to Texas with his parents in 1878 from Leake county, Mississippi, where he was born February 13, 1860. He was reared in the country and attained his elementary education from rural schools, finishing in the schools of Celeste and Wolf City, Texas. For two years he was engaged in teaching a district school, and then entered upon the studies for his professional career in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. He first began practice in 1890 after securing a license at Bailey. In 1891 he returned to finish his education and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville in March, 1892. He then located at Leonard, and has since acquired a large clientage in this section. In 1903 he attended the Chicago Polyclinic, and has always been as progressive in his profession as in his citizenship. He is a member of the Fannin county, the North Texas and the State Medical Societies.

Dr. Crabb is a merchant and banker as well as a physician and has spent many years in the drug business at Leonard, being now a member of the firm of Crabb & Meador. He is vice president of the Continental State Bank, and has served in the city council and the school board. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and for a long time was steward in the Methodist church. He took his politics probably from his father, and has long been active in Republican circles. He served six years as county chairman, and fourteen years as chairman of the congressional district committee, and has been a familiar figure in Republican state conventions during many campaigns. He served as an alternate in the Republican National Convention of 1904, as a delegate assisted to nominate Mr. Taft for president in 1908 and was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1912, where he was a partisan of Mr. Roosevelt, and subsequently through his support to the Progressive National ticket. Some years ago he was the Republican nominee for congress.

Dr. Crabb is a grandson of Rev. James Crabb, who was born in Tennessee, and gave his active career to the ministry of the Methodist church. Rev. Crabb had two sons, Benjamin Payne and Carr Crabb, the latter dying in Tennessee. Benjamin Payne Crabb, the father of the doctor, brought his family to Texas in 1878. He was born in Sardis, Tennessee, February 27, 1830. He was given a liberal education and that equipment with his high character and noble purposes marked out for him a career of high and worthy accomplishments. He went with his parents to Mississippi in 1851, was married at Carthage, Mississippi, and in 1861 left his store in that town to enter the service of the Confederacy. He was taken a prisoner and confined in the military prison at Rock Island, Illinois, for eight months. At the end of that time he took the oath of allegiance, was released and entered the United States service, remaining until the close of the war. After the war he was appointed United States marshal for his district in Mississippi, and subsequently served as postmaster of Oak Ridge. From the time he took the oath of allegiance until his death on December 18, 1906, he voted and supported the Re-

publican party. On coming to Texas, Benjamin P. Crabb began a career as farmer, and continued in these peaceful pursuits throughout the rest of his life. He married Elizabeth Presley, whose father had come to Mississippi from South Carolina. Mrs. Crabb, who was born in 1833, now resides at Farmersville, Texas. Her children are mentioned as follows: James M., a farmer in Hunt county, Texas; Henry C., of Leonard; Fannie, deceased, who was the wife of J. R. Say; Robert H.; Miranda, wife of C. A. McGuire of Celeste, Texas; Thomas E.; and Schuyler C., of Leonard, and Tennessee, who is the wife of W. L. Ramsey of Farmersville.

Dr. Crabb was first married in 1878 to Miss Etta Boutwell, who died in 1893, the mother of Bessie, now the wife of Ed Winton, cashier of the Continental State Bank of Leonard, and who is the mother of Mary Blanch and other children; Roberta, who married O. S. Meador, a junior member of the firm of Crabb & Meador, and they have one son Al Crabb Meador; William P., who is connected with the drug store of Crabb & Meador and who married Miss Dell Rigney, and has one son, James Payne. After the death of his first wife Dr. Crabb married Miss Cordie Robinett, who died in 1908, leaving two children, Hal H., and McKinley. In 1910 Dr. Crabb married Mrs. Kate R. Shiels, a daughter of George W. Ruff of New Boston, Texas. Mrs. Crabb's two children are Thomas D. and George Shiels.

David Gilbert Sudderth, whose home is adjacent to the Leonard townsite, on the main line of the "Katy" Railroad, is a son of the late Abraham Sudderth, who spent the last half of his forceful life in the community of Leonard and whose advent to Texas founded one of the most numerous families of Fannin county. He brought his orphan children hither in the fall of 1853 from Guinnett county, Georgia, where he was born April 29, 1824. His father was William Sudderth, born in North Carolina, June 5, 1787, who went to Georgia as a young man and was married there in 1809 to Elizabeth Tucker, who was born December 9, 1790. The wedding suit of Elizabeth's father is an heirloom of Mrs. Julia Sudderth, of near Leonard, Texas, whose husband was a son of George Sudderth, the oldest brother of Elizabeth Tucker. The suit is of Colonial pattern, two pieces, with knickerbocker trousers and spike-tailed, double-breasted frock coat. The issue of William and Elizabeth Sudderth were Margaret, born November 28, 1810, married James Wheeler in Georgia; Jane, born May 13, 1813; George, born October 20, 1817, who spent his life in Georgia; Allen, born November 17, 1819, who died in Brown county, Texas; William, born April 3, 1822, who died in Alabama; Abraham, the father of David Gilbert Sudderth; Henry, born May 18, 1827, who died in early life in Georgia; Emanuel, born March 1, 1832, who is a resident of Guinnett county, Georgia; Joseph, born January 3, 1836, who also lives in that county; and John, who died at Little Rock, Arkansas, as a Confederate soldier. The father of these children passed away March 23, 1881.

Abraham Sudderth grew up during an age which was not noted for its liberality in regard to the education of the country youth and he entered upon his career as a farmer with only the ordinary essentials of an education. He was a plain, sturdy man of the old school and held fast to the old manners and customs in the face of the new ideas of a progressive and ever-changing age. He sought a new home in Texas because there were homes almost for the asking anywhere within its vast domain. He left the old Georgia home with an ox-cart and a single wagon drawn by a mule, and his family was one of several forming the caravan headed for the Lone Star state. There were several families of Harris's, his relations, whose descendants are numerous in Wood county, where the pioneers settled, and besides these families there were young men—Henry Wheeler, Jesse Taylor and Wilkie Armstrong. The journey, which required sixty-five days, was made by way of Memphis, but before the party reached that place cholera invaded the band of emigrants in the Mississippi Swamp and took Mrs. Sudderth away and she was buried in a country cemetery near by.

Mr. Sudderth, Sr., settled near Quitman, Wood county, Texas, and there carried on farming until January, 1871, when he brought his two families on west to Fannin county and located two miles west of where Bailey is now situated. He paid $7.50 an acre for his land, which was as wild as Nature, and upon that he made his final home. He was a man of small means, but expanded his estates as his success as a grain and stock farmer warranted. He acquired title to an estate of 1500 acres before he laid aside active affairs, and gave aid to no enterprizes not under his own control. His farm and pastures grazed almost every domestic animal and his idea of domestic economy was to buy nothing for home use that he could grow. When the struggle between the North and the South came to a head, Abraham Sudderth enlisted for service as a Confederate soldier, and spent about a year guarding Federal prisoners at Tyler. He subsequently served in the field in the Trans-Mississippi Department, in Col. Cooper's regiment and Gen. Stamwaity's command. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious belief was a strong Missionary Baptist.

Abraham Sudderth's first wife was Tempie Harris, whose three brothers, David, James and Giles, were of the party of emigrants who settled in Wood county, Texas. The children of this union were: Sarah, who died as the wife of Charles Dement; Clara, who married (first) J. G. London, and is now the wife of Alonzo Tefteller, of Bailey, Texas; David Gilbert, of this review; and W. M., who is a farmer of Fannin county, married (first) Lillie Linton and (second) Kate Eckerd. Abraham Sudderth's second wife, whom he married in Wood county, was Nancy Brown, whose children were: Charlotte, wife of James Shiels, a leading merchant of Leonard; John H., of Stevens county, Texas; and Joseph T., who married Sarah McMahan, and died in Fannin county. Mr. Sudderth, Sr., died in February, 1907.

David Gilbert Sudderth grew up during the period of reconstruction, when his father was poor, schools were few and advantages scarce. His best teacher was experience, and reading and observation have done the rest. His boyhood home was a split-log cabin, but it was as good as their neighbors', and its clap-board roof covered hearts that have raised up mansions upon Texas soil since. Mr. Sudderth left the parental hearthstone at twenty-four, when he married and set up his own humble home. His first abiding place was a cabin on the family estate and his castle comprised a hewed log house with a side room, and his furniture was a feather bed with a stead, a trunk for a table and improvised chairs, the last-named being subsequently succeeded by rawhide chairs. The first table worthy of the name was made of pine, with turned walnut legs, and the fire-place was also the cook stove for a few years.

After four years as a renter, Mr. Sudderth bought sixty acres of land and began his upward climb. His meat grew and fattened in his own pens; his stock for farm use was of his own raising, and the family lived off of their farm. Today that humble couple owns 1000 acres of black land in the Fannin and Hunt counties, Texas, and 400 acres in Cleveland and Pottawatomie counties, Oklahoma, where some of their sons are farming and establishing a third generation of the family name. Mr. Sudderth is one of the directors of the Continental State Bank of Leonard.

In his political relations, Mr. Sudderth is a Democrat, with protection tendencies. He voted for Woodrow Wilson to aid democratic success, but deprecates what he believes to be the radical and destructive tendencies of the party leaders in readjusting tariff duties. He is a member of no church, but has lived with a Baptist woman more than forty years. He is a Knights Templar Mason and junior deacon of the Leonard Lodge. Mr. Sudderth is a man of medium height and build, while his father

was tall and slender. In 1904 he wounded his right hand on a Bailing wire, which set up septicemia, and made it necessary to amputate his arm to save his life.

On July 25, 1872, Mr. Sudderth was married to Miss Martha Hancock, a daughter of Wm. Hancock, who came to Texas from Missouri, and whose wife was Sarrah Hunter Elen. They had six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Sudderth there have come thirteen children, one died in infancy, the twelve children living are: William A., a druggist and cotton buyer of Leonard, married Maud Aldridge, and has Geneva, Kathleen, Bernice, Grace, Pearl and Orville; Tempie, wife of Harry T. Smith, of Petrolia, Texas, is the mother of Mattie, Merle, Bernice and Franklin Dorris; Abraham A., of Lexington, Oklahoma, a farmer, married Pearl Allen, and has two children, Winnie and Allen; Gilbert is a furniture dealer of Leonard and is unmarried; James, a farmer in Oklahoma, married Maggie Conley, and has Marcie, David, Earl, Caroline and Tempie; Asbury, a farmer at Bailey, Texas, married Neta Sudderth, and has Eva, Ray, Lois; and Grace Virgil, of Lexington, Oklahoma, married Alma White, and has Neal and Carl; John Wesley, a farmer at Leonard, married Alice Johnson, and has four children, Louie, Mattie Lou, Ruby Lee and David A. Roy, of Oklahoma, married Julia Conley, and has one child, Frances; Nugent, a farmer at Leonard, married Jessie Akin, and has two children, Bernice and Doll; Jesse married Viola Browning and lives at Bailey, Texas, and Elmer, the youngest child, still remains under the parental roof.

The Sudderth home is adjacent to the Leonard townsite, where a splendid two-story farm house with its white exterior stands against the horizon and silently, but eloquently, gives evidence of its owner's substantial situation. Railroad Lake lies in front of this handsome home, and the main line of the famed "Katy" passes by the house.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN WALL. A man who is self-reliant, positive, optimistic, and who undertakes his work with the assurance of success magnetizes conditions. He draws to himself the literal fulfillment of the promise, "For unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance." The statute follows the model. The model is the inward vision. The men who have done the great things in the world have been profound believers in themselves, have believed that their destinies were intrinsic, and in the Lone Star state an honored citizen who has thus placed a true estimate upon himself and his relations with others is Judge Wall,—one of the vigorous, affirmative men who have marked the passing years with reasonable and worthy achievement, and whose mighty faith has made him a power for good in all of the relations of life. As a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the greatest civil war in the annals of time; as a legist and jurist of high talent and distinctive achievement; as a citizen of exalted ideals, broad and well fortified views and utmost loyalty; and as one of the world's constructive workers, Judge Wall has shown himself strong, resourceful and self-reliant. He has been a resident of Texas from his young manhood to the present day,—a period of more than half a century,—has honored this commonwealth by his character and services, and, now nearing the age of four-score years, he retains the mental and physical vigor of one many years his junior, and remains one of the virile and honored figures in the state that has long represented his home and to the civic and material development and upbuilding of which he has contributed in a definite measure.

A scion of a patrician and scholarly family, whose name has been one of prominence in the history of the nation since the Colonial era, Judge Wall has upheld most fully the high prestige of the patronym and has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men, the while he has attained to large success and advancement in connection with the temporal affairs of life. This publication exercises one of its most important functions when it accords specific recognition to a citizen whose fine personality and worthy accomplishment have counted as greatly for good as have those of Judge Wall, and the editors and publishers of this work find special satisfaction in offering a brief review of his career, which offers both lesson and incentive.

William Benjamin Wall was born in Amite county, Mississippi, on the 3d of August, 1837, and is a son of Rev. William B. and Sarah (Holden) Wall, the former of whom was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, in the year 1807, and the latter of whom was born in Amite county, Mississippi, in 1811, a representative of one of the distinguished pioneer families of that commonwealth. Rev. William B. Wall was a man of high intellectual attainments and was one of the leading members of the clergy of the Baptist church in the south. With all of consecrated zeal and devotion he labored in the work of the ministry, in Mississippi and Louisiana, for a period of twenty years, and he also owned and operated a plantation in Amite county, Mississippi. He passed away in 1856, aged forty-nine years, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in December, 1841, aged thirty years.

Elijah Wall, great-grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was born and reared in Wales and was a scion of one of the old and influential families of that part of the great British empire. With his family he emigrated to America and established his home in Richmond county, North Carolina, where he became seized of a large and landed estate and where he was living at the inception of the war of the Revolution. He warmly espoused the patriot cause and as a soldier in the Continental forces of the colonies he participated and lost his life in the early and memorable battle of Cowpens. His home was burned by the British troops, who also laid waste his plantation. Three of his sons likewise were valiant soldiers of the Continental line in the war of the Revolution,—Elijah, Elisha and Howell. Howell Wall, grandfather of Judge Wall, served throughout the entire period of the great conflict for national independence, and only his sturdy physique and insistent loyalty enabled him thus to endure the untold privations, hardships and perils of warfare in a virtual wilderness. At the age of twenty-six years he wedded Miss Rebecca Vernon, whose father, Daniel Vernon, likewise had sacrificed his life in the battle of Cowpens and who had been a member of General Marion's famous cavalry command. When a girl of thirteen years Mrs. Rebecca (Vernon) Wall witnessed the burning of the family homestead by the devastating British troops under General Tarleton. Her mother, Mrs. Ann (Chester) Vernon, was a descendant of a family of French Huguenots who fled their native land to escape the persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and who finally found refuge in the American colonies. Howell Wall was one of the honored and zealous pioneer clergymen of the Baptist church in Mississippi, was specially influential in religious work and many of the leading Baptist churches now extant in southern Mississippi and northeastern Louisiana were founded by him.

In the distaff line the great-grandfather of Judge Wall was of Spanish descent and was a member of the historic Boston Tea Party. He promptly joined the Revolutionary forces and was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. His sons Hugh and Thomas served in the American army in the war of the Revolution and were with Captain Hull when that gallant commander effected the capture of the British man-of-war "Gourerea," Hugh, the elder of the two sons, having been killed in that engagement. Thomas Holden, the younger of the two, when about twenty years of age, removed from Boston to Mississippi Territory, and settled in what is now

Pearl River county, where he wedded Miss Elizabeth Flanagan, with whom he later established a home in Amite county, that state, where was born their daughter Sarah, mother of him whose name introduces this article and whose ancestral history is one in which he may well take pride.

Reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old homestead plantation and in an environment of distinctive culture and refinement, Judge William B. Wall waxed strong in mental and physical powers, gained full appreciation of the precepts and example of his honored father and mother and found his ambition quickened by high purpose. He was afforded the best of educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and continued to apply himself diligently along this line until he had attained to the age of twenty years, but the Judge has never ceased in educating himself by reading and experience. Equipped with a fair education, self-reliance and well ordered ambition, the young man made a decisive move shortly after reaching his legal majority, as the year 1859 marked the severing of the gracious home ties and his migration to the state of Texas, which was then considered on the very frontier of civilization. He established his home in Houston county, which has been his place of residence during the long intervening period of more than half a century, and here he found at once a requisition for his services in the pedagogic profession. He was a successful and popular teacher in the pioneer schools for a period of one year and in the meanwhile continued his study of law, which he had initiated in his native state. Only a brief period elapsed ere the young disciple of Kent and Blackstone found himself diverted from the even tenor of his way by the call of higher duty, for upon the inception of the war between the states he promptly subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy.

In July, 1861, Judge Wall numbered himself among the valiant volunteers who enlisted in the company known as the Crockett Southrons, which was recruited at Crockett, the judicial center of Houston county. He accompanied his command to Virginia, where it became an integral part of General Louis T. Wigfall's battalion of infantry, this command soon afterward being increased to a full regiment, known as the First Texas Infantry, and attached to Hood's famous Texas Brigade. Enlisting as a private, Judge Wall was soon made second lieutenant of his company. He participated in the battles of Seven Pines and Eltham's Landing, and in the Seven Days' battle before the city of Richmond, whose seven hills looked down upon a stage where grim-visaged war held bloody sway. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, in June, 1862, he was tice wounded, being shot through the right arm and also in the right hand, the latter injury rendering necessary the amputation of his thumb at its base. This operation so affected the muscles of the hand and arm that the limb has since continued practically disabled, besides being a source of no little physical suffering at intervals. For gallant and meritorious conduct in battle Judge Wall was promoted to the rank of captain, in July, 1863, and was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department. His physical injuries rendered him ineligible for further field service, and under these conditions he was made quartermaster for the First Congressional District of Texas, and he continued in service as commander of the Confederate post at Crockett until the close of the war. He entered the Confederate service in response to the first call for volunteers, and three other brothers entered the service from Louisiana, as members of the Point Coupee battalion of light infantry. The eldest brother, Charles J. P., was mortally wounded at the battle of Belmont, Missouri. John Quitman Wall was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and was serving as such in the defense of Fort Pemberton at the time when he was painfully wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine, which had been fired by a shot from the enemy. By reason of his bravery at this time he was highly complimented by his commander and was advanced to the post of captain of artillery.

After the close of the war Judge Wall re-established his home at Crockett and turned his attention to the winning of the victories of peace. In 1878 he was elected to the bench of the county court, and through successive re-elections he continued the incumbent of this judicial office for eight years, his retirement therefrom occurring in November, 1886. His broad mental ken, excellent knowledge of the law and clear comprehension of the principles of equity and justice made him an ideal jurist, and in his long service on the bench, marked by many important decisions, few of his official rulings met with reversal by courts of higher jurisdiction. After his retirement from the bench Judge Wall continued in the active general practice of law for several years, and since that time he has given the major part of his time and attention to the supervision of his real estate interests.

Essentially and unselfishly loyal to the state of his adoption and interested in every movement that has made for social and material advancement, Judge Wall has done much to further civic and industrial progress in his home city and county, the magnificent development of which has been compassed within the period of his residence here. In the trying period following the close of the Civil war he was specially zealous and determined in his efforts to advance the cause of education in his county and the state at large. He was an uncompromising advocate of the free-school system and in behalf of the cause he made forceful and effective public addresses throughout Houston county and elsewhere in the state, the while, in season and out, he never lost an opportunity to impress upon his fellow citizens the paramount importance of providing proper educational facilities and placing them within reach of the youth in all parts of the state.

In 1896 Judge Wall represented Houston county in the Twenty-seventh general assembly of the state legislature, and one of the most noble and consistent of his many admirable services in this connection was the drafting and ably championing an amendment to the state constitution to the effect of granting pensions to disabled soldiers and sailors who had served in the cause of the Confederacy in the Civil war and also the extending of pensions to the veterans' widows who had not contracted second marriages. He was also the framer of the plank in the Democratic platform of Texas, at the time of the great Hogg-Clark controversy, by means of which the Texas Soldiers' Home was established in Austin.

With naught of intellectual bigotry or personal intolerance, Judge Wall, as may well be inferred, is a man of decided and well fortified convictions and opinions, while manifesting full respect for the views of others. He is a stalwart of stalwarts in the camp of the Democratic party and has boldly baffled all attempts to effect his "reconstruction," with the result being that he adheres fearlessly and with characteristic broadness of view to the ante-bellum states'-rights policy. His wife is a zealous communicant of the Methodist church. Judge Wall is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Lothrop Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and Trinity Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, of which latter he is a past high priest. With all loyal and affectionate interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, Judge Wall is one of the most appreciative and valued members of Crockett Camp, No. 141, United Confederate Veterans, of which he served several years as commander.

Beginning his independent career with virtually no capitalistic resources, but highly endowed in energy, ambition and integrity of purpose, Judge Wall has shown

a mastery of circumstances and expedients and has gained success and has accumulated a competency sufficient unto the needs of himself and family. His home, which has given him the utmost satisfaction, is a handsome, modern residence in Crockett, the same being of fine old colonial design so favored during the old regime in the south, and in its gracious and generous hospitality the home upholds the patrician traditions and social amenities that made that some old regime the most beautiful and romantic in the history of our American republic. Courtly, dignified and possessed of unfailing consideration and affability, Judge Wall finds the gracious twilight of his long and useful life to be compassed by the most grateful surroundings and associations, and few citizens of the Lone Star state can muster a greater troop of friends than can this honored and representative citizen of Houston county.

On the 6th of December, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Wall to Miss Nettie Cooper, who was born in Monroe county, Georgia, on the 30th of March, 1847, and who has been a resident of Texas since her girlhood days. She is a daughter of the late Judge Leroy W. Cooper, who came with his family from Georgia to Texas in 1856 and who was appointed to the bench of the Ninth judicial district of the state by Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, the military governor of Texas and to the bench of the Third district by Governor E. J. Davis. He held judicial office for six years and thereafter held precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of Houston county, his active professional work having been continued, at Crockett, until his death, in 1901. His wife died in 1911, on December 6. Mrs. Wall, who was graduated in the Andrew Female College, at Huntsville, this state, is a woman of most attractive personality and high intellectuality, and she has been a prominent and loved figure in the leading social activities of her home city, where she is held in loving esteem by all who have come within the compass of her gentle influence. Judge and Mrs. Wall became the parents of six children, and the angel of death has never encroached upon this ideal family circle, save once, when a son, Lee, passed away in infancy. Miss Minnie Evelyn remains at the parental home and is a popular factor in social affairs in the community; William C. resides in the city of Lake Charles, Louisiana, where he conducts a wholesale grocery business, besides which he has an extensive rice-packing establishment in the city of New Orleans; Annie Pauline is the wife of Reeves Jordon, who is engaged in the wholesale feed and produce business at Lake Charles, Louisiana; Charles J. is in charge of the rice-packing business in New Orleans, being the resident member with his brother, W. C., and Walton B. is prominently identified with the banking business as cashier at London, Arkansas.

Edward Everett Bryson, M. D. Dr. Edward Everett Bryson of Pittsburg comes of a family that identified itself with Texas as early as in 1865, when the father of the subject, Judge Samuel C. Bryson, brought his family into Lamar county and established his home at Biardstown. Judge Bryson was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, in 1830, and his wife was born in Haywood county in 1839. She was educated in the district of her birth and there married her husband while he was preparing himself for a career in the legal profession. With the opening of the Civil war the embryo judge entered the Confederate service and was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Infantry, passing through the long siege in the army of Northern Virginia. He received a wound in the leg in one of the many engagements in which he participated, and in later life lived over many of the events of the war while seated about the campfires of the Confederate Veterans. Judge Bryson was a man of wide general information, quick of speech and ever ready for the platform when an address was called for or a political speech in demand. He took an active part in the politics of Lamar county and was elected county judge about 1877 or '78, serving most efficiently in that office and proving the quality of his citizenship there as he did in every public act of his life. He practiced law for a few years after he retired from the bench, and then settled in Biardstown, where he passed his last years as a farmer and died in the year 1902. Among other specific items of his public service, might fittingly be mentioned his election to the state legislature of North Carolina in the days previous to the Civil war.

Judge Bryson married Miss Margaret Francis, a daughter of William Francis, a carpenter and builder of Haywood county, North Carolina, and to them were born seven children, of whom mention is briefly made as follows: Edward Everett, the subject of this review; Samuel Z. of Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Lee, of Lamar county, Texas; William J. of Port Arthur, Louisiana; Thomas J., Robert and Miss Maggie, all of Biardstown, Lamar county, where their mother also resides.

Edward Everett Bryson was born in Haywood county, North Carolina, in 1859. His early training was given him in the public schools of Blossom Prairie and Biardstown, and in his teens he himself became a teacher of the country schools, which, after an experience of two years he abandoned and took up the study of medicine entering the Louisville Hospital Medical College in 1884, he was able in 1885 to engage in practice upon certificate of the local board of Lamar county, and he continued so for five years before he returned to complete his education, his graduating from the Louisville Medical school coming in 1891.

With his diploma, Dr. Bryson located in Pittsburg instead of returning to his former location, and since 1892 he has been identified with the Camp county medical profession. In 1902 and again in 1908 he took postgraduate school of New York and his professional affiliation is with the county and state medical societies, of which former he has served both as president and secretary.

On December 19, 1892, Dr. Bryson married in Pittsburg, Texas, Miss Nettie Bailey becoming his wife. She is a daughter of John W. Bailey who came to Texas from the state of Georgia, and a well-to-do farmer all his life. To Dr. and Mrs. Bryson have been born two children: Clarence Everett, a student in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and Miss Eunice May.

Dr. Bryson is a Democrat and holds to the principles and precepts of that party, as did his father, the Judge. He has served as a member of the Pittsburg council, and has shown in many ways the excellent quality of his citizenship. He and his family are members and attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Chester L. Turner. That there are to be found in our midst today many men and women engaged in educational work who realize to the full the privilege that is theirs in their work of training the young mind, is a fact which we may not disregard and which is one of the fine things encountered from time to time. But it must be admitted that there are a lesser number who are so devoted to their work in their immediate locality that they will decline advancement in their profession rather than to give up their association with the young of their community. Civic loyalty here finds its highest expression, and as such may not pass unnoticed. Prof. Chester L. Turner has demonstrated the character and quality of his devotion to his work in Pittsburg, and given the ultimate proof of the depth of his interest in the education of the rising generations of the city by declining repeatedly to enter the field of college education and assume larger responsibilities. His refusal has been in no sense influenced by any disinclination to take upon himself greater duties and responsibilities, but rather by his stanch and unfailing interest in his own town, believing as he does that Pittsburg offers a better opportunity for the achievement of actual results than

does any field outside the domain of public school education. It is gratifying to say that Pittsburg realizes something of the unselfishness and devotion of Professor Turner as evidenced by his continuance in his work here. As superintendent of the public schools of Pittsburg he has been a dominant force in the educational life of the state for almost twenty years. His achievements as directing head of four different city schools of the state place him high among the more able school men of the commonwealth and show him to be a master of the philosophy as well as of the science of education.

Chester L. Turner was born near Poplar Grove, Arkansas, on November 8, 1873, and he is the son of George B. Turner, who was born and reared in Poplar Grove. The father was a man fairly well educated, who engaged in farming after the Civil war and retired finally with the accumulation of a competency sufficient to maintain him in his after years. He joined Captain Turner's Company in a Confederate regiment and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department during the war. He was in the engagement about Helena, at Cotton Plant, as well as participating in other field service of a like character. As a citizen he was one who led a simple, earnest and industrious life with rural interests chief among his activities, and he married Miss Henrietta C. Davis, a daughter of Rev. Davis, a minister of the Missionary Baptist church, who settled in Arkansas from Mississippi, and in that church faith the five children born to them were reared. Three of that number only came to years of maturity,—Shelby G., of Poplar Grove, Arkansas; Chester L., of Pittsburg, Texas, and Miss Ruby Turner, also a resident of Poplar Grove.

Concerning the ancestry of the family, it is known that the paternal grandfather of Professor Turner of this review was Bedford Turner, who came out of Virginia to Arkansas and there married Miss Jane Calvert, who was a descendant of Lord Calvert, of Baltimore, and to whom were born three sons,—Sumpter, George B. and Landon.

Until he was a lad of fourteen the country was the abiding place of Chester L. Turner, and at that time his parents moved to the town of Poplar Grove. There he was graduated from the city schools, following up that training later with a post graduate course. He entered Ouachita College at Arkadelphia and there in 1893 he took his A. B. degree. He soon after began teaching at Nashville, Arkansas, and three years later when he had finished his work at Jefferson, Texas, he was honored by his Alma Mater with the Master's degree for extension work and for professional attainments.

Professor Turner began his work in Texas as superintendent of the schools of Jefferson in 1894 and his four years of grading, elaboration and amplification enabled him to turn over to the district board a splendid system, with perfect articulation in its mechanism and the most excellent harmony in its atmosphere. He assumed the supervision of the city schools of Mineola next and during his two years there he secured complete affiliation with the University of Texas and set a standard of excellence in operation that thoroughly leavened the educational atmosphere and fabric of the city, and thus added a second victory to his score. At Carthage, where he had the direction of educational affairs for the next six years he brought order out of a somewhat uncertain and chaotic state of public education and set a pace for his successor that led directly toward the ultimate goal he had in mind for that school system and added the cap sheaf to his already glowing reputation as a superintendent, and brought him a reward in service higher up.

The advent of Professor Turner in the schools of Pittsburg dates from 1906, and he assumed charge here after a dozen years of superintendency of a successful nature in other schools of Texas. He has witnessed and helped to bring into being almost a complete metamorphosis in the educational affairs of the county seat and the results have amply justified the wisdom of the school board that discovered and secured this young disciple of Horace Mann to assume the responsibility of the educational destinies of the children of Pittsburg.

When Professor Turner came into the office of superintendent, accommodations for the housing of the pupils were entirely inadequate and inconvenient, comprising a central brick building, two stories in height, and rooms in the city hall where some of the grade teachers were laboring under an immense handicap in their efforts to carry out the work of the course with any degree of efficiency. During his first four years a movement for a new building acquired a momentum that brought about a realization of the hopes of all and a fine brick building, with two stories and basement, steam heated and with approved sanitation, came into existence and use. The building provides ten teachers' rooms, faculty room, extra class room, office and superintendent's private reception room. Domestic science and manual training courses are provided for, with suitable work rooms for both departments, and laboratory quarters for extensive work in the sciences whenever the judgment of the superintendent and his advisers shall determine upon that addition to the present curriculum of the school. The work of the school is based upon the now popular Unit system, and the school is affiliated with the various state educational institutions of Texas. It is noteworthy that since the advent of Professor Turner an interest for higher education has permeated the schools, and stimulated seventy-five per cent of its graduates to continue their studies in other schools and colleges,—another evidence of the wisdom of expending $50,000 for suitable school accommodations in the city.

Professor Turner's fame as an educator has extended far beyond the bounds of his own town, or the confines of the state. As a member of the Educational Conference of Texas he has acted with its committee work on various occasions and has attended all the meetings of the Conference during the past several years. At the Dallas meeting in 1908, he delivered the response to the address of welcome of the city, and he was made a member of the committee of the Conference to attempt to bridge the apparent gulf between the common schools and the University of the state. It is worthy of mention that that committee put forth an effort that resulted in removing that barrier and establishing a feeling of common interest and mutual fellowship between the people and its highest house of learning.

As a member of the State Teachers' Association his response to demands upon his time and his experience has always been ready and liberal. Such occasions partake of the nature of the time "experience meetings" where a mutual interchange of ideas results in a mutual help, and those who attend them add fuel to the glowing flame that keeps the educational torch of Texas well lighted. In 1909 Professor Turner was a member of the State Normal Board of Examiners, where he did splendid work for the board. Besides his regular school work in the associations and conferences and the miscellaneous duties which necessarily devolve upon him as a citizen, he has carried on studies that are leading him inevitably toward his doctor's degree. His extension work in the Chicago University has been carried on during his summer vacations during the past several years, and it will be readily seen that while he is annually conferring honors upon young people who have finished their work under his direction, he himself is a candidate for honors that shall give him recognition yet further among the men of learning of his state.

On December 25, 1895, Professor Turner was married in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, to Miss Virginia E. Butler, a daughter of John W. Butler, a merchant and farmer and a Virginia settler there. He was a soldier of the Confederacy, and saw much of the hardships

of war in those days of Civil strife. He married Miss Laura Scott, who bore him children as follows: Byron, a resident of Murfreesboro, Arkansas; Mrs. Turner; and the Misses Elizabeth and Annie Laurie Butler, residents of Arkadelphia, Arkansas. The Butler family is one of stanch Scotch lineage, and they trace their ancestry direct from the family of Sir Walter Scott. To Professor and Mrs. Turner have been born Virginia Lucile Turner.

As has been mentioned previously, Professor Turner has declined offers of no little advantage to himself, among them the presidency of the Lexington College for Young Women, at Lexington, Missouri, in 1912, and prior to this he refused a call to the presidency of the Mountain Home College at Mountain Home, Arkansas. He has held himself aloof from all such proffers, firm in his determination to carry forward the educational interests of Pittsburg and her people, in which worthy ambition he is stanchly seconded by an appreciative public.

LEONIDAS R. HALL. As president of the Pittsburg National Bank for many years and otherwise identified with the commercial life of this city for something like a third of a century, Leonidas R. Hall's strenuous and altogether useful life has been visibly reflected in the material growth of the city and in the intimate trade relations he has maintained with it through all these years. In recent years banks and banking have held the almost undivided interest of Mr. Hall, and he is widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state in financial circles, no less than three of the leading banks of the district having been founded by him.

Coming of a typically southern family, Leonidas F. Hall was born in Coosa county, Alabama, on March 24, 1854, and is the son of Boling Hall and his wife, Carrie E. Graham, the latter a daughter of John L. Graham and a sister of Ex-Congressman M. D. Graham, who served in the lower house at Washington, both from Alabama and Texas, representing the Nacogdoches district in the state last named. In 1858, Boling Hall removed his family from Alabama to Texas, settling first near Knoxville in Cherokee county, where he died in 1859, when he was about forty years of age. He was a farmer and his life was an uneventful one, his chief interests being within his family circle. The wife and mother died in 1898. To them were born twelve children, concerning whom brief mention is made at this point. Eliza married Col. James H. Jones, who served in Congress from the Third Congressional District of Texas and maintained his residence at Henderson, Texas, where Mrs. Jones died. Margaret married Tip Likens, also a Henderson man, and in widowhood she married Dr. Alexander, her death finally occurring at Henderson where she had long made her home. John G. is a resident of Pittsburg, Texas, Dixon B. served in the Confederate army and died in Rusk county. Mary J. married Finley Jones and is now deceased. Emma E. became the wife of Dr. A. D. Stroud of Henderson, and there she died. Ella died unmarried. Ellen E. married Judge S. J. Hendricks of Henderson and died in Rusk county. Smith was killed in the battle of Mansfield as a Confederate soldier. Alice V. resides in Alexandria, Louisiana, the wife of A. Wettermark. William M. died in Henderson, Texas, unmarried. Leonidas R., the youngest of the twelve, is he whose name heads this review.

Leonidas Hall up to the age of fourteen years was employed at his books in such schools as his community provided. At that age he entered the high school at Gilmer, and he was not yet of legal age when he entered the employ of the County Clerk of Upshur county, remaining a deputy until 1881, when he removed from Gilmer and permanently identified himself with Pittsburg. Here he secured a clerkship in the establishment of W. H. Gillian, where he served for two years, and then put to the test the experience he had garnered by opening a grocery store on his own responsibility. After some few years of successful operation he formed a partnership with a Mr. Wylie and the firm of Hall & Wylie continued for a time when Mr. Hall retired from the concern and purchased a half interest in J. M. Holman's hardware and furniture business. The new firm of Holman & Hall existed thereafter until 1900, when Mr. Hall sold out to his partner and engaged in the banking business at Gilmer. He purchased the old Gilmer bank in 1901 and proceeded to organize the First National Bank, converting the private bank into a National institution and changing the name to indicate the same. He held much of the stock, became cashier of the concern and directed its affairs successfully for three years, when he disposed of his interest in the bank and abandoned the field. He then returned to Pittsburg and here he entered the financial field, beginning his activities by organizing the Pittsburg National Bank, of which he straightway became president. The bank was chartered in 1904 with a capital of $25,000, later increased to $50,000. Within two years from the date of its organization the increase in capitalization was made, indicating something of the place the bank readily assumed in the community. The surplus of the bank today is almost one-half the amount of its capital stock. Associated with the management of this well known institution are the leading business men of Pittsburg and Camp county. Its active vice president is E. R. Greer; its first vice president is W. L. Garrett and its cashier Raby L. Hopkins. The directorate includes Mr. Hall, Mr. Garrett, E. P. Grammer, W. A. Smith, J. M. Holman, W. T. Euford, J. W. Taylor and H. H. Luedecke. The bank is on a firm and dependable foundation, and its deposits lead all other institutions of its kind in Pittsburg.

Another of the financial concerns of which Mr. Hall is the founder and a present day director is the Naples National Bank, of Naples, Texas, organized in 1906. Mr. Hall was for a time its vice president, and is still a member of its board of directors. He also organized the First Guaranty State of Leesburg in 1911, and is vice president of the Pittsburg Fair Association, which he helped to bring into existence and encouraged to become one of the successful fair associations of the state.

While a member of the firm of Holman & Hall, Mr. Hall contributed much in a material way to the permanence and beauty of the streets of Pittsburg by the erection of many of its brick buildings. With Mr. Holman he erected their store block and probably a dozen of the brick business houses of the place have been reared as a result of his activities in the building movement of the city. He built the Pittsburg National Bank Building in 1911, the chief and most attractive business house here, and two other houses of imposing appearance adjacent to the bank building came up under his direction and the expenditure of his capital. His fine home, elegant in its every appointment and of attractive design, stands upon an eminence commanding a pleasing view of the city, surrounded by native forest trees that add much to the attractiveness of the place. In building this home it was the ambition of Mr. Hall to rear a structure that would be a real home, with all the comfort and conveniences thereof, and at the same time add something to the architectural beauty of the city. It is undeniable that Mr. Hall was peculiarly successful in both his plans.

The sturdy devotion that Mr. Hall has ever given to his business activities has had the effect of withholding him from any participation in political movements. But he is a Democrat and his views are usually coincident with those of the party upon economic and financial questions of the day. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is a steward of the same, and fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias.

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Mr. Hall was married at Gilmer, Texas, on July 17, 1873, to Miss Julia A. Derrick, a daughter of James A. Derrick, whose life story is bound up in the history of Upshur county, in which he settled as a pioneer from Alabama, and in which he gave long and faithful public service. He was county clerk for many years, as well as district clerk for a correspondingly long period, and in many ways left his mark upon the records of the county. He married Delia Stewart, a lady of Arkansas birth, and their children numbered two: Mrs. Hall and J. O. Derrick, of Gilmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall have been born three children. James B. is a grocer of Colorado City, Texas, and he is married to Miss Sallie, the daughter of A. D. Martin, of Pittsburg. Carrie E. married W. E. Berry, of Pittsburg, and has one daughter, Christell. Alfred A. is a student at Bingham Military School, in North Carolina.

Mr. Hall is a man of the most worthy character, and for his splendid integrity he is widely known in business and other circles of this section of the state. A genial and kindly man, he is one who readily makes friends and has the power to retain them, although he is of a quiet nature and not inclined to take the initiative in his acquaintances with new people. The family is one that has long enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the best people of the community and its various members have taken their places in the leading social activities of the city and wherever they have been found.

THOMAS SCOTT RAGLAND, M. D., is a leading physician of Gilmer and a conspicuous representative of the financial interests of the city. Also he has extensive farming interests. His presidency of the First National Bank of Gilmer commends his capacity as a financier and his prominent connection with the substantial affairs here speaks in strong terms of his success.

Dr. Ragland came to Texas in January, 1895, as a young physician and began his career as a medical practitioner in Upshur county. He had finished his college course the year previous and came into the progressive West, seeking not only a location professionally, but also a place where he would find other opportunities. He settled at LaFayette, where he remained till 1901, when he came to the larger field of Gilmer. Here he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of medicine and to the development of his financial interests.

Dr. Ragland is a native of Georgia. He was born May 28, 1872, at Lyerly, that State, the son of George Ragland, a stock farmer, and the grandson of Uriah Ragland, who was of North Carolina birth and who, before the war, was one of the thrifty planters of Georgia. Uriah Ragland and his wife, whose maiden name was Van Zant, were the parents of children as follows: Rufus, who lost his life in the Confederate army; Mary, who died unmarried; George, the father of Dr. Ragland of Gilmer; Bettie, now Mrs. Weaver; James; John; Joseph, and Sarah, wife of James Morrisson, a resident of Napier, Texas.

George Ragland was reared under rural influences and came to the period of the Rebellion with such education as his community afforded its youth. His heart was in the cause for which the South battled and he entered the Confederate army in 1861 and remained till the end of the conflict. He served in Pemberton's army, and was a lieutenant in his company which was a part of the Thirty-ninth Georgia Infantry. With his command he was taken prisoner when Vicksburg fell, in July, 1863. Subsequently he re-entered the ranks and did service with the eastern troops during the remaining months of the war. The returning home and resuming life on the farm was beginning life all over again. His father had suffered great financial loss by the destruction incident to warfare; chaos reigned, and entirely new conditions had to be met. Experience, however, proved a good teacher, and he gradually surmounted the difficulties incident to the freeing of the slaves and came to occupy a place among the successful men of his county. He was chosen to administer the local judiciary, as justice of the peace, and was elected by his fellow citizens to a place on the board of commissioners, where he gave his modest service with the same earnestness which was evident in the handling of his personal affairs. He was a Democrat and manifested a strong desire to aid social movements in the interest of morality, and followed the teachings of his worthy parents along the line of their religious faith. He was an official member of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Ragland's mother, before her marriage Miss Mary Weaver, is a daughter of John and Lucy Weaver. Other members of the Weaver family Mrs. James Ragland and Isaac Weaver of Georgia. Of the children of Georgia and Mary (Weaver) Ragland, Thomas S. is the eldest.

Thomas S. Ragland grew to maturity in the atmosphere of the farm. He was liberally educated from a literary standpoint. At the age of nineteen he graduated at Walnut Grove Academy, and then he began initial preparation for his professional career. For a short time he studied medicine in the office of Dr. James A. Smith, of Lyerly, Georgia, following which he entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he graduated in 1894. The few months which elapsed before his advent to Texas were passed at his old home, and he reached the "Lone Star" state in the full vigor of young manhood and eager for the professional work awaiting him. After a dozen years of field work he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and in 1907 he renewed his acquaintance with post-graduate work in the New Orleans Polyclinic, where he took a course. He is local surgeon for the Marshall & East Texas Railroad Company and local surgeon for the St. Louis South-Western Railway.

In 1907 Dr. Ragland assumed the responsibility of the presidency of the First National Bank of Gilmer. This is the first bank established here, has a capital of $100-000 and a surplus of $20,000, and has an enviable record as a dividend-payer. Its vice president is John S. Barnwell and its cashier H. P. McGaughy. He is one of the extensive cotton and corn farmers of the county, is interested in public affairs as any good citizen is, is heartily in accord with the spirit of the public schools and of higher education, and is fraternally identified with some of the prominent organizations, including the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. Personally, he is approachable and genial.

Of Dr. Ragland's immediate family, we record that he has a wife and four children, Mary Vaughan, Cecile, Madison and Hugh. It was at LaFayette, Texas, October 17, 1897, that Dr. Ragland was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Mamie Denson. Mrs. Ragland is a daughter of M. M. and Margaret (Bates) Denson, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Alabama. Mr. Denson settled in Texas previous to the war of the Rebellion. In his family, besides Mr. Ragland are two daughters and a son, Miss Bettie, Miss Grace, and Graves P.

DANIEL TOBIAS CROSS occupies the responsible position of general manager and president of The First National Bank of Electra, with which he has been identified since a few months after its organization in 1912. He has performed the duties of his office in a highly creditable manner thus far, proving himself possessed of a deal of executive ability, and a keen understanding of financial business. In addition to this he retains his interest in the cotton gin business in Wichita county which he established in 1908, and which is one of the successful enterprises of that order in the county. He has acquired valuable property in the oil belt that net him an income of some $1,600 monthly, and is particularly enthusiastic about the future of the state on the oil question. Mr. Cross may be properly designated as one of the more successful and enter-

prising men of the county, and one who bears the good will and confidence of all who share in his acquaintance.

Born in Wayne county, Illinois, on the 26th day of December, 1863, Daniel Tobias Cross is the son of James W. and Emmeline (Kinchelow) Cross, natives of Kentucky and Illinois, respectively. The father came to Illinois as a young man, and there he met and married his wife. He was a well-known blacksmith and woodworker in his day, and spent the balance of his life in Illinois, dying in 1869 at the early age of thirty-five. The mother died in 1874, having reached the age of thirty-seven. She was the mother of three children, and of that number Daniel T. Cross was the eldest, and it will appear that he was a very young child when he was orphaned. He attended the country schools of his home community, and made his own way in the world as best he might after he was eleven years old, for it was then that the death of the mother left the children at the mercy of the world. He came to Texas while still in his youth, settling in Ellis county in 1882 and identifying himself with the cotton gin business. He found the enterprise to his liking, and one in which he was fairly successful, so that he continued to be thus connected until 1908, in which year he came to Wichita county, and here established another gin. It should be stated here that, though he has since then identified himself largely with other interests and activities, he still retains his interest in the cotton gin he established there.

When The First National Bank was established in 1911 the men who entered into its organization were W. W. Brown and a Mr. Wagner. Mr. Cross came into the bank a few months later to undertake the duties of the post of general manager and president of the bank, and he has since continued in that capacity. The bank, which is one of the youngest in the county, is fast forging to the front under its excellent management, and is well established and bears an excellent reputation. Its capital stock is $25,000, with a surplus of $5,000 and undivided profits of $5,000.

Mr. Cross has, since coming to Wichita county, become interested in the oil business, and is a shareholder in the Cross & Brown Petroleum Company at Wichita Falls, who operate a well having a capacity of seven hundred barrels daily. Mr. Cross owns the land on which this company operates, and also has other oil interests in the producing belt, his net income from the combined properties aggregating $1,600 a month. He is deeply interested in the oil question and believes that the developments in the state along this line are but in their infancy, and that the extent of the resources of Texas in oil alone are unsuspected. He is firmly convinced that the future will bear out his expectations in this matter, and his judgment is admittedly good on questions of this nature.

Mr. Cross has served in Electra as a member of the school board and as president thereof, and has also served as county commissioner. He is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in politics, though his civic loyalty and pride are greater than his mere political fealty, and he directs his political activities in a manner such as will result in the best good for his community, rather than as to blindly support the policies of any individual faction. Fraternally he has membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member.

In March, 1909, Mr. Cross was married to Miss Annie M. Lawrence, who was a Mrs. Wilcox by a former marriage, of Collin county, the daughter of an old family of these parts, well known and highly esteemed. She is his second wife, his first marriage having been solemnized in 1883, when Miss Belle Combs became his wife. She was a native daughter of Ellis county, and she died in 1897, leaving two daughters. The first was born in 1888 and is now Mrs. Anne Powell; the second, Nora, was born in 1893. She married a Mr. Vanderwood, and makes her home in Dallas, Texas.

WILEY B. ROUNTREE. In the pioneer days of the new industry of peach growing in Franklin county, Texas, Wiley B. Rountree identified himself with the budding enterprise, and was among the first to establish the popularity of the now common crop in this community. The old corn and cotton regime was abandoned by him early and in its stead the luscious peach of the Elberta variety constitutes the staple item of production upon his broad acres; and so successful has he been in his venture that his fruit was exhibited at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis, winning a medal for the finest entry of Elberta peaches. Mr. Rountree's prominence has extended to other lines of endeavor as well, and his connection with the politics of the district has been such as to render him a factor to be reckoned with in the manipulation of the political strings of the party hereabout.

A native son of Alabama, Wiley B. Rountree was born in Jackson county, on February 13, 1838, and he is the son of Seaburn Rountree and his third wife, Elizabeth Rogers. The early history of the Rountree's is an interesting one, as far as corroborated facts are known, but for the indulgence of a necessary brevity, mention of the ancestry of the family is omitted, the history beginning here with William Rountree, the paternal grandsire of the subject. William Rountree was a North Carolinian, and a planter by vocation. In young manhood, when his son, Seaburn, was but a child, he joined the throng that was bent upon locating in the western districts, settling in Jackson county, Alabama. His children were five in number, named as follows: Payne; William; Seaburn; Nancy, who married a man named Donohue, and Nellie, who became the wife of one Tate. The parents passed away in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama.

Seaburn Rountree was born in August, 1792, and died in Cass county, Texas, in 1885. He brought his negroes out from Alabama in 1855 and his family came the following year, settling some seven miles north of Daingerfield, then in Titus county, but now in Monroe county, and there they remained for some time. He was a farmer by birth and training and he naturally devoted himself to that industry in this newer country. He was, however, a man of excellent education, with a splendid legal knowledge, and his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his talent by electing him justice of the peace time and time again. He served once as county commissioner, giving a peculiarly efficient service in the office, and his political support was ever given to the Democratic party. Seaburn Rountree was thrice married. His first wife was Docia Gray, and their children were as follows: Patsey, who died in Alabama; Alvatine married a Mr. Colbert and spent her life in Alabama; William and John passed away in their native state, Alabama; Charles died in Tennessee; Susan became Mrs. Starnes and is no longer living; Nancy, Wiley and Lee died in Alabama; Harriet became Mrs. McDaniel and died in Alabama, and Francis M. also passed away in Alabama. Adelaide Flippin was the second wife of Seaburn Rountree, and she died without issue. The third wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of William Rogers, and to them were born seven children, as follows: Rebecca married H. G. Ledbetter and died in Cass county, Texas; Thomas also passed away there; Wiley B., of this review; Reuben, a resident of Coleman county, Texas, was a Confederate soldier, and is now a farmer and a merchant; Sallie G. became the wife of A. B. Cook of Titus county; Seaburn J. died in Parker county, Texas; he was a Confederate soldier who later employed himself in the farm and mercantile business; and Joseph R., who died in Cass county, Texas. The mother of these children died in 1864.

The birth of Wiley B. Rountree, and his natal place,

have already been mentioned. In Jackson county, Alabama, he received his elementary education, and when his father moved into Texas in 1854 the young man accompanied him. He was but sixteen years old at the time, and he availed himself of the schools of the Texas community to add something to his book learning, as well as gaining a little knowledge of frontier conditions from the trip. When the Rebellion flamed forth he was a young man, just married, but he enlisted in 1862 in Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, which became a part of General Walker's division. His Colonel was Waterhouse, and the command started from Jefferson to the front and went into Arkansas, marching up and down that state and Louisiana while the military struggle was in progress. His first fight was at Mansfield, followed by the engagement at Pleasant Hill and then Jenkins Ferry, when the command was returned to Texas, reaching Hempstead when the news of Lee's surrender caused their disbandment and isolation of the regiment. Directly upon his return home Mr. Rountree moved to the community of Mount Vernon, where he resumed farming, paying a dollar a bushel for corn with which to make his first crop. He remained a corn and cotton farmer thereafter until the discovery that in Franklin county there were existent climate and soil conditions that made it an ideal place for the cultivation of the Georgia crop of Elberta peaches. Mr. Rountree had acquired title to a tract of land lying adjacent to the townsite, and upon this he felt himself induced to make an experiment based upon his knowledge of climatic and soil conditions in Georgia, and the results were most pleasing. His first orchard of one thousand trees bore him eight hundred bushels of luscious fruit the third year, and two years later he harvested two thousand bushels from the same number of trees. With this encouragement, he was emboldened to plant a larger acreage from year to year, until today he has forty acres devoted to the Elberta peach, from which in 1912 four thousand bushels of fruit were gathered. The phenomenal success of the crop here is indicated in a statement previously made, concerning the awarding of a medal to him at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for the best entry of Elberta peaches.

As a citizen Mr. Rountree has carried his full share of the burden devolving upon men of honor and capability, and he has ever been in harmony with the principles of Democracy. His active connection with politics is further evidenced by his chairmanship of county and precinct committees and by his service as a delegate in State Conventions at Waco and Fort Worth, where governors of Texas have been nominated. Mr. Rountree was elected sheriff of Titus county in 1870 and served in the office for four years, and in 1898 he was called from private life to take charge of the finances of the county of Franklin as county treasurer, and by re-election in 1900 he completed an incumbency of four continuous years, after which he retired. He is a Mason and a past master of the Mount Vernon Blue Lodge.

In August, 1859, Mr. Rountree was married in Titus county to Miss Elizabeth Holbrook, a daughter of W. C. Holbrook and his wife, Mary F. (Jones) Holbrook, whose children numbered ten, and concerning whom mention is briefly made here as follows: Sarah F., who died in Mount Vernon, Texas, as Mrs. Green; Columbus W. who was killed in the service of the Confederacy at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in 1862; Elizabeth, born August 4, 1837, and died on March 10, 1910; Mary J., the wife of N. C. Brather, of Mount Vernon, Texas; Thomas J., died in Arkansas during the war; Rebecca C., Mrs. T. S. Turner, of Paris, Texas; Fredonia, married J. L. Fullbright, of Franklin county, Texas; William R. and Nettie who died unmarried; and Ida, the wife of Richard Davis, of Jones county, Texas.

To Wiley B. and Elizabeth Rountree were born eight children. William Thomas, the eldest, was born on June 23, 1860; he is a farmer near Winfield; Wiley C. died, leaving a family in Arkansas; he was the husband of two wives, the first one Viola Ware and the second Josie Grogan; Benjamin F. is a fruit grower of Mount Vernon; Robert Lee married Eva Goswick and died here, leaving one son; Mary E. died unmarried; Nina May married J. L. Harvey, and resides near Mount Vernon; Nona is the wife of R. A. Patterson, of Gainesville, Texas; and Seaburn Rogers married first Ola Williams and second, Olive Macumber. Mr. Rountree educated his children in the public schools and according to their various tendencies, rearing them in the faith of the Christian church, of which he and his faithful wife were long members. The wife and mother died on March 10, 1910, as above noted.

William Thomas, the eldest of the family, passed his minority years in the shelter of the parental home at Mount Vernon, but soon after his marriage he moved to Titus county and established his home in the vicinity of Winfield, where he now resides. He is a general farmer, with a growing tendency to abandon other lines in favor of the Elberta peach. He married in September, 1883, Miss Ida P. Smith, a daughter of James Smith, and the children of their union are James, who married Nellie Curry and is a farmer near Winfield; Thomas, who married Della Roach; Benjamin, Lona E., Josie May, Mayburn and Bruce complete this interesting family.

WILLIAM D. SUITER, Mayor of Winnsboro, Texas, and an ex-officer of Wood county, now engaged in the practice of law, was born at Nashville, Illinois, February 10, 1871, and is descended from an ancestry that figured prominently in the history of this country.

Mr. Suiter's grandfather, William Suiter, was a native of Tennessee; and his grandmother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Jackson, was a relative of "Old Hickory," the seventh President of the United States. Her mother was a Miss Lee, a member of the famous Lee family of Virginia. Many years previous to the war of the Rebellion, William Suiter removed with his family from Tennessee to Illinois and settled near Nashville, where he subsequently passed away. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, and of this number two, James and John, in later life became residents of Texas, and both died in Wood county.

James Suiter was born in Tennessee and reared and married in Illinois. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Adeline Johnson, was a daughter of David Johnson and wife, whose name before marriage was Miss Rachel Franklin. Rachel Franklin was a daughter of Benjamin Franklin, who moved from South Carolina to Illinois in 1813 and who was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia, one of the founders of our republic. James and Elizabeth Suiter moved with their family from Illinois to Texas in September, 1882. Both here and in Illinois they were farmers, and from 1887 they were residents of Wood county. James Suiter died here in 1895, at the age of fifty-five years; his wife, in 1905. They were the parents of: William D., the subject of this sketch; James D., who died near Winnsboro, Texas; Minnie, deceased wife of Lewis Wilson; Ella is the wife of D. O. Price, superintendent of schools at Warren, Tyler county, Texas; John, a teacher at Sour Lake, Texas; Gusta, wife of J. R. McKee, of Smith county, Texas, and Altha, wife of J. W. Dunn, superintendent of schools at Pollock, Texas.

William D. Suiter was educated in the common schools, and in Professor Orr's select school at Oman, Texas, called the Summer Hill Select School, of which he is a graduate, and for ten years he was engaged in teaching. He began his work in this profession at the Webster school, and ended it at Mt. Pisgah when he left the school room to make the race for County Clerk of Wood county. That was in 1902. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket and in the November election was chosen for the office. He was re-elected in 1904, and

served acceptably two terms. While carrying on the work of his office at Quitman, he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. On his retirement from office, he settled at Winnsboro and took up the practice of law. He was elected Mayor of the town in the spring of 1909, and again in 1911 and in 1913. In this office he succeeded R. B. Howell and his administration has had to do with improving the sanitary conditions of Winnsboro, constructing water works system and the completion of the Carnegie Library.

In the matter of business Mr. Suiter was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and was vice president of it. He is a stockholder of the Winnsboro Brick Company and is the owner of several farms scattered about over the desirable portions of this section.

Fraternally, Mr. Suiter is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons, in the latter having membership in both Blue Lodge and Chapter. His religious creed is that of the Methodist church, and for sixteen years he has been a steward of the church.

In July, 1910, Mr. Suiter married Miss Minnie Stutsman, and they have a little daughter, Mary E. Mrs. Suiter is a daughter of A. T. Stutsman and wife, *nee* Gates, of Bonham, Texas, Mr. Stutsman being a cotton merchant of that place.

ROSS E. AND CHARLES E. BRYAN. With a position of marked prominence among the influential business men of El Paso, Ross E. and Charles E. Bryan are enterprising and prosperous merchants, and fully representative of the energy and progressiveness that characterize Texas business affairs. Both are native sons of this state, belong to a pioneer family, and are both comparatively young men, capable and persevering, and their success is due to the fact that they have combined brains and energy with opportunity.

The Bryan brothers are sons of Felix B. Bryan, a resident of Dallas, who has spent almost his entire life in this state, and for the last thirty-five years has been connected with the establishment of Sanger Brothers, wholesale and retail merchants of Dallas. Born in North Carolina, in early childhood he accompanied his parents to Texas, and theirs was one of the early pioneer homes in the eastern part of the state. For some years prior to becoming associated with the Sanger Brothers, Felix B. Bryan was engaged in the mercantile business independently. He is a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in Hood's brigade three years during that struggle, and was wounded in the second battle of the Wilderness. A Democrat in political sentiment, he has never been stirred by political ambition, nor has ever sought nor filled public office. In religious faith and church membership he is a Methodist. Felix B. Bryan married Irene Powell, a native of Virginia, who died at Dallas in 1884 when thirty-nine years of age. Besides the two sons she left a daughter, Manie, the oldest of the family and now the wife of Charles L. Ware, a cattle dealer living in Fort Worth.

Ross E. Bryan, the older of the sons was born at Dallas, April 11, 1871, while Charles E. was born in the same city March 20, 1873. Both were reared in Dallas, and were educated in the common and high schools of that city. At the age of nineteen Ross E. left home, spent three years in California, employed in an orange grove, and after returning to Texas was for some years a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Charles E. Bryan in the meantime had become one of the large staff of salesmen and clerks with the Sanger Brothers wholesale drygoods house at Dallas. His first wages were five dollars a week, and at the end of his fourteen years' service he was manager of the wholesale dress goods department. Both brothers had thus been well trained in practically all departments of merchandising, and they then sought to capitalize their experience by independent business. As a field for their initial attempt they selected El Paso, and in September, 1902, their present business was opened as dealers in Men's clothing, furnishings, etc., under the style of Bryan Bros. Their beginnings were modest, but while they kept well within the limits of their credit they were prodigal of their energy and displayed some very effective enterprise in building up their trade, and at the end of a little more than a decade they are now operating one of the leading establishments of its kind in El Paso. Their store is located on San Antonio, Oregon and Texas streets. Both brothers are valued in the city as leaders in business, as men of strict probity and honor, and are citizens worthy of the high regard shown them on every side. Both are loyal to the Lone Star state, and have the firmest faith in the future of El Paso, and their civic loyalty and patriotism have caused them to lend their assistance and influence to every movement that will promote the growth and development of the city.

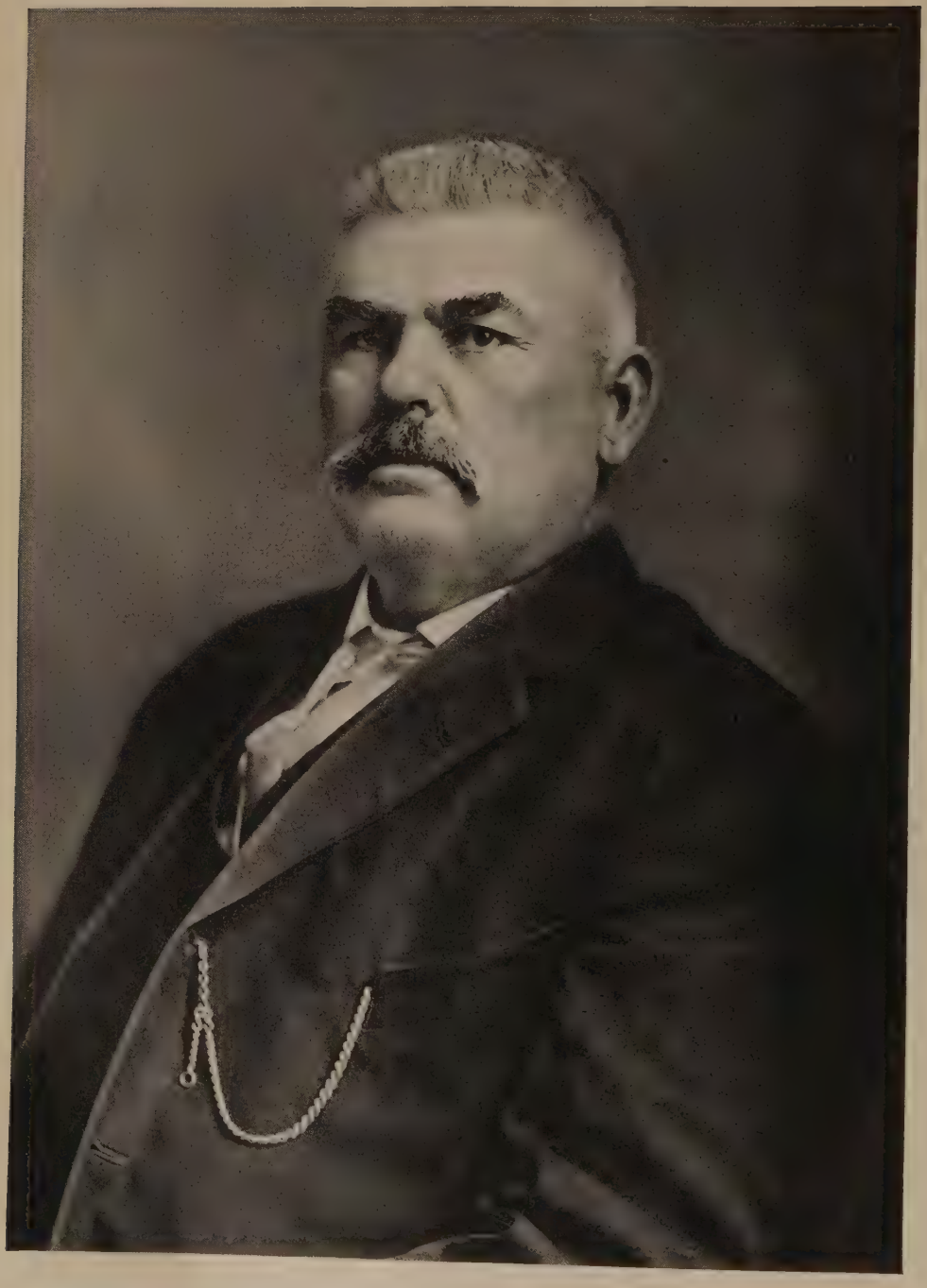
Ross E. Bryan was married in Los Angeles, California, June 21, 1897, to Mrs. A. L. Roy, a native of Texas. To their marriage has been born one son, Dawson, whose birth occurred June 7, 1900, at Dawson, Alaska. Mr. Bryan owns his pleasant home at 1520 Mundy street, and is a director in the Security Bank & Trust Company recently organized at El Paso. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for political favors nor held public office. His church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he is a trustee and steward of his church in El Paso. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Charles E. Bryan was married at Dallas, Texas, September 18, 1895, to Miss Lula M. Simms, a native of Alabama and a daughter of G. F. Simms. Of their three children only one survives, Miss Irene Lucile Bryan, born at Dallas, July 6, 1896. Mr. Bryan and family reside at 1105 Nevada street. He has fraternal affiliations with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the T. F. B., and is a Methodist.

Mr. Bryan was married October 13, 1913, to Clara Chappell Burnside. She was born in Fairfield county, South Carolina, January 4, 1877, a daughter of Laban C. Chappell, who was also a native of South Carolina, served as a soldier on the Confederate side during the war between the states, and was a minister of the Methodist church.

GEORGE R. THOMPSON. Lufkin and Angeline county have found in George R. Thompson a very substantial aid in the development of the lumber, agricultural and railroad activities of the district, and he has further demonstrated his fitness for business by his most efficient handling of the post of cashier of the Lufkin National Bank, with which he has been identified since 1902.

Mr. Thompson was born at Eldorado, Union county, Arkansas, in 1880. He was reared in Eldorado, and attended school in Texarkana, which later became the scene of his first business experience, and which was in the lumber industry. He came to Lufkin, Texas, in 1901, when he was twenty-one years old, and this place has since been the scene of his business activities, and his home. For a year after locating here Mr. Thompson was connected with the Lufkin Land & Lumber Company, the next year becoming identified with the Lufkin National Bank, where he has since remained, advancing from post to post until in 1910 he was promoted to his present place as cashier of the institution, in which capacity he has evidenced a possession of exceptional financial ability, discharging the duties of his position with the greatest efficiency. The bank, which was founded in 1901, about the same time he located here, has a capital stock and surplus of $100,000, and has been an



E. F. Connell

important factor in the development and progress of the county along many lines. Mr. Thompson is a public spirited and energetic young man who devotes much of his time to civic duties, and to the praiseworthy task of upbuilding Lufkin and advancing her best interests at all times. He is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

E. F. Connell. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that E. F. Connell, president of the E. F. Connell Land Company, of Hereford, and representative of much Texas capital, owes his success alone to his energetic character and business capacity, for he began life without pecuniary assistance or the aid of family or other favoring influence. For some time a member of the famous Texas Rangers, and later the capable incumbent of the office of sheriff of Deaf Smith county, he embarked in the land business at a time when this section entered upon a period of most remarkable growth and prosperity, took a hand in its busy life, and has grown in fortune and business experience with its development. Mr. Connell has resided in Texas all of his life. He was born in Milan county, May 17, 1863, and is a son of Samson and Missouri (Hudspeth) Connell, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of near Kansas City, Missouri. His parents were very early settlers of Texas, and at the time of the Mexican Revolution lived in Washington county. Samson Connell was a well-known farmer and stockman of Brown and Milan counties, took an active part in the Civil War as a Home Guard, and after the close of that struggle adopted the profession of medicine and became prominent as a physician. He died in Williamson county, May 30, 1873, aged fifty-one years, having been born December 5, 1822. He was married in Caldwell county, Texas, to Missouri Hudspeth, who survived him until 1902, dying when sixty-nine years of age. They had a family of ten children, E. F. being the fifth in order of birth.

During his boyhood, E. F. Connell attended the schools of Milan and Williamson county, following which he began to work on his father's farm, and continued to be so engaged until his twenty-sixth year. At that time he came to the Panhandle country, where for four years he was engaged in the grocery business at Georgetown. His next experience was as a member of the State Rangers, under Capt. W. J. McDonald, and on leaving the service of this noted organization in 1896, was elected sheriff of Deaf Smith county. The able manner in which he discharged the duties of this office caused him to be re-elected in 1906 and again in 1908, and his entire record is one noted for courage in times of peril, protection of the community's property and conscientious devotion to duty. In the meantime, from 1898 until 1906, he had been engaged in the cattle business, but at the expiration of his last term as sheriff, in 1910, he established the E. F. Connell Land Company, which controls large tracts throughout Northwestern Texas. He is also the local representative of large Texas capitalists and syndicates, and in every respect has demonstrated his ability in business matters of an important nature. He has seen wonderful changes take place in his adopted section, but believes the future of this part of the State promises even greater things, and is one of the county's most enthusiastic "boosters." In politics Mr. Connell is a Democrat, and he has taken an active part in movements which have contributed to the success of his party here. Fraternally, he is valued as a member of the local lodges of the Masons, in which he has attained to the Knights Templar degree, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Connell and his wife and children attend the Christian Church.

In December, 1896, Mr. Connell was married at Bartlett, Texas, to Miss Sophia Stockton, who was born in Texas, daughter of D. H. and Mary Elizabeth Stockton, pioneers of Texas, who are now living at Bartlett. Seven children have been born to this union: Elizabeth, born at Amarillo, Texas, in 1897, and died at Hereford in 1907; Douglass, born in February, 1898, at Bartlett, Texas, now attending high school at Hereford; Miss Eddie, born in November, 1901, at Hereford, and now attending school; twins, E. F. (Billie) and Ira Adten, born in May, 1904, the former deceased, while the latter is attending school at Hereford; George Meuese, born in August, 1907, at Hereford; and Lula D., born in July, 1909, at this place. The sad death of Mr. Connell's little son, which occurred March 18, 1912, was a blow not only to his parents, but to the entire community, for he was a lovable little chap and had insinuated himself into the affections of all who knew him. An account in one of the local papers, of March 19, 1912, said in part as follows: "One of the saddest accidental deaths chronicled in Hereford was the death yesterday afternoon of E. F. Connell, Jr., known as 'Billie,' eight year old twin boy of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Connell. The untimely end of the little son came through the accidental discharge of a 12-gauge Winchester shot gun in the hands of his twin brother, Ira. The little twin brothers, their younger brother, George, and smaller sister, Lula, being at home alone, found the gun, which was unloaded at the time, but little 'Billie,' knowing where there was a loaded shell, procured it from a dresser drawer and loaded the gun himself, and they then proceeded, it is thought, out in the back yard to shoot or play, Billie and his three-year-old sister, Lula, preceding Ira, and as they passed out the back hall door and upon the rear screened porch the gun discharged in some manner. 'Billie' fell down the rear steps, and Ira and his little sister and brother, not realizing what had happened, stayed quite a while with their dead brother, and finally Ira sent his little sister to a neighbor's, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Dunlap, and, not knowing where he could find his mother, struck out for his father's office, down town, hoping to find him there. It was not long until J. C. Cummins, a neighbor, happened over and found the body lying upon the rear steps, lifeless, and picked it up and tenderly carried it in the house, placing it upon a couch while he hastily summoned help.

"At the time of the accident the father and mother were away from home, Mr. Connell having left in the forenoon by automobile for Endee, New Mexico, and, it being a pretty afternoon, Mrs. Connell was out doing Cradle Roll work for the Sunday school. Mrs. Connell was hastily found and the telegraph and telephone wires were soon brought into service in order to locate Mr. Connell, but he had already started on his return from Endee, a distance of sixty miles, and was not informed of what awaited him upon his return until he arrived home at 10:30 last night. Funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, all pastors of the city officiating, and one of the largest funeral processions ever gathered in this city accompanied to the depot all that was mortal of little 'Billie Connell.'" The remain were interred in the cemetery at the old family home at Bartlett.

Ethelbert Bruce Mayes. Since 1908 sheriff of Colorado county, Mr. Mayes has for twenty-two years been continuously identified with the public life of his home county, making a record seldom equalled among Texas county officials. His long continuance in official position is due to his faithful and intelligent service in behalf of the people, and he is a high type of the independent, fearless, and conscientious executives of law and order. At the same time he has been successful as a business man, and is regarded as one of the most prosperous citizens of Columbus. His family have been very prominent in Texas since Revolutionary times, and during the ante-bellum days were among the large and wealthy planters of the Gulf Coast country.

A native Texan, Mr. Mayes was born near Oakland, in Colorado county, September 28, 1870. His parents were J. P. and Eliza A. (Fowlkes) Mayes, his father

a native of Alabama, and the mother of Texas. On both sides the family belongs to the aristocratic and wealthy old southern stock. Grandfather W. M. Mayes was an able financier in the state of Alabama, and owned nearly six hundred slaves and vast tracts of farming lands besides interests in railroad properties and other investments. The Racial stock represented by Sheriff Mayes are Scotch and German. J. P. Mayes, the father, came to Texas during the decade of the forties, and brought with him a number of slaves. Settling near Columbus he leased the labor of his slaves to Mr. Ethelbert Fowlkes, and became manager of the large Fowlkes plantation, a business relation which ended by his marriage to a daughter of Mr. Fowlkes. Mr. J. P. Mayes is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, a hale and rugged man, and a fine type of the old-time Texas citizen. Ethelbert B. Fowlkes, the maternal grandfather of Sheriff Mayes came from Arkansas where he was a large planter and slave holder. He settled in south Texas, in 1830, and in Colorado county secured large tracts of land, and set up as one of the extensive planters in that vicinity. Mr. Fowlkes was one of the remarkable figures in pioneer Texas history. Living in Colorado county previous to the war of independence, he took part in that struggle, and then after an interval of a quarter of a century, entered the Confederate army. He rose to the rank of colonel during the war between the states, and was one of the finest officers who represented Texas in the army of the south. He organized two companies in Colorado county, going out as captain of one of them, and receiving promotion to the grade of colonel for brilliant service. He was distinguished not only for his leadership and qualities of character and ability, but also for his splendid physical manhood, standing six feet six inches high and built in proportion to his height. Eliza A. (Fowlkes) Mayes, now deceased, was the mother of nine children. Michael W. and Mary Lou are now deceased, the latter dying in infancy. Those living are: Miss Josie Mayes, of Oakland; E. B.; J. P. Jr., J. B., Mrs. Henry Schott of Oakland; Mrs. Tom Smith, of Nottawa, Texas; and J. W. of Columbus.

Until he was sixteen years old Mr. E. B. Mayes attended the local schools. Gifted with a splendid constitution, physically and mentally, no doubt largely an inheritance from his maternal grandfather, Mr. Mayes has always possessed that spirit of adventure and self-reliance which are among the best attributes of American manhood. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and going to Indian teritory was employed as a cattle puncher for three years. Returning home he took up farming, and through all the subsequent years has been prosperously identified with agricultural activities.

Three years after his return to Columbus he married Miss Zula Sanders, of Colorado county, a daughter of G. W. Sanders, an old Texan, who is still living. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Mayes.

In 1894 Mr. Mayes was elected constable of Colorado county, and gave fourteen years of continuous service in that important office. At the same time he managed his farming interests and also conducted a store at Oakland, where he is still interested in mercantile affairs. Previous to his election to the office of constable, he served as deputy sheriff for eighteen months. In 1908 he was elected sheriff of Colorado county, and by reelection has held this position to the present time. The aggregate of these official services amount to twenty-two years of continuous service for his county. Besides his ownership of land and city real estate, Mr. Mayes is a stock holder in the Columbus State Bank, and also owns property in Oakland. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows having held all the chairs in the Woodmen, and all the offices except Worshipful Master in the Masonic Lodge. Mrs. Mayes belongs to the Baptist church, and as the duties of her household permit takes an active part in social affairs.

L. E. Booker. There is much of lesson and incentive in the record of the signally active and productive career of this representative man of affairs, for he has shown initiative and constructive genius of higher order and has accomplished results that have made for generic development and progress as well as for self-enrichment. There is no title which the true and loyal American holds in higher honor than that of self-made man, and in the most significant sense of the term has Mr. Booker been the architect of his own fortunes. He is a man of thought and action, of sterling character and broad views, and in all of the relations of life he has accounted well for himself and to the world. He has been a resident of El Paso, Texas, since 1897, and has been one of the prominent figures in the industrial and civic development and progress of this section of the state, where he has conducted extensive operations in connection with the agricultural and cattle industries, besides which he is largely concerned with the development of lumbering operations in the adjacent state of Chihuahua, Mexico. Prior to coming to Texas he had made an admirable record of achievement, and as one of the substantial capitalists and loyal and progressive citizens of the Lone Star state he is specially entitled to specific recognition in this history of Texas.

L. E. Booker was born near Danville, the judicial center of Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 2d of April, 1848, and is a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. He is a son of James W. and Hannah (Davis) Booker, the latter of whom was a first cousin of Hon. Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederate States during the progress of the Civil war. The parents of Mr. Booker were both born in Virginia, where the respective families were founded in the colonial days, and there James W. Booker continued to reside until 1842, when, as a young man of twenty-four years, he removed to Illinois and numbered himself among the pioneers of Vermilion county. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and for a number of years he was a professor in Shurtleff College, at Upper Alton, Illinois, where he was one of the early and valued members of the faculty of this institution. His cherished and devoted wife was but thirty-five years of age at the time when she was summoned to eternal rest, and he passed away at the age of forty-five years, in the very prime of his strong and useful manhood. George A., the eldest of the four children, is now an extensive landholder and agriculturist in Saskatchewan, Canada; L. E., of this review, was the second in order of birth; James W. is one of the representative merchants and honored citizens of El Paso, Texas; and Leah H. has been for the past twenty years an earnest and devoted missionary in India, as a representative of the activities maintained under the auspices of the board of foreign missions of the Baptist church, of which both her father and mother were devout members.

At the time of his father's death, doubly orphaned, he was early thrown largely upon his own resources. He was afforded the advantages of the common schools of his native state and through his own exertions earned the funds which enabled him to complete a liberal collegiate education. As a youth he turned his attention to any kind of honest work that would aid him in the attainment of his laudable ambition, and in this connection it may be noted that he sawed wood at the rate of one dollar a cord to pay for his college tuition. He attended the collegiate institute at Battle Ground, Indiana, an institution maintained under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and later entered the Ladoga Baptist University, at Ladoga, that state, where he completed commercial and scientific courses and was graduated.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Booker assumed

a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Fairmount, Illinois, and in this connection he gained his first definite salary. At the age of twenty-four years he married, and thereafter he passed several years in traveling through the west, in the meanwhile finding employment in various capacities and gaining valuable experience. In 1879 Mr. Booker numbered himself among the pioneers of Dakota Territory in the present state of North Dakota. That he soon made a favorable impression upon the people of his adopted territory needs no further evidence than that afforded in the fact that upon the admission of North Dakota to statehood, in 1889, he had the distinction of being elected the first treasurer of the new commonwealth. He was re-elected at the expiration of his first term, and within the period of his incumbency he had much to do with formulating and fixing the fiscal policies of the state. In 1883 Mr. Booker founded the Pembina County Bank, at Pembina, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and he served as president of this pioneer financial institution until after the close of his second term as state treasurer. He was a vital factor in furthering the industrial and social development and upbuilding of North Dakota, where he continued to maintain his home until 1897, when he sought a more attractive climate and an admirable field for further productive enterprise by establishing his residence at El Paso, Texas. He soon acquired an extensive landed estate in this section and turned his attention to the cattle business upon a large scale, besides engaging in the lumber business, with the development of which latter industry also he has been prominently identified. In the cattle business Mr. Booker formed a partnership with J. G. D. Boyd, a prominent and honored pioneer of Texas, and they have located cattle on ranches from Hancock, Limestone county, to Clint, in El Paso county, and thence northward to the immediate vicinity of the city of El Paso. In this domain of industrial enterprise they have already located five thousand head of cattle, and it is their intention to augment their herds by the addition of fully three thousand head, to be obtained in Arizona. In 1911 Mr. Booker arranged with the Pearson Syndicate to build a railroad from their mills, at Pearson, in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, where he himself has extensive and valuable interests. Concerning this enterprise and other pertinent activities of Mr. Booker an interesting article was recently published in the El Paso *Mining Journal*, and from the same are taken extracts, with certain elimination and paraphrase:

"The Booker tract, embracing one hundred and eighty-five thousand acres of timber and agricultural land, is owned by L. E. Booker, of El Paso. It is in northern Chihuahua, about one hundred and eighty-eight miles from El Paso. Two-thirds of this land is covered with a growth of pine timber, cutting an average of four thousand feet of lumber per acre; and much of the high mesa land cuts ten thousand feet an acre. In the valleys the land is exceptionally rich, adapted to field and garden crops and eminently adapted for the propagation of fruits, all of which attain to most prolific and luscious growth. For the past three years Mr. Booker has had in operation two small sawmills, supplying all the needs of the people for many miles in all directions,—the needs of the Mormon colonists at Dublan, Juarez, Pacheco and other points,—but these operations have been stopped now, while a railway line is being constructed throughout the timber belt, for the taking out of greater quantities of lumber at much less expense. The tract, generally speaking, is in the high sierras, the timber portions being so evenly distributed as to make available on a commercial basis practically every foot of the land for logging purposes; and the agricultural lands are so situated that immediate occupation and operation might be effected if the land were on the market.

"The railway line, in process of construction by the Booker Company, will be some thirty-five miles in length, as at present surveyed and being graded, but eventually it will be of much greater extent, going out into the forests and to lands to be opened for general settlement. This road will be completed at a total cost of not more than twelve thousand dollars per mile and will be constructed in first-class shape for heavy traffic. The railway will connect directly into the mills of the Madera Company, at Pearson, the Booker Company having contracted the deliver to these mills one hundred thousand feet of logs daily. An idea of the pine timber of this section may be had from the fact that the Booker tract is a portion of the forest extending from close to Casas Grandes to a point twenty-five miles beyond Madera, a distance of fully two hundred miles and from twenty-five to seventy-five in width,—all cutting an average of over five thousand feet per acre. The Booker Lumber Company will cut its own timber and at the same time the Pearson & Pacheco Railway will transport this timber to Pearson, as well as quantities of timber from the Madera Company's holdings, adjoining on either side. Thus tonnage is assured,—all the tonnage the road can possibly handle for many years to come,—and as the line is extended so the length of time of timber haulage will increase. As, however, the timber lands are denuded, the valleys and mesas will become populated with farmers, orchardists and a general urban community, so the local tonnage will increase steadily till the total will give constant necessity for railway operations on a large scale. The railway is being built with this end in view. Mr. J. W. Booker is field man in charge of all operations and is a brother of the promoter of the great and important enterprise.

"The Booker lumbering interests are very large and profitable; the Booker railway interests are more than this. The future holds its well filled hands outstretched to the man and the men who had courage and faith to forge forward in the establishment of this, one of Mexico's greatest enterprises."

In politics Mr. Booker accords generic allegiance to the Republican party, but in local affairs he gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of partisan lines. He and his family are popular and valued factors in the leading social activities of their home city, and they also have a splendid winter residence in the city of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Booker has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity for fully thirty years and in addition to completing the circle of its York Rite he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the El Paso Country Club and the Toltec Club. He is liberal in the support of all measures tending to advance the civic and material welfare of his home city and is one of the veritable captains of industry in the Lone Star state, which has gained much from his interposition in its industrial and business activities.

In the year 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Booker to Miss Katherine E. King, of Vermilion county, Illinois. She was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and is a representative of one of the patrician families of that historic old commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Booker became the parents of two children, and the one great bereavement and loss of their wedded life was that entailed by the death of their only son, Louis B., who passed to eternal rest, at El Paso, on the 28th of January, 1909. Miss Blanche Booker remains at the parental home and is a leader in the social life of El Paso.

William Oscar Seale. The present county attorney of Trinity county is not only an efficient and vigorous officer of the law, but is a young man whose individual attainment at the age of thirty gives promise of a

splendid career of usefulness in the future. Mr. Seale was for a number of years in the railway service, and left that work to go into the law. It is noteworthy that he was never a burden to his father or other members of the family or friends, to the extent of a single dollar for his education. All his schooling was the result of self-study and his own earnings, and he is a wide-awake young man who is practically certain to make a big place for himself in his profession and in public affairs.

William Oscar Seale was born in Nacogdoches county at Melrose, October 2, 1883. Some interesting data pertaining to the earlier generations of the Seale family in America, and particularly with reference to his father, who still lives at a venerable age in Melrose, will be reserved for following paragraphs after briefly sketching the career of the Groveton attorney.

The first eighteen years of his career Mr. Seale spent on a farm. By hard work he finished the work of the high school at Melrose and from the proceeds of his life's work as a farmer he took a course in Omen Orr's Summer Hill School. At home he had taken up the study of telegraphy and after acquiring some facility with the key he went to work at Appleby without a salary for the Houston East & West Texas Railway Company. He soon proved his ability and was assigned to a regular place at Shepherd Station at wages of thirty-five dollars a month. Five months later his salary was raised to sixty-five dollars a month, and he was station agent at many points on that road. Later he was taken into the passenger department of the Southern Pacific at Nacogdoches, and continued on the pay roll of that company until November 15, 1910. When he left the railroad service to take up law he was getting a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. While ticket agent at Nacogdoches he took up the study of law, and on June 30, 1910, passed the examination before the State Board of Examiners with the second highest grade in the examination. On November 15, 1910, he located for practice in Groveton, and he has since been rapidly making his way to the front. In the summer of 1912 he became a candidate for county attorney, and in the following November succeeded in defeating a man who had never before been beaten for office. He succeeded Mr. J. A. Platt in the office and his work has been chiefly an effort to break up gaming in the county. Mr. Seale is a Democrat in politics, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Baptist church.

On December 8, 1907, he married Miss Ruth Motley, a daughter of J. G. Motley of Overton. Dr. Motley married a Miss Smith, who died at Overton in early life. Mr. Seale and wife have one son, Henry Link Seale, born March 10, 1911.

At Melrose in Nacogdoches county there resides now in his eighty-fourth year, in good health, with mind and recollection clear, Allen B. Seale, father of the young lawyer above sketched. In January, 1914, in order to furnish appropriate material for the history of this branch of the Seale family a stenographic report was made of the narrative of Allen B. Seale, and that forms the basis for the following family sketch:

Allen B. Seale was born at Pine Flat in Butler county, Alabama, in 1831. It was his great-grandfather who founded the family in America. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, probably born in Scotland, and on coming to America settled in the state of South Carolina. He was a farmer, very fond of hunting and fishing, and so far as can be ascertained his family consisted of five sons, whose names were Enoch, Joshua, Elias, Daniel and Jim Seale, who lived both in South and North Caroline, and whose descendants subsequently settled in Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and various parts of Texas.

The line of the present family was continued through Jim Seale, who was born in South Carolina in 1773 and died in 1864 in Butler county, Alabama, lacking only nine days of being ninety-one years old. On leaving South Carolina he probably spent two or three years in Georgia, and then located in Butler county, Alabama. He was married three times, his first wife and the mother of his children was a Miss Kelley, and she died before he left the Carolinas. The children of that union were: Ransom, who continues the direct lineage of the present line; Anderson, William, James, Thomas, Rachel, Tilda, Cynthia, Mary Clarenda and Elvira. These children probably all settled in Alabama about the time Jim Seale and his son Ransom did. Cyntnia married a Mr. Ward, Mary Clarenda married a Mr. Ham and Elvira married a Mr. Cooper, all three living in Union Parish, Louisiana, during the rest of their careers; while James and Thomas, of the sons, also settled in that parish. The other children remained in Alabama. Rachel married a Mr. Bates, living near Montgomery. Jim Seale had no children by his second and third marriages. He died a short time before his third wife, and is buried in the Seale family graveyard on the old Seale plantation in Butler county, near Pine Flat. Jim Seale for his day was a very sucessful business man, accumulated property valued at about thirty thousand dollars, which was then considered much wealth. He was a farmer and, like his father, fond of hunting and fishing, and was a Royal Arch Mason.

Ransom Seale, father of Allen B., died in 1864, when sixty-five years of age. He was too old to enter service during the Civil war. He also was a Royal Arch Mason. About 1825 in Butler county Ransom Seale married Ellie Murphy, who was of Irish descent and who died in 1866 or 1867 and was buried at Mount Morriah, some twelve or fourteen miles from the old Seale homestead in Alabama. She was seventy years old at the time of her death. The children of Ransom Seale and wife are mentioned as follows: 1. Susan, who married a Mr. Clark in Butler county, Alabama, and who died some fifteen or twenty years ago, had several children. 2. Allen B. Seale's marriage and career is sketched in the following paragraphs. 3. Liddie married in Alabama Bob Stallings, came to Texas and she and her husband both died about fifteen years ago and are buried at Melrose. Their children were: Jim Stallings, Arch Stallings, Tom Stallings, Bettie and Celia. Tom and Bettie died about sixteen years ago and are buried at Melrose, while Celia married a Thompson. 4. Amelia first married Henry Watts and lived in Butler county and had one child, and after the death of her first husband married Bob Stein and lived in Wilcox county, Alabama. 5. John W. Seale married a Miss Stallings, a sister of the first wife of Allen B. Seale, and their children were: John Tom Seale, a physician living at Neches, Texas; Allan Seale, a merchant of Nacogdoches; Maggie, who married June C. Harris, a lawyer of Nacogdoches; Ellie, who married Dr. Henry Link of Palestine, and Jim Seale, who recently went to Florida and is connected with the lumber interests. The first wife of John W. Seale died about 1878 and is buried at Melrose, and he afterward married Eugene Morgan, and of that union there is one son, Arthur A. Seale, now practicing law in Nacogdoches. John W. Seale died about fifteen years ago and is buried at Melrose. 6. Marion, who died during the Civil war at Richmond, Virginia, and is buried there, married Bill Melton's sister and their one daughter married a Mr. Fowler in Wilcox county, Alabama. The widow of Marion Seale subsequently married John Stanford in Wilcox, Alabama, and had a large family of children. 7. Aby married Bill Freeman in Butler county, Alabama. 8. Mary married a Brunner, a Baptist preacher, and lived and died in Butler county. 9. Clara married Bill Melton, a merchant and farmer at Pine Apple, Alabama, who died about twelve years ago, and they reared a large family of boys and girls.

It will add to the interest of this sketch to quote

as nearly as possible the exact words of Allen B. Seale with regard to his individual career and experiences. "I obtained all my schooling in Pine Flat, Alabama. I rode horseback a distance of about three miles and finished there, since there was no other school near by to continue my education. When I finished school I was nineteen years old and my father put me to work on a nice two-story dwelling which he was building. After finishing the house my father put me in the blacksmith shop for about six months, and then made me overseer of the farm. We owned and worked from thirty-five to fifty negroes on the place, all slaves, and always kept four or five negro women at the house to do the house work. All the white women had to weave and make clothing. I was overseer on the farm up to the date the war opened. Then I hired an overseer to run the farm and went to the war with all my brothers, and when the war closed and the negroes were freed I hired and worked them right on all the time up to the date I left for Texas.

"I left there about the first of December, 1872, for Texas with my wife and one child, Elwood. Mr. Jim Richardson and family came with me from Alabama to Texas. We took train at Greenville, Alabama, for New Orleans, Louisiana, at which last place we took boat and finally landed at Shreveport, Louisiana. We were on the boat about three weeks and had much trouble due to low water and sandbars. We stopped over at Alexandria two days and nights, as we were short of provisions, and landed at Shreveport December 23, 1872. We stayed all night at a hotel and the next morning I bought a wagon and pair of mules and left for Nacogdoches county, there being no railroad from Shreveport to Nacogdoches at that time. I hired a team and wagon for Jim Richardson and his family and brought them along with me. We landed at our home place in Nacogdoches county the first day of January, 1873. John Seale had come to Texas with three children in March 1872 and had conditionally bought the old Patton place for us and made a crop there that year. When I came out the following year I paid for the place seventeen hundred dollars in gold. The money was John's and mine, so that we had the farm in partnership. I lived in the house with John until I built my own home, finishing it in the summer of 1873. I have been living on the same old farm in Nacogdoches since coming to Texas and now in my eighty-fourth year and in very good health. John and myself and the other boys were members of the Masonic Lodge in Butler county, Alabama, but we never kept up our membership after coming to Texas as there was no lodge near us. I am a member of the Baptist church."

Allen B. Seale first married a Miss Stallings and the one son of this union, Elwood N. Seale, lives in Nacogdoches county. His mother died in April or May, 1874, and is buried in Melrose. In 1876 Allen B. Seale married Miss Mary J. Mims, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Mims, at Melrose. The Mims family came from Georgia and were of Irish descent. Mary J. Seale died at the old home near Melrose December 8, 1911, at the age of sixty-seven, and is buried with other members of the family in that locality. She was the mother of four children. Roy and Ransom, the first two, both died when about three years of age and are buried at Melrose. Hunter M. Seale, who now lives at Melrose, is a sawmill operator and farmer. W. Oscar Seale, the youngest in the family, is a successful young attorney at Groveton in Trinity county, whose career introduces this article.

HENRY EWING MARSHALL, one of the leading legists of Liberty county, came to the city of Liberty in 1898, so that he has been a resident of this community for sixteen years. He has found within its borders good business opportunities, and in a profession where success depends entirely upon individual merit, has gained a creditable name and place. Mr. Marshall is a native of Lafayette county, Missouri, having been born four miles from Mayview, west, April 21, 1873, a son of Rufus Patton and Jane Frances (Sanburn) Marshall.

Absalom Marshall, the grandfather of Henry Ewing Marshall, was a farmer and carpenter, who came from Indiana to Missouri, although born in Kentucky and related to the Marshall family of that state. He married Nancy Dolly White, the Whites being from Tennessee, and moved to Missouri in 1813. The grandmother died near Mayview at the age of ninety-four years, having been the mother of the following children: Julius Luther, Mary, who married James Roberts; Rufus Patton and Absalom Weeden.

Rufus Patton Marshall, father of Henry Ewing Marshall, is a farmer who has spent his life in Lafayette county, Missouri, and resides there still. He was born there at Lexington and was reared to agricultural pursuits, in which he was engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war between the North and the South. He enlisted in the army of the Confederacy as a private in General Joe Shelby's Brigade, and during his four years of service, which covered the entire war, served chiefly in Missouri and Arkansas. For a brief time he was across the Mississippi, as a prisoner of war, at Alton, Illinois, having been captured in his own county of Lafayette. He participated in numerous hard fought battles, including Willow Creek, Carthage, both Lexington fights, Booneville and Lone Jack, and participated in General Price's raids into Missouri. A brave and gallant soldier, he received constant and consecutive promotion, and rose from the ranks to a third lieutenancy, winning at the same time the admiration of his comrades and the respect and esteem of his superior officers. Upon resuming the occupations of peace Mr. Marshall engaged in grain and stock raising, and to these vocations he has continued to apply himself to the present time. He now resides at Odessa, Missouri, and is known as one of his community's substantial, progressive and public-spirited men. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and supports its movements liberally. His political belief is that of the Democratic party, although he has neither sought nor desired public preferment. Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Jane Frances Sanburn, a daughter of Matthew Pierce Sanburn, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri, and a farmer and carpenter of the old apprenticeship school. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall became the parents of the following children: William B., whose death occurred in 1903, in Missouri, where he left a family; Henry Ewing, of this review; Luther Pierce, who is station agent for the railroad company at Stamps, Arkansas; Charles Sanburn, who died single; Arthur Washington, a successful attorney practicing Anahuac, Texas; Annie Weaver, who died in childh and Mathew Absalom, who died single.

Henry Ewing Marshall secured his early ed in his native county of Lafayette and compl preliminary studies at Odessa College. Upon e upon his own career he adopted the vocation ing and for some time followed that professi country schools of Lafayette county, but in to Texas and secured a school west of Mex identified with the county and the work for t He had commenced his preparation for the l to leaving Missouri, at Lexington, his precept John E. Burton, and when he came to Texas h law in the office of Robertson & Firmin, of Dal was admitted to the bar in that city in 1898 Judge W. J. J. Smith of Dallas, and began his ence as a representative of the firm of Robert Firmin in a few cases before leaving Dallas. His first case, however, was tried in Chambers county. H had been admitted to the bar July 27 and in September of the same year made his advent in Liberty, and here opened an office. Mr. Marshall practiced alone until

January 1, 1899, when he formed a partnership with Judge C. F. Stevens and remained as Stevens & Marshall for a period of four years. Following this he spent one year in association with Mr. Dabney, under the firm style of Marshall & Dabney, and then became the senior member of the firm of Marshall & Marshall, being in partnership with his brother. During the past four years Mr. Marshall has been senior member of the firm of Marshall & Harrison, known as one of the strongest legal combinations in Liberty county. Mr. Marshall's general practice has been extended to all classes of cases. He has devoted his time and attention to his profession and since becoming an active member of the bar has prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and by reason of his thorough understanding of the principles of the law has presented his cause with clearness, cogency and force. As a result he has attracted to him a wide and representative clientele. Among his fellow practitioners he is respected and esteemed for the high ideals he holds in regard to the unwritten ethics of his calling and everywhere he is accounted a valued associate and worthy opponent. Mr. Marshall has kept out of politics, only casting his vote with the Democratic party. He has held no office save that of member of the Liberty school board, a capacity in which he acted a few years, feeling that he could thus serve his community and advance the cause of education. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge at Liberty and the Chapter Consistory and Shrine at Galveston, and is a master of Liberty Lodge, now serving his eighth consecutive term in that capacity. His acquaintance is wide and his friends in this section numerous.

On June 26, 1902, Mr. Marshall was married at Liberty to Miss Lola D. Williams, a daughter of Dugat and Laura (Bryan) Williams, the latter a daughter of Prior Bryan, an old surveyor and land man of Liberty and a Virginia settler. Two children have been born to this union: Henry Ewing, Jr., who is nine years old, and Marjorie Annie, aged seven years.

JOHN T. CAMERON. A position of leadership in affairs is not easily acquired in any community, except as a result of hard work, careful management and thorough integrity. Solid business success is not a result of haphazard circumstance. The flashy prosperity seldom awakens admiration, but when the judgment is expressed that "He is one of the wealthiest men in town, has won his money by clean methods, is honest all the way through and when he takes the lead in any undertaking the rest of us are glad to follow, sure of its success,"—it is the highest possible tribute to one who has earned his position and who is an asset to the community. That would describe quite accurately the relations which John T. Cameron bears to his home city Paso.

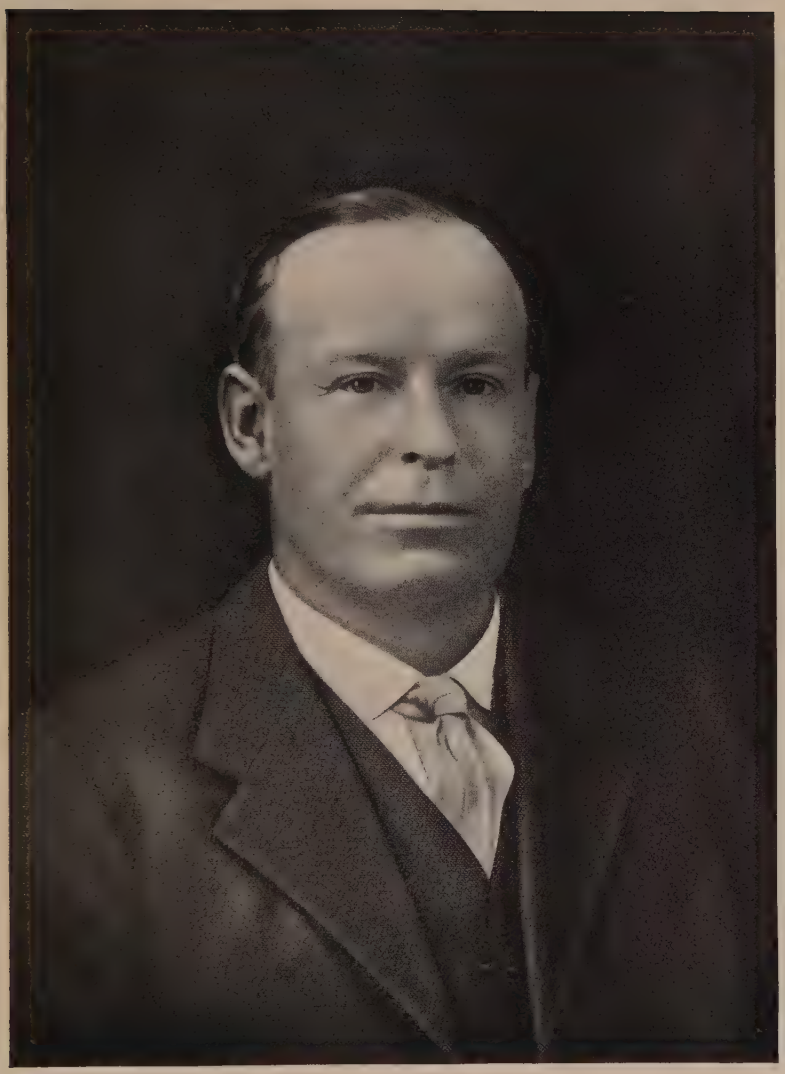
T. Cameron was born in San Francisco, California, March 14, 1869, a son of Fred and Margaret . The father died in 1869, a short time before of the son, and his mother now makes her Petaluma, California. Mr. Cameron and his a real example of the oft-mentioned self-made was, like Sam Weller, "thrown neck and crop world to play leap frog with its troubles." He comparatively little education, but has graduated niversity of experience and hard knocks. Hard tual contact with men and affairs, and a rough ble existence from childhood was the means of ion and perhaps the real school in which he pre- or a successful life of large accomplishments. ed in California until he was thirty years of and then came to El Paso, which has since been his ome. Mr. Cameron has been engaged in the cattle busiess in one capacity or another ever since he was a small boy. At the age of twenty-six, with his accumulations, he was able to buy a little bunch of cattle of his own, and from that time forward his prosperity increased by leaps and bounds. At the present time Mr. Cameron ranks as one of the largest and most successful cattle buyers and dealers in the entire country. He ships trainloads of cattle, not only to all the leading markets of the United States, but into every state of the union and is even an exporter to foreign countries. Mr. Cameron learned to read and write entirely through his own efforts, and while he was spending most of the hours of the day in the saddle or at some other hard work of the ranch and range. At an early date he had realized the value of an education, and at every leisure opportunity and in the meagre hours of night-time he applied himself industriously to acquiring the rudiments of what is regarded as an education.

Mr. Cameron affiliates with no one church, but favors and supports all denominations. He is a Republican, though independent, and has always taken an active interest in political development and affairs in both state and national matters, but more particularly is he interested in local good government. He has never held office himself, and has always done his fighting for the other fellow.

Mr. Cameron has had many hard experiences, and his entire career has been laid along the lines of strenuous endeavor and accomplishment in the hard and practical usages of commerce. Neither hardship nor prosperity, however, have stilled in any sense his good humor and his jovial, genial nature. As a man among men there is probably no more popular citizen of El Paso than John T. Cameron. Aside from the Cameron Cattle Company, of which he is president, he owns many other large interests in this city, including a large bulk of stock in the stock yards, and he has many valuable holdings in real estate and other forms of property in and about El Paso. It is one of his good-humored remarks, when asked with regard to his diversions, to say that his favorite recreation is in watching his business, and he certainly gives, and long has given, the greatest share of his energy and time to the promotion of his large and varied enterprises. However, he is fond of horses, of the theatre and music, and all other good things of life. A successful man, his influence has always been wholesome and beneficial, and El Paso has no better friend among all its citizens than John T. Cameron. Mr. Cameron maintains beautiful offices in the Trust Building, from which point he directs his large and varied business affairs.

JOHN AUGUSTUS LOVETT, M. D. Prominent among the practitioners of medicine and surgery in Liberty county is found Dr. John Augustus Lovett, who has been engaged in the practice here since 1898. Although he has reached a high place in his profession and devotes the greater part of his attention thereto, he is almost as equally well known in business circles, being particularly interested in the development of oil fields. He belongs to the class of pushing, virile men who have done so much to promote the welfare of Eastern Texas. Dr. Lovett was born January 14, 1852, in Holmes county, Florida, and is a son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson R. Lovett.

Joshua Lovett, the grandfather of Dr. John A. Lovett, was the son of a Welshman who emigrated to America with several brothers. The grandfather was a shoemaker by trade and an emigrant from Georgia to Alabama, where he settled at Geneva and there passed the balance of his life working at his trade, bearing the reputation of being a sober, industrious man and steadygoing citizen. He married Miss Covel and they reared a family of children, among them being: Alexander Covel, Dr. Thomas Jefferson R., Mrs. Sarah Brigman, Frank, who enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war from Louisiana, and subsequently became a school teacher; George, who served in the army of the Gray and met a soldier's death on the battle field; Elmira, who married Mr. Broxton and lived in Florida, and one



John T. Cameron

who became the wife of Mr. Creel and spent her life in Florida.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson R. Lovett was born at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1828, received good educational advantages and early chose the profession of medicine for his life work. He was married in Coffey county, Georgia, to Ellen Knight, daughter of Speer Knight, a native of that county, and after their marriage moved to Holmes county, Florida. There they resided until 1855, when they went to Vernon Parish, Louisiana, in which locality Dr. T. J. R. Lovett passed away in 1876, the mother surviving until 1888. They were the parents of two children: Dr. John Augustus, of this notice, and William, who died as a boy in Louisiana in 1866.

Dr. John Augustus Lovett was three years of age when taken by his parents to Vernon Parish, Louisiana. He received his education in the public schools of Pennington, Texas, and began his independent life as a teacher in the public schools of Louisiana. As a youth of seventeen years he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his father and subsequently took lecture courses in the University of Alabama, at Mobile, being graduated therefrom March 17, 1876. He immediately entered practice in his home community in Louisiana, but in 1888 came to Hill county, Texas, and opened an office at Abbott, which was his field of endeavor for some ten years, his advent in Liberty occurring in 1898, since which time he has continued to carry on his profession here. Through extensive reading and investigation he keeps in touch with the modern trend of thought, experiment and advancement in the medical profession, and is today recognized as one of the most able and learned physicians in Liberty county. He comes of a democratic family and took the Gold Standard end of that organization when the party split in 1896. He was in the Palmer and Buckner state convention as a delegate from Hill county, and voted for delegate to the national convention. He has served as county health officer in Liberty county, Texas, and in Louisiana he was surgeon for the T. and P. Railway Company. He is local surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railway Company here in Liberty. Dr. Lovett is a Mason and belongs to the Chapter at Dayton. He and his wife are Methodists and were brought up in the faith of that church.

On September 14, 1876, Dr. Lovett was married to Miss Berrilla Word, daughter of James H. and Berrilla (Sanders) Word. Mr. Word was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, and his wife in Barwell District, South Carolina. He was a stockman and died in 1884 in Vernon Parish, Louisiana, where he settled in 1844. Mrs. Word died in 1895 and was the mother of five children, as follows: Hugh W., James H., Thomas, Mrs. Lovett and Samuel, of whom Thomas and Samuel are deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Lovett have the following children: Stella, wife of Jesse Beaver, of Hillsboro, Texas, with a daughter—Helen; Thomas Word, of Cuero, Texas, who married Eloise Lusk, and has one child—Thomas Lusk, and Miss Berrilla Beatrice, of Liberty, a teacher in the public schools of Dayton.

In the development of this Liberty section for oil Dr. Lovett is president of the West Liberty Oil Company, a director in the Quintett Oil Company and president of the Trinity Oil Company. He was the discoverer of the Batson Oil field of Hardin county and also discovered the Dayton field. He was interested there with the Parafine Oil Company and has holdings in that field at this time. He was the promoter of the First State Bank of Liberty and the first bank to be established at Cleveland, but withdrew from both. He was also the establisher of the first bank at Smiley, Gonzalas county. A glance over his history will show that his life has been one of untiring industry and consecutive progress. Endowed by nature with keen intellectual powers, he has so developed his talents as to grow in usefulness as well as in learning and in a profession which many regard as the most important to which a man can give his energies, he has made for himself a creditable name, gaining a goodly measure of professional and financial success.

Henry O. Ager, of Liberty, has been identified with the drug business at this place as a merchant for thirty years, although he has been a resident of this place for ten years longer. Coming here at the time when the little town entered upon a period of most remarkable growth in numbers and expansion of business, he took a hand in its busy life, has grown in fortune and business experience with its growth, and has lived to see this become one of the most prosperous little municipalities of the eastern part of the great Lone Star state.

Mr. Ager was born at Patterson, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, October 18, 1852, and is a son of William and Euphemia J. (Bourg) Ager. His father, William Ager, was born in the state of Maryland and as a young man migrated to Louisiana. He was a descendant of English stock and had the following brothers and sisters: Margaret, who married a Mr. Stover and spent her life in Ohio; Mary, who became the wife of Mr. Yant, of Ohio; John, who reared his family in Indiana; Isaac, who was also long a resident of the Hoosier state, and Henry, who brought up his family in Adams county, Wisconsin. At the age of thirty-four years William Ager was married to Euphemia J. Bourg, of Patterson, the daughter of a farmer of French and English descent, and they became the parents of the following children: Margaret, who married W. D. Hayes and died in Louisiana; Sarah H., who married W. S. Jones and resides at Patterson, Louisiana; Mary Camilla, who married A. H. Rentrop and resides in Louisiana; Henry O., of this review; John F., who died March 9, 1914, and William J., who resides in Louisiana. William Ager had no official or political connection with his locality, nor had he any military history, having been content to pass his life in mercantile pursuits. He passed away in Louisiana in 1879, when sixty-eight years of age, while the mother died in December of the same year, having reached her fifty-fourth year.

Henry O. Ager received only a country school education and on completing his studies applied himself to learning the drug business. He was twenty-two years of age when he first came to Liberty and for a few years worked as a clerk, then returning to his Louisiana home. He had recognized the possibilities of this growing section of Texas, however, and had determined to establish himself here in business at the first favorable opportunity, and accordingly in 1884 came back to make a place for himself among the business men here. He was possessed of ambition and determination, but these qualities about comprised all of his visible capital, for he had but $150.00 in money with which to enter the competition of a fast-growing community. However, nothing daunted, he invested his means in a small stock of drugs and located in a one-story frame building and this formed the nucleus for his present handsome establishment, although grass is now growing on the spot where the first little building stood. He has done business here for thirty years without interruption, save for a fire which destroyed his store in 1909, and in that year he erected his present establishment on a conspicuous corner, a two-story brick structure, 25x60 feet, which is equipped with all modern improvements and houses a finely assorted stock of drugs, medicines, toilet articles, etc. Through the years Mr. Ager has taken an interest in banking and in 1907 became one of the owners of the First State Bank of Liberty, an institution with $20,000 stock, of which he is president and a member of the board of directors. He is also president of the school board here, being interested in the cause of education, and has been a member of the board for six years. A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Ager in the early part of his career here served in the capacity of city

treasurer of Liberty, and in 1894 was elected county clerk of Liberty county, serving one term as the successor of B. F. Cameron, and being succeeded in turn by E. B. Pickett, Sr. A man of few words and deliberate movement, he is careful in his judgment, although quick to recognize and grasp an opportunity. At all times he has demonstrated his ability as a business man and his worth as a citizen, and his business associates and the public at large have every reason to place the utmost confidence in him.

Mr. Ager was married at Elroy, Wisconsin, February 4, 1903, to Miss Bridget E. Garrity, a daughter of James and Catherine (McGowan) Garrity, who came to the United States from Ireland. Mrs. Ager was one of a large family of children. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ager: Henry O., Jr., and John W. The family is identified with the Catholic church. In 1905 Mr. Ager erected his family home, the best residence in Liberty, a two-story house of ten rooms, following the Colonial style of architecture.

WILLIAM SAMUEL PARTLOW. A residence of more than forty-two years in the locality of Liberty, Texas, has made William Samuel Partlow one of his community's best known citizens. During this long period he has been identified with general farming, general merchandising and banking, and in each field of endeavor has shown himself a progressive, enterprising citizen and a business man who can be depended upon to contribute to his section's advancement and welfare.

Mr. Partlow was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, June 26, 1851, and is a son of James Young L. Partlow, a Virginian, who went to South Carolina and married Miss Mary Marshall, a distant relative of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court. James Young L. Partlow died in 1885 at the age of eighty-five years. He was a millman and during the Civil war he maintained and cared for the soldiers' wives of that neighborhood. He owned slaves himself and released ninety-seven of them with the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation, and owned also much land in South Carolina and in Liberty county, Texas, and made occasional visits to Texas in looking after his property. He favored Secession and furnished two sons for the Confederate army. Mr. Partlow had the following children: Elizabeth, who married W. W. Perryman and died in San Antonio, Texas; Mary J., who married Joseph Richardson and died at Liberty, February 12, 1914; Major John M., who was a Confederate soldier in a South Carolina command, was wounded in battle, spent his life as a farmer and druggist and died at San Antonio, leaving a family; Belle, who died in South Carolina as Mrs. Washington Bozeman; James A., of Greenwood, South Carolina, who was a Confederate soldier in a Texas regiment; Emma, who married R. M. Perryman and died at Liberty, Texas; Julia, who married G. W. McKeller, and resides at Cold Spring, Texas; Mattie, who married J. H. Finley, of Hardin, Texas; William Samuel, of this review; Joseph H., a resident of Liberty county, Texas; and Lula, who died in Greenwood, South Carolina, as Mrs. William Whitlock.

William Samuel Partlow grew up and was educated in his home locality and completed his schooling at Newberry College, Walhollow, South Carolina. His father was a planter, and the young man came to years of maturity with a knowledge of farming, so that when he came to Texas he gave his attention for a few years to the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock. Following this, he became a clerk in a general store in Liberty, and after some experience in this line engaged in business as a merchant on his own account, opening a store in partnership with J. F. Richardson. When this partnership ceased, he conducted the store alone, until his son, Ray Partlow, came into the firm.

In other business affairs, Mr. Partlow joined a number of the citizens in the purchase of the old First State Bank of Liberty, which has still continued under the same title, and he is first vice president and a director thereof. He has been an agriculturist and has done something substantial in the way of farm development, a property on the Liberty and Livingston road being a farm of his own clearing, and improvement, and another, on the "Inside" public road is largely of his clearing. He is strictly a corn farmer and in a modest way has aided the building development of Liberty.

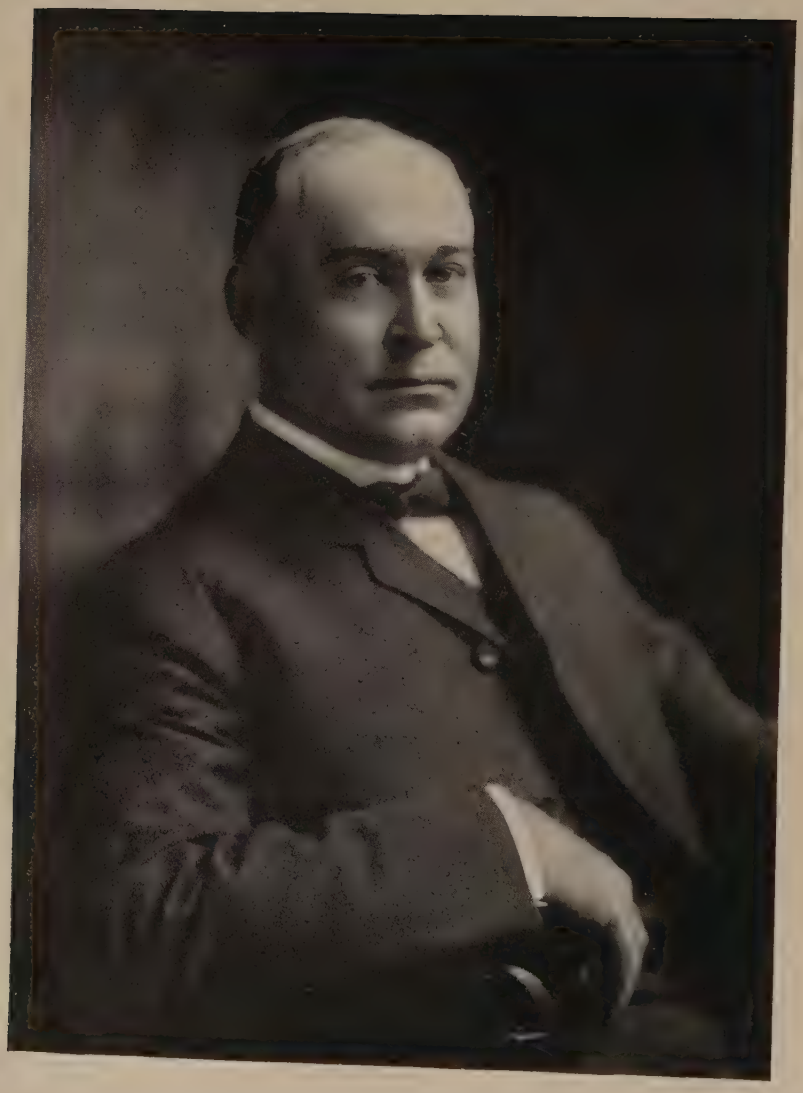
When a young man, Mr. Partlow dipped into politics and was elected county treasurer of Liberty county, succeeding Treasurer J. B. Wrigley and serving two terms. He was then a Democrat and is so still and in city affairs has been one of the aldermen, it being during his term that the movement was inaugurated which led to the building of the new brick schoolhouse. With his family, he is a consistent attendant of the Methodist church.

Mr. Partlow was married in December, 1875, to Miss Ellen Beard, a daughter of A. J. Beard, who came to Texas from Washington, D. C., before the outbreak of the Civil war, and was a teacher in Liberty and Harris counties and also served as a soldier in the ranks of the Confederate army. He spent his last years as a farmer. Mr. Beard married Miss Johnson for his first wife, and Mrs. Partlow is the only one of their children to grow to maturity. His second wife was Miss Skinner, and they had a child: Roswell A., now of Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Partlow have the following children: Bessie V., a resident of Liberty; Ray M., his father's partner in the mercantile business, who married Elenett Browning; Nannie, who married M. P. Daniels, of Liberty and has two children,—M. P., Jr., and Ellen V.; Roswell G., a civil engineer in the employ of a rice planter of Dayton, Texas, married Miss Voe Calhoun; W. Dozier, who is a teacher in the public schools; and Miss Miriam, who resides with her parents.

BENJAMIN MICHAEL O'BRIEN, engaged in general merchandising at Liberty, has developed a business of gratifying proportions and has made a creditable record by the commercial ethics which he has followed. He is also engaged in farming and stockraising, and his ready recognition of opportunity has afforded him his open sesame to success. An analyzation of his life record shows that one of his strongest characteristics has been the perseverance than has enabled him to carry forward to a high state of perfection whatever he has undertaken. Liberty has profited largely by his operations and a number of the substantial enterprises of the city have felt the stimulus of his sound, directing judgment and keen discrimination.

Mr. O'Brien has been a resident of the vicinity of Liberty since he was brought here as a child of three years, in 1860, from Morgan City, Louisiana, where he was born April 14, 1857, a son of Charles Wallace and Felide (Salles) O'Brien. His grandfather, Christopher O'Brien, was born in the United States, and the great-grandfather of the present secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan, and of Benjamin M. O'Brien, was the same man. Christopher O'Brien married Miss Berwick and moved into Louisiana from Illinois, as a pioneer, Berwick's Bay (now Morgan City) being named in honor of the Berwick family. The children born to Christopher O'Brien and wife were as follows: Andrew; George; Charles W.; America who married Captain Stevens and spent her life in Louisiana, but died at Liberty, Texas; Cynthia, who came to Texas and married Frank Hardin, a Tennessee man and one of the old surveyors of Liberty county, and died here; Katie, who married a Mr. Bagley and died here; and Virginia, who married Mr. Collins and remained in Louisiana.

Charles Wallace O'Brien was born in Louisiana, and was given a very limited education in his youth. He passed his life as a farmer of the slaveholding class, and



G. F. Hawks

died in the Liberty community in 1879, March 31st, at the age of sixty-five years. He was in sympathy and harmony with the South during the war between the states, and did his service for the cause by his activities as a civilian at home. He never held public office in his life, preferring to devote his entire time to his own affairs, and was without membership in fraternal organizations, although he enjoyed the companionship of his fellow-men. On an occasion in his youth, Mr. O'Brien was insulted by a minister of the Gospel, and from that time on throughout his life he avoided the church. Mr. O'Brien was married in Louisiana to Miss Felide Salles, a French woman belonging to a pioneer family of that state, and they became the parents of ten children, as follows: Hortense, of Austin, Texas, who is now Mrs. Ed Cullen; Pamela, who was married to John Ridley, and died at Waco, Texas; Rowena, who became Mrs. Dick Hardin and died in Leon county, Texas; Stephen Decatur, of Liberty, Texas, a review of whose career appears on another page of this work; Charles W., who died in Leon county; Benjamin Michael, of this review; Frank, who died in childhood; Christy S., who died single in Dallas county; Mary Juanita, a resident of San Antonio; and Florilla White, who married H. A. Speer, of San Antonio.

Benjamin Michael O'Brien was a child of three years when he was brought to Liberty county, and here he obtained his education in the public schools afforded lads of his day and locality. He was reared an agriculturist and continued as a farm boy until reaching his majority, at which time he embarked in farming on his own account. Subsequently, he turned his attention to merchandising, at Liberty, where he established a new business, and was associated with his brother, Stephen Decatur O'Brien, from 1889 until 1908, as a member of the firm of B. M. O'Brien & Brother. Since the latter year he has conducted the business alone, and has built up an excellent trade. He has continued also his farming operations as well as his stockraising, and has improved several farms by clearing and the erection of buildings. At this time he has two farms within a mile of Liberty and with his brother owns a tract of 1500 acres partly improved. As a farmer he raises large crops of cotton, corn, cane and potatoes, while his stockraising comprises a slight improvement on range cattle.

Like his father, Mr. O'Brien has never been a factor in politics save as he could perform his duty as a citizen in local affairs, although he is a member of the city council and is working earnestly in behalf of the interests of his community and his constituents. He has erected his storehouse here, as well as his residence, and a number of minor buildings of Liberty.

Mr. O'Brien was married in San Antonio, Texas, June 23, 1897, to Miss Myrtie Gooding, a daughter of George and Eliza (Brackene) Gooding. Mr. Gooding was born and reared at old Fort Towson, the old Choctaw Nation, and was a son of Charles Gooding, post-settler of that place long before the Civil war, going thence from New England. Mrs. O'Brien is the youngest of a family of eight children. Among them are Mrs. Aven Tobert, of San Antonio; and Denton, who died in Oklahoma without living issue. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien was Wallace Benjamin, who died at the age of seven months.

George F. Hawks. In the person of George F. Hawks is to be found a man whose career might well serve as an example to all young men just starting out in life. Mr. Hawks is essentially a self-made man. He has won his present position in the railroad world entirely through his own efforts. With neither money nor friends who could help him, he went into the railroad business at the bottom, and by a capacity for hard work and a determination to succeed he has advanced until he is now general superintendent of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad. Early in his career his employers found that he could be depended upon, and that he possessed both the invaluable qualities of obedience to discipline and at the same time that initiative which is equally important. He learned the art of managing men, and enjoys in his larger honors the thorough admiration of his subordinates.

George F. Hawks was born at Kirkland, Ohio, August 28, 1857. His father was Reverend John Hawks, a native of Massachusetts and a minister of the Presbyterian faith, who died in 1892 at the age of sixty-five. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Woods, who was also a native of Massachusetts, where they were married, and her death occurred in 1859 when thirty-three years of age. Both parents are buried in Indiana. There were five children in the family, and George F. was the fourth child and youngest son.

When he was two years of age the family moved to Indiana, where he remained until he was eighteen, and he then moved to Illinois. This remained his home for about seven years. His early education was attained in the public schools of Indiana, and he was also a graduate of the high school, so that he began his career with a fair amount of school equipment. At the age of seventeen he obtained his first regular employment in the railroad service, and no doubt a large part of his success is due to the fact that he has continued from first to last in one line of employment, continually improving his ability and every opportunity for advancement. He began as a fireman, subsequently became a brakeman, then a conductor, and from those fundamental positions in the railroad service worked his way up through all the grades until he is now general superintendent of one of the most important transportation lines in the southwest.

During his residence in Illinois, Mr. Hawks was connected with the Wabash Railroad in the train service department. On leaving that employment he went to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and during the two years spent there was connected with construction work on the Canadian Pacific System. Returning to the United States, he became identified with the Santa Fe, being with that great railway system for twelve years and during most of the time a resident of Kansas. For six years he was in the train service, and for a similar period was trainmaster of the Pan Handle and Southern Division of the Santa Fe Route. The course of his responsibility next led him to employment with the Mexican Central, and for three years he was stationed as superintendent at San Luis Potosi and Silao, Mexico. His next transfer took him to Lafayette, Louisiana, where for two years he was assistant superintendent of the M. L. & T. and the L. W. Railways. After that he came to El Paso and during the first year was division superintendent for the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, and the Southern Pacific. His next promotion called him to Houston as Superintendent of the Texas and New Orleans Railway, for two years, and for about three years he was general superintendent at Houston of the Houston and Texas Central. In 1907 he returned to El Paso to become general superintendent of the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, the important executive office which he now holds. The El Paso & Southwestern was comparatively a new road, and in the extensions and improvements a master hand has been in control of its immediate operation, and its service has become a very important factor in the prosperity of the entire section of west Texas.

Mr. Hawks was married at Terre Haute, Indiana, August 5, 1879, to Miss Lida J. Maxam, a daughter of Alma Maxam of Terre Houte. Mr. Hawks' church is the Presbyterian. He is one of the directors of the Toltec Club and a member of the country club. In politics he is a Republican, but is nevertheless independent in all his political actions, and takes part in politics chiefly as a voter. His recreations are baseball and autombiling, but as yet he spares little time for the wholesome

recreations of life, since he finds his work the all absorbing interest and gives to his position the best of his energies and abilities. Probably few men in El Paso, whether in subordinate or in high executive position, excel Mr. Hawks in hard and conscientious work, and he spends as many hours at his office as though he were at the beginning instead of close to the top of his career.

ANDREW W. DYCUS. For the past ten years the Beaumont bar has had an exceptionally able member in Mr. Andrew W. Dycus, whose offices as a lawyer are in the Alexander Building. Mr. Dycus belongs to Texas as the state of his birth, and in his home city, besides having an excellent record as a lawyer, has interested himself in public affairs.

Andrew W. Dycus was born at Liberty Hill, Williamson county, in 1878, a son of T. L. and Sarah C. (Smith) Dycus. His father was a native of North Carolina, but was reared at Dalton, Georgia. From Georgia he enlisted in the Confederate service at the beginning of the war, and went throughout the period of hostilities in the army of Northern Virginia. He held the rank of first lieutenant in Company H of the First Georgia Volunteers. Four years after the war, in 1868, he moved to Texas, locating at Liberty Hill in Williamson county. That is now the heart of the richest agricultural section of the state, but for a number of years after his settlement was a cattle country, and Mr. Dycus was one of the successful farmers and stockmen of that vicinity. The mother was born near Shilo, Tennessee, and still lives at the old homestead at Liberty Hill. She is a niece of the late Taylor Smith, a prominent pioneer settler of Williamson county, and one of the foremost stockmen of that section.

Andrew W. Dycus was reared on a farm, attended school in his native town and began the study of law in 1902, in the office of Col. W. K. Makemson and C. A. Lord, at Beaumont. In 1908 occurred his admission to the bar of Galveston. Beaumont was then, succeeding the oil boom, a flourishing city. And there he quickly acquired recognition as an able young attorney, and has been successful in practice ever since. In all matters concerning the civic welfare of his home city, he has been active, and is now president of the board of trustees of the South Park Independent School District.

Mr. Dycus married in Beaumont Miss Willie Florence Needham. Their two children are Lila Catherine and Andrew W., Jr.

HON. CARLETON E. MEAD. One of the best known lawyers and leading members of the Masonic fraternity in Texas is Hon. Carleton E. Mead, now a resident and practicing attorney at Beaumont. Mr. Mead has been a member of the State Bar for over twenty years, has practiced in different localities of north Central and southern Texas, and recently served the state in the capacity of assistant attorney general.

Carleton E. Mead was born at Hillsboro, Coffee county, Tennessee, in 1867. Reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools of Coffee county, and also in the private school conducted by Carden & Ferris at Tullahoma, Mr. Mead has all his life been a hard worker, and has won his success by close application and industry. In 1885, when he was eighteen years of age, he came to Texas, and for some time was employed at wages as worker on a farm in Kaufman county. His next experience was teaching school in the same county. These were occupations necessary to paying his way, while he was studying law, his studies being carried on privately, and also under the instruction of William H. Allen and Ed R. Bumpas of Terrell. In 1890, Mr. Mead was admitted to the bar at Kaufman in the district court presided over by Judge Anson Rainey. The same year saw him established at Forney in Kaufman county, where he remained a little more than two years. In 1893, moving to Greenville, he practiced for a time by himself and later became head of the firm of Mead & Yates of that city. Later his law connection was with the firm of Byrd, Mead & Byrd, and still later he was a partner of R. D. Thompson, under the name of Thompson & Mead. In the meantime Mr. Mead's reputation as a lawyer of exceptional efficiency and success had spread over west Texas, and in January, 1911, he was called to Austin to take the position of assistant attorney general under Attorney General Jewell P. Lightfoot. When Mr. Lightfoot resigned Mr. Mead continued in the same capacity under Attorney General Walthall. With the expiration of Mr. Walthall's term of office, in December, 1912, Mr. Mead engaged in general practice at Austin with Judge W. F. Ramsey, until April, 1913. At that time he was offered a favorable connection with the well known Beaumont law firm of Smith & Crawford, the firm then becoming Smith, Crawford & Mead, and Beaumont has since been his place of residence, where he enjoys a large business and confidence and esteem as an able attorney.

During his residence in Greenville, Mr. Mead served as an alderman, and also on the school board, and was county attorney of Hunt county. His relations with the Masonic Order make him one of the prominent members of that fraternity in Texas. He is past master of Greenville Lodge, is past high priest of his chapter, having taken the York and Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry with the exception of the 33d degree, and at the Grand Convocation in 1913 was made Grand Orator of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons for Texas, and is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. He also has a certificate from the Grand Lodge of the State as an instructor in Masonry. His affiliations also include membership in other fraternities. His church is the Methodist Episcopal south.

In Kaufman county, in 1890, Mr. Mead married Miss May Roden, who was born and reared in Kaufman county, her parents having been among the pioneers in that section. To their marriage have been born three children: David Compton, Miss Gertrude, and John.

CHARLES E. WALDEN. A prominent figure in the large lumber interests of the state, Charles E. Walden has been identified with the business life of Beaumont, Texas, since 1899, at that time associating himself with the extensive lumber business controlled by the late George W. Smyth. He is now vice president of the George W. Smyth Lumber Company, a retail concern, which is of the same ownership as is the Sabine Tram Company, of which Mr. Walden is also the vice president, and which is one of the largest manufacturers of lumber in East Texas.

Charles E. Walden was born at Doylesville, Madison county, Kentucky, on June 1, 1865. When he was eight years old he accompanied his family to Clark county, near Winchester, that state, and at Allenville, in Clark county, he attended school. Later he was a student in the Agricultural & Mining College at Lexington and from there he entered the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1886. From Cleveland he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there for about a year he applied himself to work as a teacher in Johnson's Business College.

In 1888 Mr. Walden came to Texas with his brother, and in Austin they established the Texas Business College, which in addition to its business courses of training, provided regular preparatory courses. In the years that followed the success of the enterprise was good, but in 1899 Mr. Walden withdrew from the business and came to Beaumont, where he became connected with the great lumber industry of East Texas, associating himself with the immense interests of the late George W. Smyth, as has been stated in a previous paragraph. Since that time Beaumont has been Mr. Walden's permanent home, and he has advanced very materially in the scale of business prosperity. Some mention of the scope of the operations of these two mammoth companies will not

be amiss in this connection, and a brief statement is here set forth on that head.

It might be mentioned, in the beginning, that the George W. Smyth Lumber Company is about completing at this time a new lumber yard that in point of equipment and management will have no superior in the United States. A feature of the business of this concern is its readiness to furnish "Everything for the Home Complete," and it is a fact that the firm is equipped to furnish everything to build and finish a modern home from the foundation stone to wall paper and fixtures. The firm will go a step farther and provide the necessary money to build, in the event that the prospective builder owns his lot. The realty holdings of the George W. Smyth Lumber Company comprise twelve contiguous acres, and the equipment of the plant as it stands today represents an investment of $325,000. The Sabine Company, which is under the same management as the other concern, operates a double band mill at Deweyville, Texas, with a daily capacity of 150,000 feet, while at Juanita, Louisiana, they operate a single circular plant cutting 75,000 feet daily. This company was organized in 1889 and in addition to the enormous products of the concern in the years that have passed, it still has about a twenty-five years cut ahead, besides owning a vast area of land that will eventually be sold for farming purposes. Its officers are J. B. Smyth, president; J. G. Smyth, vice president; C. E. Walden, of this review, vice president; R. F. Cheesman, secretary; Frank Alvey, treasurer; and A. B. Alvey, assistant treasurer. It is capitalized at $800,000, with surplus and undivided profits of $1,963,349.50.

Mr. Walden is an ex-president of the Lumberman's Club of Beaumont. He is vice president and a member of the Finance Committee of the Texas Bank & Trust Company, a flourishing financial institution, and he is also a director of the Beaumont Iron Works, the Sabine Oil & Fertilizer Company, and the Gulf & Interstate Railway.

As a Mason, Mr. Walden is especially prominent, and has been honored with the thirty-third degree which he received at Galveston in 1910. He is Past Master of Beaumont Lodge 286 A. F. & A. M., Past High Priest Royal Arch Chapter 188, Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Beaumont Council 126; Past Commander of Beaumont Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar; Past Potentate of El Mina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Galveston. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Hoo Hoos, the Beaumont Country Club, the Beaumont Fishing Club, and other social organizations of the city.

He was married in 1898 to Miss Sallie P. Smyth, youngest child of the late George W. Smyth, and they have one son,—Charles Smyth Walden.

George W. Smyth, Sr., the father of George W. Smyth, Jr., late of the lumber company that bore his name, was a prominent character in the early history of Texas. He was born in North Carolina on May 16, 1803, and moved with his father's family to Moulton, Alabama, when a boy. He finished his education at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and in 1827 or 1828 he came to the then Mexican state of Texas, stopping in what was known as the municipality of Bevell, in the Zavall Colony, now Jasper county.

Mr. Smyth was married to Miss Francis M. Grigsby, whose family came from Kentucky, their native state, and settled in the same community where he was located. Mr. Smyth was appointed by the Mexican government as a surveyor, and afterwards, by the same authority was appointed to the post of "Commissioner of Titles," his duty being to issue titles to colonists that came to Mexico and were entitled to land grants. He was elected a delegate from the municipality of Bevell to the convention that declared Texas an independent Republic, and he was one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Returning home from the convention, he started on his way to join the Texas army, and he was near the scene of action, but had not quite reached the scene, when the battle of San Jacinto was fought.

In 1839 Mr. Smyth was appointed by President Mirabeau B. Lamar as the Texas commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Texas, and by this same survey was saved to Texas a strip of land about six miles wide by one hundred and three miles in length. He was next elected Commissioner of the General Land Office of the State of Texas, in 1848, being the second man to hold that office. At the end of his term of office, a life size portrait of himself, painted by a noted artist, was presented to him by the employes of his office, and this, in addition to his valuable collection of documents and papers throwing much interesting light upon early Texas history, is now in the state capitol at Austin.

In 1852, Mr. Smyth was elected Congressman from the First Congressional District, which then included nearly all of the counties now known as East Texas. He served two years in Congress and declined to stand for re-election. In 1856 he ran for Comptroller of Texas and was defeated by C. R. John by a very small majority. One of the issues of the campaign was a proposed law authorizing the importation to Texas of natives from Africa to be sold as slaves. He was opposed to the passage of such a law.

When the question of secession was agitated in Texas he voted against it, being one of those who believed in maintaining the integrity of the Union. However, after the secession of the state, he considered his allegiance to Texas sufficient to overbalance all other considerations, and he cast in his lot with his fellow citizens in Texas. He advised his sons and son-in-law to join the Confederate army, which they did. It is recalled that in Jasper county, then his home, there were no printed ballots against secession, so he wrote one himself and deposited it,—the only one cast in his county.

At the close of the war a convention was held at Austin to amend the state constitution, and notwithstanding his previous action as noted above, in casting the only non-secession ballot in the county, he was elected a delegate to this convention by a majority of over three to one over his opponent, a very popular war hero. When the time came to go to Austin he arose from a sick bed, against the advice of his physician and the entreaties of his family, and went, saying that the people had elected him, and he felt that it was one of the greatest public duties of his life to go and represent them. During the early part of that Convention he died, on February 21, 1866, and he was buried in the state cemetery at Austin, where in later years a fine monument was reared to his memory by Mrs. George W. Smyth, Jr.

George W. Smyth, Jr. The late George W. Smyth, Jr., son of the illustrious Texan whose career is briefly sketched above, was for years one of the most prominent figures in the lumber industry of Texas. He was born in Jasper county, Texas, June 19, 1842, and died at his home in Beaumont, on March 14, 1910, after a long and eventful career in the state of his birth.

Mr. Smyth was reared on his father's farm in Jasper county, and at the advice of his father he entered the Confederate service on March 5, 1862, serving throughout the war and participating in the activities centered in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He saw service in many battles, including that tragically bloody affair at Franklin, and was twice wounded in action. His conduct as a soldier won the admiration and plaudits of his entire regiment, his name becoming a synonym in that organization for dash and courage. He was in Ross's Texas Brigade throughout the entire period of his service.

Returning home after the war, Mr. Smyth married

Miss Rosealthey Blewett, and they settled upon a Jasper county farm and there lived until 1877, when he moved to Beaumont, which city thereafter represented his home and the center of his activities. He became identified with the lumber business in about 1871, and in 1889 he organized, in addition to the George W. Smyth Lumber Company, the Sabine Tram Company, of which he was president and general manager. Concerning these two splendid enterprises, leaders in the lumber industry of East Texas, specific mention is recorded in the sketch devoted to Charles E. Walden, now acting secretary of each of these concerns, so that more definite description of them is not necessary at this point. It is sufficient to say that it was due mainly to the business enterprise of George W. Smyth, Jr., that these concerns were developed into the largest and wealthiest lumber manufacturing companies in the state. Upon his demise in 1910, the presidency of the two concerns devolved upon his son and successor, J. Blewett Smyth, who is also president of the Texas Bank & Trust Company.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smyth are Mrs. R. F. Cheesman, Mrs. C. E. Walden, and J. B. Smyth.

JOHN C. RYAN. In the field of real estate, not real estate in the sense of brokerage dealings, but in the development and improvement of property, legitimate enterprise and stimulating growth of population and investments, and in adding substantial values to every piece of property which passes through his hands, John C. Ryan, president of the John C. Ryan Land Company, Incorporated, of Fort Worth, has well won his popular title of a "real estate wizard." The offices of this company are in the Fort Worth National Bank Building, and Mr. Ryan is also president of the following corporations: Fort Worth Land Company; South Fort Worth Land Company; the Fort Worth Development Company, South Park Company, and vice-president of the Fort Worth Real Estate and Building Company.

John C. Ryan was born in Cheraw, South Carolina, January 2, 1865. His father died while he was an infant, and being the youngest of four children he early acquired the virtues of self-reliance and industry—virtues which he has cultivated through life, and which have brought him success in all his undertakings. The years of his youth were passed in his native town, where he attended public schools and acquired a practical education that fitted him for his part in the battle of life.

Equipped with health, strength and ambition, young Ryan sought wider fields of endeavor, and turned west to the great empire of Texas. He reached Fort Worth in 1883, and associated himself in business with the B. C. Evans Company, at that time the leading mercantile establishment in the Southwest. His business ability was soon perceived by Mr. Evans, and his advancement was rapid.

After the death of Mr. Evans, Mr. Ryan embarked in that line of enterprise in which he has achieved pronounced success. He began operations in real estate, where his sound judgment brought its proper reward. As testifying to his natural love of the soil, it is worthy of mention that Mr. Ryan still owns the first piece of real estate he ever bought. This is a house and lot on Belknap street which he acquired before he was twenty years old. Before attaining his majority, he bought a tract of four acres, which he platted as the Ryan and Bergin Addition, and sold at a good profit. Since that time Mr. Ryan has become a veteran real estate operator, and has bought and sold hundreds of acres of the choicest suburban property lying in and around Fort Worth. He is now by far the largest owner of suburban property in that city. Mr. Ryan stands for Progress and Town Building and has always done his part in advancing the material welfare of Fort Worth. Believing thoroughly in the "City Beautiful," he has planned and is building "Ryan Place," the most beautiful and exclusive "Park Place" to be found anywhere, which will stand for all time as a monument to his enterprise.

On January 2, 1890 (that being his twenty-fifth birthday), Mr. Ryan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Willing, a daughter of the late Judge Robert P. Willing, and to them have been born four sons, John C., Jr.; Willing; Thomas and Robert.

HON. ERNEST L. BRUCE. One of the ablest lawyers of southeast Texas is Ernest L. Bruce whose offices and residence are at Orange. Mr. Bruce is a son of a Confederate soldier, has spent all his career in Texas, made a fine record as a student during his college days, and since his admission to the bar in 1898 has risen quickly to distinction and success. At the present time Mr. Bruce represents his district in the lower house of the Texas legislature, where his standing as a lawyer has given him place on many of the most important committees.

Ernest L. Bruce was born at Mineola in Woods county, Texas, September, 1876. His parents were Simeon R. and Catharine (Reeves) Bruce. His father moved to Texas in the late 'fifties. He was engaged in teaching school in Gonzales county when the war between the states broke out, and went through the struggle as a member of the famous Terry Rangers, the Eighth Texas Cavalry. After the war he located at Mineola in Wood county where he was a merchant, and also cashier of a private bank there. His death occurred at Mineola, when in advanced years, and after a long and honorable career, in 1900. He was of Scotch ancestry. Mrs. Catharine Bruce, the mother, is still living. She was born and reared in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, and was married shortly before coming to Texas.

Ernest L. Bruce was reared at Mineola. He has an exceptional record as a student. After graduating from the high school at Mineola, he entered the agricultural and mechanical college at Bryan, during the presidency of L. S. Ross. He was not yet eighteen years of age when he was graduated from the college in 1894. At that time he was the youngest among all the graduates of the institution. While at the A. & M. College he founded and named and was the first editor of *The Battalion*, the college paper. Mr. Bruce also studied in the state university at Austin, but he entered upon his professsion largely as a result of self-training and as a bookkeeper at Mineola he earned most of the money with which he advanced himself to professional work. He studied law in the office of Horace M. Cate, one of the prominent members of the Texas bar, and equally prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. After his course of private study at Mineola, Mr. Bruce was admitted to the bar on the first of May, 1898, the same day on which Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. Since that time he has practiced with continuous success, being located at Mineola, until 1902. In that year he moved to Orange, and has taken rank among the leaders of the attorneys of that city and county. During his residence at Mineola, he served in the office of city attorney, and at Orange first became assistant city attorney, and then for two terms was city attorney, after which he held the office of county attorney for two terms. In 1912 Mr. Bruce was elected a member of the house of representatives in the state legislature. He served in the regular and special sessions of 1913. His work in that body may be inferred from his chairmanship on the committee of forestry, as vice chairman on the committee of reforms in criminal procedure, and as a member of the committees on constitutional amendments, reforms and civil procedures, criminal jurisprudence and internal improvements.

At Mineola, in 1903, Mr. Bruce married Miss Evelyn Graham, of Mineola. Their three children are Katherine, Eleanor, and Mike.

John C. Ryan

JOHN R. BEVIL. One of the prominent real estate men of Beaumont, with residence and with varied interests at Kountze, the county seat of Hardin county, John R. Bevil represents in the third generation one of the very oldest and most prominent families in southeastern Texas. The county of Jasper owes more to the Bevil name and family enterprise than to any other family, among its early settlers. About 1830 there was a settlement of some thirty families scattered from the Sabine to the Nethes and known as Bevil's Settlement, after John Bevil, the original settler, and the grandfather of the Beaumont business man above named. This settlement in 1830 was organized as a precinct of the municipality of Nacogdoches. A few years later, in 1834, the municipality of Bevil was constituted, and in October, 1835, John Bevil was one of the delegates from that municipality to the general consultation. With the establishment of the Texas Republic, the name was changed from Bevil to Jasper, and thus the county of Jasper originated. However, the family name persists in the town of Bevilport to the present time. After Jasper became the county seat in 1838, Bevilport rapidly declined from its early position and in modern years hardly has an existence.

Mr. John R. Bevil of Beaumont, was born near Woodville in Tyler county, Texas, in 1854, a son of Warren and Marguerite (Beaty) Bevil. His father was born in Mississippi, was reared there, and when a young man moved to Tyler county, Texas, locating on a farm about five miles from Woodville, the county seat. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. The mother was born in Georgia, but was reared in Jasper county, Texas. Besides the data already given concerning Grandfather John Bevil, it should be stated that he first came to Texas, then a part of Mexico, in 1824, settling on the Neches River, in what is now Jasper county. He was really the founder of three different towns—Bevilport, Jasper and Sabine Pass. The last was quite an ambitious project, and he laid it off in generous proportions, with the idea of its becoming a large city and an important seaport. As already stated, he was a delegate to the convention to San Felipe, which proposed Texas independence, and he fought as a soldier at the battle of San Jacinto. He was a friend and associate of Sam Houston, and took a prominent part in shaping the destinies of the new Republic of Texas. During the Republican era, he served as chief justice of Jasper county.

John R. Bevil was reared on the home farm and lived at or near Woodville until he was grown. In 1891 he located at Kountze, county seat of Hardin county, which has since been his home and where he reared his children. Mr. Bevil has timber and farming interests in Hardin county, and is also engaged in the real estate business with offices in Beaumont. His office is in the Temperance Building at Beaumont. His partner is Edmund Quinn, under the firm name of Bevil & Quinn.

Mr. Bevil has reared and educated a family of seven children, three of his sons for professional pursuits, besides educating and partly rearing a number of foster-children. Before her marriage Mrs. Bevil was Miss Martha A. Hart, a native of Louisiana. Their family of seven children are: Mrs. Vina Fones; Mrs. Maud Black; Dr. J. R. Bevil of Batson, a graduate of Tulane University; Dr. Cooper C. Bevil, a dentist at Galveston; Miss Etoile Bevil; A. L. Bevil, county attorney of Hardin county; and Miss Constance Bevil.

HON. SAM BRONSON COOPER. Southeast Texas never had a more efficient and public spirited representative in congress, than Hon. Sam Bronson Cooper, whose legal residence since 1898 has been at Beaumont, but who now temporarily resides in New York City, where he attends the sessions of the Board of General Appraisers of the United States, of which he has been a member since May, 1910. Congressman Cooper was for many years one of the most distinguished members of the Texas delegation in congress, and his services are keenly appreciated by his constituents, not only in his home district, but throughout the state. He was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, May 30, 1850, and in the same year was brought to Texas by his parents who located at Woodville in Tyler county. The pine forests of southeast Texas have produced a number of notable figures in business and public affairs, and to a large degree Mr. Cooper is a product of the same region. He received his education in the common schools in Tyler County, and took up the study of law in the office of Nicks & Hobby in Woodville. Admitted to the bar in 1872, he soon began his career in public affairs. For two terms he was county attorney of Tyler county, and represented his district in the state senate for two terms. For one term he was president pro-tempore of the senate and was the youngest man to hold that position up to that time. During Cleveland's first administration, he served as internal revenue collector, with headquarters at Galveston. In 1892 he was chosen representative from the second congressional district of Texas, and beginning with March, 1893, served continuously by five re-elections or twelve years in the national house of representatives. He was defeated in 1904, but after an interim of two years was again returned to the sixtieth congress. His aggregate service as a congressman lasted for fourteen years, and in May, 1910, he was appointed a member of the board of general appraisers of the United States, which position he now holds, with headquarters in New York.

As a member of the Texas senate, Mr. Cooper was the author and chairman of the committee which had charge on the floor of the "act granting to persons who have been permanently disabled by reason of wounds received while in the service of the state or of the Confederate states a certificate entitling them to 1280 acres of land each." This act was passed in 1881 and was the first law enacted by any state conferring aid in such a practical form upon the veterans of the Confederacy.

During his career in Congress, Mr. Cooper rendered useful and brilliant service, and during the latter years his long experience in the house made him one of the leaders on the minority side. To his home state, probably his best services were rendered, in connection with the appropriations obtained in behalf of the deep water projects in his home district and the State at large. Having committed the government to these undertakings, there has since been appropriated for the work in his district many millions of dollars, and the result has been the making of Sabine Pass and Port Arthur important ports of the United States. Mr. Cooper was also one of the authors of the legislation which brought about the building of the Intercoastal Canal along the Gulf shore. He obtained the passage over the president's veto, an act creating the Beaumont Division of the Federal Court. For several years Mr. Cooper was one of the prominent members of the Ways and Means Committee, the most important in the house. In 1904 he served as chairman of the State Democratic Convention, was chairman of the Texas delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Kansas City in 1900, and has been and still is one of the strongest and most influential figures in the Democratic party in Texas. His popularity with the people is equally as great, and as a man of splendid ability and attainment his fellow citizens hold him in the highest esteem.

Mr. Cooper is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. At Woodville on October 15, 1873, occurred his marriage to Miss Phebe Young, a native of Sabine county. Her death occurred March 15, 1911, and her surviving four children are: Miss Willie Chapman Cooper, Sam Bron-

son Cooper, Jr., Mrs. Margarite Jacoway, and Mrs. Bird Sholars.

Sam Bronson Cooper, Jr. Following in the same professional lines as his father, and only to a less degree distinguished for his participation in public affairs, Sam Bronson Cooper, Jr., is now one of the leading lawyers at Beaumont, and is representative of his district in the lower house of the Texas legislature.

He was born at Woodville, Tyler county, Texas, March 28, 1878, and it was at the old home in Woodville, that he grew up, and received his early training. From the local schools he entered the University of Texas, and much of his younger career was spent at the city of Washington, while his father was in congress. He studied law three years at Georgetown University (D. C.), graduating LL.B, in 1900. For several years he was engaged in secretarial service in Washington, as secretary to several of the eminent Texans then in national public life. He was secretary to Senator David B. Culberson, also secretary to his father, secretary to Congressman Scott Field, and assistant secretary to Congressman (afterwards Governor) Lanham. In 1907 he located permanently in Beaumont, and has since had a successful practice as a civil lawyer. He is the law partner at present of Thomas N. Hill, under the firm name of Hill & Cooper.

Besides his general practice Mr. Cooper is a member of the House of Representatives, representing the thirteenth district, having been elected in 1912. During the session of 1913, he served as chairman of the committee on federal relations, a member of the judiciary committee on the committee on criminal jurisprudence, and others.

Mr. Cooper, who is unmarried, is prominent in social and business affairs, and has membership in the Beaumont Country Club, the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Neches Club and other local organizations.

Joseph L. Hooks. For some years past Joseph L. Hooks has been retired from active participation in the business interests of the county, though he was long and prominently identified with the agricultural activities of these parts and added considerably to his prosperous state as a result of his operations in that indispensable and ever attractive industry. He comes of a pioneer family of Hardin county, where he was born in 1860, and his life has been passed within the confines of this state, many years of it being spent in Hardin county. In 1904 Mr. Hooks retired to his beautiful home in Beaumont, where he has since resided.

Joseph L. Hooks is the son of William and Martha (Collier) Hooks, the father a native of North Carolina, who removed to Georgia in his young days and there married, coming to Texas with his family in the late forties. He settled first in Tyler county, but his stay there was a brief one, and he removed to what is now Hardin county, about seven miles from the present city of Kountze, the county seat of Hardin county. Three of his children were born in Georgia, and the others in Hardin county, Texas. In about 1892 he removed from his farm to Kountze, and he died there two years later. Mr. Hooks assisted in the organization of Hardin county, it being cut off from Liberty, Jefferson and Tyler counties, and he was one of the first county commissioners of Hardin county. Mr. Hooks was a substantial and representative citizen of his county, and he had a leading place in his community, wherever he was found, all his life, being by nature and qualifications a man destined to assume a foremost place in the affairs of the community he called his home. His wife, Martha Collier, was born in Georgia, and she was an aunt of Dr. George W. Collier of Beaumont.

Joseph L. Hooks is one of the twelve children of his parents, and two of his brothers, older than he, fought in the Civil war as soldiers in the Confederate army. The subject was reared to farm life, and he has always maintained active farming interests in the county of his birth, though for several years he was connected with the lumber business in Hardin county, operating saw mills at various points there. He discontinued all activities of that sort in 1904 and removed to Beaumont with his family, where they took up their residence in the handsome home he had previously erected at 1849 Calder avenue.

Mr. Hooks married Corrie Herring, who was born in Chambers county, and who is a member of an old and highly esteemed pioneer family of that county. They have five children: Verna, Olga, Rufus, Joe and Corrie L.

Howard Foster Wright, D. B., D. O., M. D. In sketching the life of one who has impressed himself by his versatile gifts upon the present generation, one is pleased to find the unusual union of high philanthropic ends with such practical qualities and high professional accomplishments as produced the successful laborer in the field of medicine. However rare may be such a combination of qualities, that they are not altogether incompatible is illustrated in the career of Howard Foster Wright, of El Paso, who has become widely known both as a physician and theologian.

Dr. Wright was born at Lacon, Illinois, in September, 1870, and is a son of Joseph and Louise (Brown) Wright. His father, a native of England, came to America as a boy of four years, his parents settling in Canada, where he received his education and grew to manhood. He then removed to the United States and settled in Illinois, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, moved to Streator in that state, became prominent in political affairs, and was elected to the office of alderman, serving as such for some years. A man of affairs, prominent in various walks of life, he still resides in Illinois, at the age of seventy. He married Louise Brown, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and brought to Illinois in childhood, being educated and married in that state. She died in May, 1900, when forty-six years of age. She was the mother of three children, of whom Dr. Wright was next to the youngest. Howard F. Wright received his early education in the public schools of Lacon, Illinois, following which he entered Hedding College, and graduated in 1896, with the degree Bachelor of Arts. At that time he entered the University of Chicago, where he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Divinity in 1903. Subsequently he took the M. D. degree from the St. John's Medical University. Dr. Wright besides holding the degrees representing his proficiency in the general field of medicine, is also a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy, in 1905, and in 1907 did post graduate work in the National Medical University. While attending the latter college he was engaged in teaching. After graduating from the divinity schools he was engaged in religious work, and was in charge of a church at Elgin, Illinois, for some time. Subsequently he became pastor of the church at Superior, Wisconsin, and often supplied pulpits in the course of his studies in medicine. Dr. Wright eventually became pastor of the church at Redding, California, and preached from the pulpit and also practiced medicine at the same time. His success as a pastor may be estimated from the fact that he doubled the membership of the church and made an effective working organization of both the Sunday school and the Young People's Society. The ill health of his wife finally led him to the southwest, and since then he has been engaged in medical practice in El Paso. Dr. Wright has enjoyed a large practice in his profession and has gained recognition for his varied high attainments and excellent ability. He is a close and conscientious student, keeping fully abreast of the discoveries in his profession, and taking a keen interest in the work of the national

H. F. Wright, D.B., D.O., M.D.

and county osteopathic associations, being president of the latter organization.

Dr. Wright has contributed to the leading medical journals of the day, and is author of a recent valuable work entitled "Spiritual Health in the Light of the Principles of Physical Health." This work, a handsome little book of one hundred and forty-two pages, is the product of Dr. Wright's individual experiences, not only as a physician, but as a minister of the gospel. It was given him to perceive the intimate relation that subsists between the principles and laws governing the physical realm and those that have validity in the spiritual domain. He was further inspired to set down his observations and deductions from the remarkable success which attended the familiar classic, Professor Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Since his work came from the press it has received many encomiums from scholars and men prominent in the professions of the ministry and of medicine, and has brought forth especially high praise for his concise and original manner of thinking and clear exposition of the principles which are the foundations of the book. Dr. Wright is a member of the fraternal brotherhood and the Woodmen of the World, and enjoys the friendship of many prominent people in western Texas. He is extremely fond of outdoor life, spends much of his time in traveling over Texas, a state which he believes, owing to the great irrigation possibilities through the close relations with Mexico, and to various other circumstances, is destined to become the foremost in the union of commonwealths.

Dr. Wright was married at Livermore, Iowa, June 23, 1897, to Miss Alice C. Brooks, daughter of Rev. Charles and Chrissie (Merrifield) Brooks, both of whom still reside in Iowa. Two children have been born to this union, Harold, born April 2, 1899, at Corning, Iowa, and now attending the El Paso high school, and Clarita, born May 31, 1903, at Superior, Wisconsin, and now a student in the El Paso grade schools. The members of the family have long been social favorites in El Paso.

Daniel P. Wheat. Few men have been more prominent in the legal profession in Beaumont than has Hon. Daniel P. Wheat, who has served the city as mayor and has presided upon the bench as county judge, as well as having carried on for years a representative law practice in the city. He first identified himself with Beaumont in 1882, and with but little exception, has been a resident of this city since that time.

Judge Wheat was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 13, 1865. His father died when the son was very young, and he was adopted, reared and educated by the late Capt. J. J. Wheat, of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana. Captain Wheat was a distinguished soldier and officer of the Confederacy, serving as a captain of Cavalry. He was a man of especially fine character and attainments, and he came to Texas in 1880 with his family, locating in Grimes county.

Judge Wheat came with his adopted father to Texas and has made the state his home ever since. He attended school regularly in New Orleans, and after the family removal to Texas, he also attended school in Grimes county. In 1882 he came to Beaumont, and in later years he studied law under W. W. Meacham and Lock McDaniels, at Anderson, Grimes county, where he was admitted to the bar in 1886. In that year he returned to Beaumont, and he has since then been successfully engaged in practice.

Judge Wheat was county attorney of Jefferson county for eight years, 1890 to 1898, and he was mayor of Beaumont from 1898 to 1902, his term as chief executive of the city embracing the period covered by the great Beaumont oil boom, and he was county judge of Jefferson county from 1902 to 1906, thus having been honored by the people for his long and highly capable and efficient services, every trust that was imposed upon him in those years having been honorably fulfilled. Judge Wheat is a member of a number of Fraternal orders, including the Masons and the Elks.

He was married in 1890 to Miss Lette E. Thompson, of St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, and they have six children: John J., Neva, Lettie May, Lee B., Daniel P., Jr., and Virginia.

Claude C. Roberts. Representing one of the oldest east Texas families, Claude C. Roberts has for a number of years been prominently identified with the real estate at Beaumont, and has many high connections with the commercial interests of that city.

In San Augustine, Texas, where Mr. Roberts was born in 1877, the family of Roberts and also that of Cartwright, his mother's family, have been identified with the history of American civilization since the decade of the twenties, and there has hardly been an event of any importance within that time in which the members of the two families have not participated in some public spirited and active fashion. The parents of Claude C. Roberts were Ben T. and Anna (Cartwright) Roberts, both now deceased. The paternal grandfather was Noel G. Roberts, of North Carolina, who settled in what is now San Augustine county, Texas, in 1821. The mother of Mr. Roberts, a daughter of Matthew Cartwright, died in 1907. The Cartwright family is both one of the oldest and most prominent in Texas, and its membership and genealogy is sketched at considerable length on other pages of this work, the reader being especially referred to the name of L. D. Cartwright, of San Antonio.

Claude C. Roberts at the age of twelve years went with his mother to Terrell, Texas, in 1889, and lived there until 1898. He was 2d Lieut. of Co. E, Fourth Texas Volunteers, during the war with Spain. The Regiment saw no active service and was mustered out in March, 1899, and Mr. Roberts came to Beaumont in June of that year, where he has since made his home. He was educated at San Augustine, at Terrell, and also in the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. On coming to Beaumont, he and Mr. Robert Corley founded the firm of Roberts and Corley, real estate and insurance and have been highly successful in that line. Their offices are in the Blanchette Building on Pearl Street in Beaumont. Mr. Roberts is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He is also a director in the Texas Bank & Trust Company and has been twice elected a member of the City Council, serving four years.

In 1903, Mr. Roberts married Miss Vivian Jackson, of Beaumont, and they have four children: Mary, Hugh J., Ben T., and Ida. The family worship at the Episcopal Church.

John C. Ward. President of the First National Bank of Beaumont, and otherwise conspicuously identified with business affairs at Beaumont and vicinity, John C. Ward got his start through the avenue of the lumber industry, in which his father before him had been one of the pioneers in southeast Texas. John C. Ward has had a career of self achievements, having had severe responsibilities imposed upon him during his early youth, and having early demonstrated the temper of his character and business make-up.

John C. Ward was born in Titus county, Texas, in 1851, a son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Kelly) Ward. Both parents were natives of Arkansas, but came of old Tennessee families. Andrew J. Ward moved to Texas in 1850, first locating in Titus county. In 1859 he brought his family to Beaumont in Jefferson county. He was attracted to Beaumont by the immediate prospects of two railroads building through that locality. With two such railroads he could foresee splendid opportunities in the lumber business. Andrew J. Ward was one of the first among the pioneer saw mill men at Beaumont, establishing a small plant for sawing

lumber early in 1860. For a time during the war he sawed great quantities of lumber used by the Confederate government. The Senior Mr. Ward's ambitions in the lumber business were greatly interfered with. The war for one thing hindered all industries, the reconstruction period was also equally as hard, and as a result of both the railroads which had been building with so much promised prosperity just previous to the war were completely halted, and in Texas the lines were actually dismantled, so that operations were not resumed until some time after the war.

Andrew J. Ward died in 1867 before he was able to realize many of his hopes, and his large family of children were chiefly left to the care and responsibility of his son John C.

John C. Ward as a boy worked very hard in the lumber mills, and with his practical experience developed exceptional business ability. He became a mill owner himself, and for many years was and continues to be a prominent figure in the great lumber industry of east Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Ward is president of the First National Bank, the oldest bank in the city. He has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and the York Rite, and is also affiliated with El Mina Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Judge William W. Cruse. Prominent as a Beaumont lawyer, Judge Cruse is a grandson of a Texas patriot who fought in the war for independence in 1836. Few families have been longer represented in the southeastern section of the state than the Cruses, and through three generations they have been distinguished for thrifty business ability, high ideals of citizenship, and integrity of character and public spirit which have made them worthy and valuable in every relation to their community.

William W. Cruse was born near Woodville in Tyler county, Texas, in 1867, a son of John and Elizabeth (Barclay) Cruse. The paternal grandfather was known as Squire Cruse, who came from Tennessee to Texas about 1834. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 29, 1796, moved from there to Rutherford county, Tennessee, and from there to Texas. A year or so after his settlement in the Mexican territory as it then was, he joined the army and fought for Texas independence in 1836. For his services in that war, he was granted by the Republic a league and a *labor* of land, located in Tyler county. To that land grant he moved with his family in 1845, and lived there the rest of his days. The old home was near Woodville, now the county seat of Tyler county. Squire Cruse added to the military reputation of the family by service in the Mexican war under General Scott, and to the end of his life received a pension from the government for that service.

John Cruse, father of Judge Cruse, was born in 1820, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, near Murfreesboro. In February, 1834, at the age of fourteen, he arrived in what is now Jasper county, Texas, where he lived twelve years until his father moved to Tyler county, near Woodville. The long journey of the Cruse family down the Mississippi River, and through the dense wilderness to Texas was fraught with many dangers, and also a sad tragedy. Towards the end of the trip down the Mississippi, the small boat in which the family was being transported, was overturned and five of the brothers and sisters of John Cruse were drowned. Practically all the active life of John Cruse was passed on the farm near Woodville, where his death occurred in 1907, at the age of eighty-seven. He reared to manhood and womanhood eight children, giving them all good educational advantages, and six of them are still living. In his long life he attained the honorable distinction of having been a good man. During the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier, most of his services being along the Texas coast, especially at Sabine Pass. John Cruse was married in Tyler county to Elizabeth Barclay, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (McQueen) Barclay, who became early settlers of Tyler county. Her death occurred in 1878. The war inflicted its losses with a heavy hand upon the Cruse family, and all their slaves and other property valued at about twenty-thousand dollars was swept away. However, John Cruse and wife when peace came, set themselves courageously to work, and by thrift and industry again established themselves in comfortable circumstances.

Judge Cruse grew up in Tyler county, was educated at the local schools and also in Baylor University at Waco. His law studies were carried on in the office of Judge Stephen P. West of Woodville, and in 1889 he was admitted to the bar at Kountze, county seat of Hardin county, where he began practice. During his residence in Hardin county he was elected and served as county attorney, and also two terms as county judge. In 1902 he moved to Beaumont, soon after the beginning of the great boom at that city, and has since engaged successfully in the private practice of his profession, devoting practically all his time to Civil practice. During his residence at Kountze, Judge Cruse married Miss Elizabeth Hooks, who was born in Hardin county, Texas. Their three daughters are Lois, Jack and Hazel. Fraternally the judge is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, and he and his wife worship in the Christian church.

Edward Auer, M. D. Among the men who have attained a high place in professional life of El Paso is Dr. Edward Auer. He is one of the foremost surgeons and physicians in the city, and has established here the Mesa Sanitarium, one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the southwest. He is a man who joins the advantages of a superb education to those of travel, experience and a natural ability in his profession, and his success as a physician has been due entirely to his own efforts, for he came as a foreigner to this country and has reached his present prominent position without what we Americans designate as "pull."

Dr. Edward Auer was born in Mannheim, in the state of Baden, Germany, on the 19th of April, 1877, a son of Martin Philip and Augusta Auer. He received his early education in the public and private schools of his native city, and later attended the high school. Later he entered the University of Berlin, and still later took courses at the Universities of Munich and Heidelberg. In the latter institution, famous for its scientific departments, he was graduated in 1899. With the propensities of his nation for thorough work and for research along one line, he determined to devote himself in particular to the study of tropical diseases, a line of work that even now offers a wide field for research. He, therefore, made a leisurely trip through the tropics, spending about eight months in the West Indies and South America. He visited the islands of St. Thomas and Jamaica, and then went to South America and spent some time in Colombia. Thence he went to Panama, and afterward for about three months he was in the forests of the island of Costa Rica. During this time he made quite extensive botanical researches in addition to his medical work. He now came to the United States, and after remaining in New Orleans for a time came to San Antonio, Texas, and here began the practice of medicine, remaining until 1901.

In the latter year he returned to the University of Heidelberg and took special surgical work under the great professor, Doctor V. Czerny, after which he returned to San Antonio. At this time he opened two sanitariums, one in Seguin, Texas, and the other in New Braunfels. He remained here until 1912, and made a success not only of his private practice, but also of the sanitariums that he had founded. It was in 1912 that he came to El Paso, and here established his offices and the Mesa Sanitarium. He also has the Neal Institute in addition to his sanitarium. He holds a high

Edward Lewis M.D.

place in the ranks of his profession, and his many friends attest the high regard with which he is personally held in the city.

In addition to his professional duties, the Doctor has somehow found the time to interest himself in business affairs to some extent. While in Seguin he organized the Seguin State Bank and was its first vice president. He was among the first to become interested in the United States Wax Company of San Antonio, and was one of its earliest promoters and received honorary membership in the association at Palermo, Italy. This company was organized for the manufacture of Candalilla wax, and it is in operation today and rapidly growing in scope and importance. Dr. Auer owns considerable property in and near San Antonio.

He is a member of the German Union church, and in politics is affiliated with the Republican party, although he takes no active part. He is interested in all matters that affect the public, and has always exerted his influence for the improvement of conditions.

Dr. Auer was married in Seguin, Texas, on the 27th of December, 1900, to Valeska Schramm, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Egmont Schramm, of New Braunfels, Texas. Mrs. Auer is the niece of Captain Edgar Ayres, and is one of the most charming women in El Paso. She was educated in the convent of the Sacred Heart in San Antonio, and both she and her husband are fond of the things that culture and education make necessary. They both delight in the theatre, Dr. Auer having written for the stage while in Germany, and having been at one time a dramatic critic. He reads and writes seven languages, and both he and his wife are keenly interested in horses and in driving. Mrs. Auer is a splendid wife for a man of the Doctor's position, and their friends are many, not only in the city, but elsewhere in the state.

William Burrell. One of the oldest pioneer families of Jefferson county is that of Burrell, of which William Burrell, whose name heads this review, is a representative member. He is engaged in the livery business in Beaumont, and is also serving as county commissioner, to which office he was first elected in 1906, and to which he has been returned at each election since that time. Mr. Burrell was born in the vicinity of Fannett, in Jefferson county, in 1876, and is a son of J. J. and Alzena (Carr) Burrell.

J. J. Burrell was likewise born in this county, his birth occurring in 1845, and he is the son of George Burrell, one of the earliest settlers here. He came to Texas, then a part of Mexico, prior to 1836, and he participated in the Texas war for independence, eventually becoming a large land owner in Jefferson county, and being one of the prominent and influential figures of his day. His name appears on all the old surveys of Jefferson county as a headright owner. His son, J. J. Burrell, the father of the subject, was a Confederate soldier and served all through the Civil war. He became a farmer and stockman and one of the most successful and prosperous in the county. His home today is located three miles distant from the town of Fannett. His wife, Alzena Carr, is also a member of one of the oldest families of Jefferson county, she being the daughter of William Carr, who came to Jefferson county about the same time as did George Burrell.

Will Burrell was reared on the home place near Fannett, where his parents yet make their home, and gained his early education in the schools of that community. In addition to the training he gained in farming and stockraising, he included in his early experience some acquaintance with the merchandise business, for his father conducted a successful and prosperous mercantile business on the Burrell place for some years, and there the son was given a training in the general merchandise business. Since 1905 Mr. Burrell has been living a resident of Beaumont, and since 1910 he has been engaged in the livery business, the successful proprietor of a livery, sale and boarding stable, located on Main street at the intersection of Forsythe street.

In 1906, one year after he settled here, Mr. Burrell was elected to the office of county commissioner, and he was one of the youngest members ever elected to that body in the county. His service has been an excellent one and one that has brought about his subsequent reelection at every succeeding choice of officers in the county since 1906.

Mr. Burrell married Miss Clara Dugat, and they have four children,—Youma, Lima, Homer and William J. Burrell.

Stuart R. Smith. One of the well known and successful attorneys of Beaumont is Stuart R. Smith, who has been engaged in practice here since 1901. He was born in Tyler, Smith county, Texas, in 1867, and is a son of Edward W. and Jonnie (Robertson) Smith.

Edward W. Smith was born in Cobb county, Georgia, in 1840, and he died at his home at Nooonday, in Smith county, December 7, 1912. A farmer by occupation, he was an agriculturist of the modern and progressive type, and he was prosperous in his work. He came to Texas in 1859, locating at Tyler, the county seat of Smith county, and he served with distinction throughout the Civil war as a soldier of the Confederacy. He was a member of Douglas' Battery, organized in Smith county, in Hood's Texas Brigade, and he was a participant in some of the hardest fought contests of the long struggle. He was at Franklin, one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and was captured following the battle of Nashville. In 1870 he located on a farm in Smith county, at Noonday, which he himself named after a community of the same name in his home county in Georgia, and which name was applied to the Baptist church at Noonday, Texas, of which Captain Smith was one of the founders. The town became one of the richest agricultural communities of Smith county, and still bears that reputation. Captain Smith, as he was called by courtesy, for he did not rank in his army service, was one of the most useful citizens Smith county had in the matter of promoting agricultural development. In this work he was associated with Dr. Knapp, the famous government expert, and along these lines he did much for his home community, the county and the state. He was elected and served as a member of the Twenty-third session of the State Legislature and as a representative of Smith county, he rendered able, faithful and efficient service.

Edward W. Smith married Miss Jonnie Robertson, who was born in Chambers county, Alabama, their marriage occurring in 1866. She was the daughter of John C. Robertson, one of the prominent figures in the early history of Texas, and a sister of the late Judge Sawnie Robertson, one of the Judges of the Supreme court of Texas. John C. Robertson came to Tyler, Texas, from Alabama, in the early fifties. He was chairman of the Committee of Safety during the war, and as such rendered invaluable service to the Confederacy. He was a prominent lawyer and was for some years upon the bench as district judge. Successful in business affairs, he was always a wealthy man, having brought many slaves from Alabama. He served throughout the war and was a lieutenant-colonel in his regiment. He was at the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and others in the Louisiana campaign. His son, Judge Sawnie Robertson, of the Texas Supreme court, who died at the age of forty-two, was one of the foremost lawyers and jurists of the state, and a distinguished man in every way. He was powerful, not alone in his profession, but in the general public and political affairs of the state, and he was elected to the Supreme bench at the early age of thirty-five.

Stuart R. Smith was reared on his father's farm and studied law in Tyler under the instruction of his grand-

father, John C. Robertson. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 at Tyler and then began practice there. He was elected district attorney in 1896 for the counties of Smith, Wood, Gregg, Van Zandt and Upshur, and after a service of two years re-entered the general practice of law at Tyler. He removed to Beaumont in 1901, and here he has a large general practice, including the legal representation of several important local corporations. Mr. Smith is active in civic affairs in Beaumont, and takes his place among the leading citizens of the community.

Mr. Smith married Miss Ida Jarvis, a daughter of Gustavus Jarvis, of an old and highly prominent family in Smith county. She was educated in the University of Texas and in Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville. Mrs. Smith is a woman of rare talent, and it was she whose ideas and designs resulted in their beautiful home at 1792 Broadway, in Beaumont, the place being a perfect specimen of the old Southern Colonial type of architecture, and in all its details one of the most pleasing and attractive to be found in the city.

DAVID E. LAWHON. Few families have a longer or more distinguished record in Texas history than that of the Lawhons, and they were among the pioneers in the southeastern section of the state in the vicinity of the now popular city of Beaumont.

The founder of the family name and fortunes in Texas was David E. Lawhon, a native of Tennessee, and a printer by trade. His arrival in Texas was in the latter months of 1835 or early in 1836. He had stopped a short time at Natchitoches, Louisiana, and while there was a member of the reception committee which entertained Col. Davy Crockett, when that celebrity passed through on his way to Texas, where he soon afterwards met death in the Alamo. David E. Lawhon joined the Texas Revolutionary Army, but when it was found that he was a printer he was released from military duty in order to publish a paper in behalf of the proposed new republic. This was issued by him probably either at Nacogdoches or San Augustine, and was one of the first newspapers published in Texas, the old Texas *Telegraph* possibly having antedated it. About 1839 he moved to what is now Jefferson County. He lived in Jefferson, Orange and Hardin Counties until 1858 when he moved with his family to Bastrop County. During his residence in Jefferson County, while Texas was a Republic, he served as chief justice of the County, an office corresponding to that of county judge. David E. Lawhon died in 1886.

Soon after locating in Jefferson County he married Nancy Carr, daughter of William Carr, one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson County. Just prior to the battle of San Jacinto the settlers in East Texas became alarmed at the approach of the Mexican army under Santa Anna and a large number of them fled to the East bank of the Sabine River. They remained there until they learned of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna and his army when they returned to their homes. William Carr and his family were among the settlers who were in this "Stampede" or "Runaway."

John C. Lawhon, a brother of David E. Lawhon, was also well known in Jefferson County and East Texas. The John C. Lawhon League in Jefferson County was granted to him prior to the Texas Revolution. The "Lawhon Woods," the famous hunting ground, is located on this land and was named for John C. Lawhon.

I. W. Lawhon, an attorney of Beaumont and member of the firm of Crook, Lord, Lawhon & Ney, is a grandson of David E. Lawhon.

HON. WILLIAM W. DIES. A resident of Kountze since about 1894 and county judge of Hardin county since 1909, barring one term when he did not serve, Judge William W. Dies is one of the best known men and one of the ablest legal lights of the city or county. not a native Texan, having been born in Jackson P Louisiana, in 1866, and he is a son of David W Sallie (Pyburn) Dies, the latter born in Jackson P and a daughter of George Pyburn, a wealthy planter slave holder of the ante-bellum days. David W. Die born in Pike county, Mississippi, but removed to Ja Parish, Louisiana, when a young man, and there ried, spending several years in that community. his family he came to Texas in 1876, locating fi Limestone county and later moving to Freestone co where he spent the remainder of his life. At the of his death he was principal of the Fairfield Co and he was not only an educator, but also a physici

Besides William W. Dies, there are three other of David W. Dies who achieved success and promi in East Texas, to which part of the state these sons in about 1892. They are Martin, Jack and Tom Martin Dies is now serving his third term in Con representing the Second Congressional District. He elected first in 1908, again in 1910, and still aga 1912. In the last mentioned campaign he had opponents, but it is recorded that he got more votes all the others. His home is at Woodville, the co seat of Tyler county. When first he came to Texas Martin Dies identified himself with newsp work as an editor and publisher at Groveton, in Tr county, but he later studied law, and in 1892 was mitted to the bar. He then removed to Woodville engaged in the practice of law, also serving as dis attorney and as county judge of Tyler county. three other brothers have all served as county ju Jack and Tom Dies are ex-county judges of Ha county, and both are now practicing law in Beaumon

Judge William W. Dies was elected county judg Hardin county in 1912, his first service in that c being in 1909. On coming to East Texas Judge located at Groveton, in Trinity county, and there edited a newspaper for a while, as did his brother Ma He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1 soon after which he located at Kountze, the county of Hardin county, where he has since been successf engaged in the activities of his profession. He served twice as a member of the legislature, serving the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sessions, from 1 to 1900, and was a presidential elector on the Democr state ticket in 1908.

The Dies family, brothers and sister, have been c acterized by having clung together through every cumstance, no conflicting interests or ambitions mar the perfect accord of the family life. They are w might be described as "plain, honest people," and m no pretense of being other than just what they are. boys are practically self-educated, having had very li schooling of any kind, coming up on the farm, making their own way in the world. Their natu heritages of sturdy common sense and general integ and industry have stood them in excellent stead, do more for them than could the most costly advantag without those attendant qualities.

Judge Dies married Miss Jessie Collins, a daughter E. H. Collins, of Hardin county, where she was born, where her father was a pioneer citizen and county cl of the county, in the days when it was first organiz They have two children: William W., Jr., and Ma Jessie Dies.

BASCOM LYNN, M. D. The first superintendent of State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Carlsbad, Dr. Basc Lynn, of San Angelo, has been engaged in the pract of his profession in that city since 1900, and proba no physician in west Texas is better qualified and a better reputation based upon actual achievements his profession than Dr. Lynn. His ability and stand in the profession was a fact accounting for his appoi ment by Governor Colquitt to the important task

Bascom Lynn M.D.

supervising the construction and equipment and opening of the State Sanitarium.

Dr. Lynn was born September 8, 1864, in Freestone county, Texas, and was the fifth in a family of six boys and one girl born to Joseph and Elizabeth Lynn. Dr. Lynn is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his father came to America at an early date, establishing himself as a farmer and planter, and previous to the war was the owner of a number of slaves. In the struggle between the north and the south he enlisted on the Confederate side, and was in the commissary department from the beginning to the end of the struggle. He was one of the early settlers of Freestone county, having located there in 1847, before the Texas frontier of civilization had extended north or west of that county. He combined the vocations of merchant and rancher, and continued in those lines until his death in 1872. His widow is still living at the age of eighty. The paternal grandfather had the distinction of being the first district judge in a district including Freestone county.

Dr. Lynn attained his early education in the public schools, was reared on a farm, and after the varied experiences of his youth in different occupations, he took up the study of medicine in the University of Kentucky, where he was graduated M. D. in 1898. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in surgery at Louisville. His first practice was at Weldon, in Houston county, where he was physician and surgeon attending the state convicts in the State Penitentiary. Then in 1900 he moved to San Angelo, and has had a large practice in this city and vicinity ever since.

The talent and long experience of Dr. Lynn have combined to give him his leading position in the profession at San Angelo. His associates speak of him in the highest term of regard, and if what he has accomplished in the past is a criterion of the future, his career is bound to be one of splendid usefulness and benefit in the broader fields of medicine and public health.

The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium was created by an act of the thirty-second legislature in 1911. The board of commissioners, comprising the governor and the state health officer and others, located the institution at Carlsbad, fifteen miles northwest of San Angelo. The situation is at the foothills of the Indian Mountains, and on the north branch of the Concho River. Besides the climatic and topographical features of the location, the presence of fine mineral wells is an important asset to the sanitarium. The buildings now existing consist of seven reinforced concrete structures erected in 1912, and opened by Dr. Lynn in a formal celebration on July 4, 1912. Dr. Lynn was appointed by Governor Colquitt as the first superintendent of the sanitarium in June, 1912.

The institution has accommodations for seventy-five patients, and has a staff of competent physicians and trained nurses. One of the valuable features, and one which will be of increasing advantage as the years pass, are the large ranch and farm tracts about the ground, and at the present time three hundred and thirty-nine acres of the sanitarium grounds are under cultivation, much of the labor and supervision being supplied by the patients of the institution.

Dr. Lynn is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar and Shriner, and also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal church at San Angelo.

In 1886 Dr. Lynn married Miss Mattie Prendergast, a daughter of Judge H. D. Prendergast, who for a number of years was a district judge in Robertson county. In 1897 the doctor married for his present wife, Miss Zella Scruggs, of Mexia, a daughter of Sol. K. Scruggs, a farmer of Limestone county, who died about 1906. Dr. Lynn has two sons, Harvey L., aged eighteen, and Rice P. Lynn, aged fourteen. Harvey is now attending the Southwestern University and Rice is in the public schools of San Angelo.

James A. Harrison. One of the most distinguished families of Texas is represented by James A. Harrison, lawyer, former county judge, at Beaumont. His father was General Thomas Harrison, distinguished as a soldier, lawyer and citizen, and one of the foremost Texans of his day.

General Thomas Harrison was born in the state of Alabama, when a boy moved to Mississippi, and was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was with Jefferson Davis' Mississippi Volunteers and went through Texas on the way to the scene of hostilities. Soon after the close of the war he came to Texas to live, first locating in Houston, and afterwards moving to Waco, when it was a pioneer village. There he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring at Waco in 1891. In the war between the states Thomas Harrison rendered the Confederacy brilliant service as a soldier. He went to the front with the famous Eighth Texas Cavalry, better known as Terry's Texas Rangers. When General Terry met his death General Wharton succeeded him in command of the organization and when Wharton died later in the war the command devolved upon General Harrison. He attained the rank of brigadier general by his brilliant service in the war. With the return of peace he served for some time as a district judge, but was removed from that position by the reconstruction regime. He was an able lawyer, standing in the front rank of his profession, and was a man of lofty and noble character, whose influence had many diverse effects in the civic life of his time. General Harrison married Sarah E. McDonald, who was born in North Carolina, a niece of Governor Ellis, war governor of North Carolina.

A son of these parents, and descended from two notable lines of ancestors, James A. Harrison was born at Waco, Texas, in 1867. His youth was spent in his native city, and he had many superior advantages both in his home associations and in his liberal training for his profession. He graduated in 1885 from Waco University, now Baylor University. He graduated from the law department of the University of Texas at Austin, in 1889, with the degree LL. B. His practice was begun in his native city, where for a time he held the office of city attorney, but in 1901 he moved to Beaumont, where he has since enjoyed a large and successful practice. From 1906-1908 he was county judge of Jefferson county.

Judge Harrison was married at Waco to Miss Virginia Westbrook. Her family is related to the late Judge A. W. Terrell. They are the parents of two children, Virginia and Sarah.

Ed Legg, who is a dealer in real estate and also has farming interests, is one of the representative citizens of Kaufman county, Texas, where he grew up from his ninth year and where he has rendered public service as County Tax Assessor.

Mr. Legg is a native of Limestone county, Alabama, born May 27, 1876, son of the late John S. Legg and grandson of Lovell Legg. Lovell Legg was a slaveholding planter during the era of Southern aristocracy and was one of the early settlers of Alabama. He demonstrated his business sagacity as a citizen, his integrity and his safety as an advisor, and rested securely in the confidence of his acquaintances. He solved public questions for himself and others and became a sort of guidepost of sentiment and influence wherever his reputation extended. He was a Methodist, a man of prayerful mien, and a Confederate who saw his sons enlist in the fighting phalanxes of the gray. Lovell Legg was born in 1802 and died in 1887. His wife, Sallie (Adams) Legg, died when beyond the age of one hundred years. Their children were: Ed, who passed away in Alabama, leaving a family; John S., the father of Ed; Mrs. Mary Bass, who died in Tennessee, where her brother William spent

his last years; James, who died in Alabama; Susie, wife of James Pitts, of Limestone county, Alabama; Martha, wife of Samuel Graham, of Kaufman county, Texas, wife of Jo Spencer, died in Alabama; Lovell, who was killed in battle during the Civil war, and Andrew, who died, unmarried, in his native county. John S. Legg was born in Limestone county, Alabama, in 1842, and died at Elmo, Texas, January 2, 1902. He came up through childhood and youth in a home of plenty and received a liberal education. When still in his teens he became a soldier in the Confederate army, and as a member of a company of Alabama infantry acted the part of a true Southerner loyal to the cause he believed to be right. With the close of war events and the resumption of civil life, John S. Legg returned to the farm he had left in perfect order, abundantly stocked and provisioned, but only to find it sheared of its former thrift and comfort, its labor freed and scattered, its farm auxiliaries destroyed and carried off and its soil neglected. Under these and other embarrassments he inaugurated his industrial career of post-bellum days, and continued it with a moderate degree of success in the atmosphere of his birth till 1885, when he transplanted his citizenship to Texas. Here he prospered and left a worthy posterity. Although reared a Methodist, he spent his last years as a member of the Baptist church. There was a social side of his nature which proved of worth to his community. He reminisced with his old comrades about the events of the war, in which he fought four years, and he was replete with narrative covering other experiences and other information, and he never lacked a word for the intelligent expression of his thought. His wife, Fannie (Hinds) Legg, was born in Limestone county, Alabama, daughter of a slave-holding planter of that county. She is still living. Of the children born to them, Emma is the wife of E. H. Spencer, of Snyder, Oklahoma; James H. is a resident of Royce, Texas; Don lives at Alexandria, Louisiana; Ed, whose name introduces this sketch, is the next in order of birth; Thomas and Walter live at Kemp, Texas; Ida is the wife of J. F. Lee of Kaufman county; Lena is the wife of G. W. Howie and Ella of James Jackson, both residents of Kaufman county.

Ed Legg received a common school education, and was a factor on the parental farm until he passed his majority year. His first business experience was as a grocer at Elmo, where he remained thus occupied for three years. At the end of that time he was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Henderson, and, later, served in the same capacity under Sheriff Crane, being in the service for a period of seven years. He then made the race for Tax Assessor, and was elected in November, 1908, as successor to W. W. Dulaney. This office he filled four years.

During his official life, Mr. Legg worked and saved, having in view a well formed plan for investing his earnings in land, and in the maturing and developing of his plan he became a dealer in land, on a limited scale, before his retirement to private life. He owns a farm at Hoffer and another at Black Jack in Kaufman county, and has added a splendid home to the many in Kaufman. This home he erected in 1913.

Mr. Legg married in Kaufman county, January 2, 1907, Miss Mary Coon, a daughter of B. G. Coon, a merchant and farmer of Elmo, who came to Texas from North Carolina. Mr. Coon's wife was a Miss Houston, a grandniece of Gen. Sam Houston. Mr. and Mrs. Legg have an only child, Gladys Maxine.

Fraternally, Mr. Legg is a Mason. He and his family are identified with the Methodist church, and he is a member of its board of stewards.

JOHN WHARTON TERRY. While the name of John W. Terry, head of the firm of Terry, Cavin & Mills, lawyers of Galveston will not be found in connection with any political office, nor as a member of fraternities, and only to a modest extent with social organization, his position as one of the ablest lawyers of Texas is indisputable. His firm has a practice probably second to none in Galveston, and his individual attainments in the profession are of the very highest. Mr. Terry is essentially a lawyer, for more than thirty years has devoted himself assiduously to his chosen calling and his success undoubtedly springs from two sources, a good native ability, and an undivided concentration upon that work which he has selected out from the various interests of mankind, and in which he is properly termed a specialist.

John Wharton Terry bears a distinguished name, and represents a family that became identified with Texas before the establishment of the Republic. Mr. Terry was born at the old town once the capital of Texas, Brazoria, in Brazoria county, April 8, 1860, a son of Clinton and Arie R. (Gautier) Terry. His father, a native of Kentucky, came to Texas, about 1834, settled at Brazoria, studied law there, and became associated in practice with the noted John A. Wharton, one of the conspicuous leaders of the Texans during the Revolutionary struggle, and in the early republic. The firm at Brazoria was conducted as Wharton & Terry. At the outbreak of the war between the states, the elder Terry enlisted in the army, was commissioner major, and while temporarily serving with the Eighth Texas Cavalry was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

John Wharton Terry received his education in the public schools of the old towns of Brazoria and Columbia, in Brazoria county. For his later studies he went west and read law in an office at Stockton, California, in 1881 was admitted to the bar of California, and at once returned to his native state. He began practice at Galveston, and has been located in that city ever since. Some of his earlier associations as a lawyer were with the firm of Ballinger, Martin & Terry, later Terry & Ballinger, and several other changes preceded the present combination of Terry, Cavin and Mills.

Mr. Terry is a member of the Texas Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Texas Historical Society, the United States Society of Economics, has membership in the Aziola Club of Galveston, the Oleander County Club of that city, and the Galveston Artillery Club. Mr. Terry is a director in the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and has a similar position with other Texas railroads and industrial corporations. In politics he is a Democrat.

On July 28, 1888, at Media, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Anna B. Davis, daughter of Z. R. Davis, a former Galveston merchant and well known citizen, who came to Texas during the days of the Republic, and who served in the Mexican war, after Texas became a state. Mr. Terry and wife who reside at 1006 Tremont Street, have one child, Rebecca Seely Terry.

JAMES CALVIN HICKEY. James Calvin Hickey, prominent banker and capitalist, now a resident of Dallas, but with his main business interests in Rusk county, East Texas, is a native son of Tennessee, born in McMinn county in 1846. His life has been a busy and useful one, and he has accomplished much in the matter of the upbuilding of that section of the state wherein he lived, acquiring as a result of his activities a place among the most highly esteemed men of the state.

Mr. Hickey is a son of R. H. and Elizabeth (Arnwine) Hickey. The former was a native Tennesseean, and a member of a family of considerable prominence in that state, especially in the mid eastern section. He was a son of James Hickey, who was a general in command of the State Militia in Tennessee. R. H. Hickey was of that brave and hardy pioneer stock that opened the west and southwest to Civilization,—who fought Indians, conquered the wilderness and made present conditions possible. He came to Texas with his family in 1850, locating in that year in the vicinity of Pine Hill, Rusk

Yours Truly
J. O. Chesnutt

county, Texas, about twelve miles from Henderson, the county seat. He was a farmer and stockman and spent the best part of his life in those typical Texan pursuits. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, went to Tennessee with troops from Texas, but later was discharged from active military duty on account of having passed the age limit for service, and because he was needed at home. After the war he played a conspicuous part in the business of restoring law and order and civil government in his home county. He served as acting sheriff of Rusk county for some time after the war, and in the performance of his duty as such he displayed a type of bravery and fearlessness in contending with desperate characters that was a marvel to all who witnessed it. It has been said of him that he never lost his courage and self-possession and was always calm and unruffled in the face of danger. He died at his home in Rusk county on February 6, 1906, his loss being deeply mourned by a people who had known and loved him for many long years. He was a good man in every sense of the word, and he was of that fine type of old-time Southern character that in this highly commercialized age seems almost to have passed away.

James Calvin Hickey was reared on the farm of his father. In December, 1861, when he was only about fifteen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Major Crump's Battalion, which was organized near Jefferson, and which left the state with about nine hundred mounted cavalrymen. They served first in Arkansas, but a few days after the battle of Shiloh in the spring of 1862 they were transferred into Tennessee, where the battalion was organized into a regiment and dismounted. From this time forward the service of Mr. Hickey took him into nearly every section of the south, his command being in active military service during the entire period of the war. They were in Mississippi and Alabama and later with Bragg's army in the Campaign into Kentucky, following which they moved into Tennessee, were present at the battle of Murfreesboro, and, some time later, participated in the battle of Chickamauga and the campaigning in East Tennessee. He was in General Johnston's army in the campaign at Atlanta and was in General Hood's army in that general's movement from Atlanta to Nashville, being engaged en route in the battle of Altoona. Later, and toward the close of the war, his command was moved to Mobile under General Maury, and there at the close of the conflict they surrendered at Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay.

Soon after the war Mr. Hickey located at Henderson, the county seat, where he taught school for eight or ten years, in the meantime completing his education. From this he got into the cotton business and for several years was a successful cotton buyer, spending five years in that work at Monroe, Louisiana. In Henderson Mr. Hickey was engaged in the general merchandise business for five years, as a member of the firm of Neal, Hill & Company. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the First National Bank of Henderson, and remained in that position until 1913, when he resigned. He is still, however, vice president of the bank and retains his former interest in the bank, which had its organization in 1902. Mr. Hickey is also the president of the Henderson Cotton Oil & Gin Company, the leading manufacturing industry of Henderson. In the days when the Southern Cotton Association was being organized he spent a great deal of time and money in promoting the Association, and was elected to the post of vice president in which he served for some time. In 1913, because of so many business and public matters being pressed upon him, Mr. Hickey decided to retire in some degree from active affairs, and he accordingly removed to Dallas, where he has since maintained his home. He still retains all his former business and financial interests in Henderson and Rusk county, however, but the change has relieved in some measure of the burden of service that his presence in Henderson inevitably entailed. Mr. Hickey, although a man of considerable wealth and many responsibilities, has never lost that frank, genial, kindly and open-hearted manner that seems to make the East Texans the finest people on earth.

Mr. Hickey has been twice married. His first wife, who passed away on May 17, 1912, was Miss Anna E. Garrison, a native of Carroll county, Georgia. They were married in Athens, Alabama. She was a sister of the late Dr. Garrison, a distinguished educator who was for many years prior to his death professor of history in the University of Texas. Mrs. Hickey left two children,—Emma Curtis, the wife of Walter L. Smith, of Monroe, Louisiana, and James C. Hickey, Jr.

In 1913 Mr. Hickey was married a second time, when Ellen Douglas Graham became his wife. She is a daughter of Dr. Lon J. Graham, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Hickey was the widow of the late Major J. C. Gorham of Austin, one of the most prominent men in the public life of Texas during his time. Mrs. Hickey is also a niece of the late Malcolm Graham, who was a member of the Confederate Congress.

JESSE C. CHESNUTT. In the years that have passed since Jesse C. Chesnutt passed his bar examinations in 1880 and came to Henrietta to establish himself in the practice of his profession, he has seen many and varied changes in the life and times of the community. He has played well his part in the matter of public service, and has filled numerous public offices in line with his profession, as well as displaying a well-placed interest and wielding a good influence in matters apart from the line of his work. His career here has been one of the utmost activity, and he has held his place among the legal fraternity as becoming one of his talents and abilities.

A native son of Tennessee, Jesse C. Chesnutt was born in Hamilton county, on July 14, 1857, and is the son of Robert N. and Minerva E. Watkins Chesnutt, both born in Tennessee. The father came to Texas in 1876, and followed farming all his life. He was a man of progressive ideas, even beyond his time, and he always evinced a healthy interest in matters of public import. He was city councilman of Ennis, his home town, for more than ten years, and was altogether one of the most esteemed men of his time. He was a member of the Baptist church and a devout Christian, living openly the truths that he was taught in his religious training. He died on April 13, 1898, aged sixty-eight years, and is buried at Ennis, in Ellis county. His widow still lives, and is one of the most active and devoted members of the Baptist church of Henrietta, where she now resides and makes her home with her son, the subject of this review, and where she is accorded every consideration and homage due to her age and her position. Of the three children born to the parents, Jesse Chesnutt is the eldest and the sole survivor. When the family came to Texas in 1876 they settled in Ellis county, and Mr. Chesnutt still owns the old homestead where they resided for so many years.

Jesse C. Chesnutt was nineteen years old when the family migrated into Texas, and he went from the Tennessee home to Dalton, Georgia, where he engaged in farming activities for four years, coming for the first time to Texas in 1877. He has resided in the state continuously ever since, and acknowledges his chiefest fealty to the state of his adoption. He gained his early education in private schools in Tennessee, and later in Dalton, Georgia, gained some further training in book lore. He remained on the home farm in Ellis, Texas, until he was about twenty-four, after he came from Georgia, and then went to Waxahachie, where he entered the law office of Ferrie & Rainey, with the avowed purpose and intent of studying law. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, after which he came to Henrietta almost immediately, and here initiated the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Chesnutt has been a power in local political circles in the years of his residence here, and has been chairman of the County Democratic Central Committee for several years. He was county judge for two years, performing a worthy service in that office, and at various times in the years of his residence here has acceptably filled the office of county attorney. Mr. Chesnutt is a member of a number of fraternal and social organizations, among them the Masons, in which he affiliates with the Blue Lodge and the Chapter, having gone through all chairs in the former body and filling nearly all offices in the Chapter. He is a member of the Baptist church, of which his parents were long members, his mother still being devoted to her church work.

On December 5th, 1883, Mr. Chesnutt was married to Miss Kate Phelps, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Phelps, of Henrietta, but one time of Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Phelps came to this state from Kentucky in 1880, and since the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Chesnutt has made his home with the family, where he shares in the love and esteem of all members of the home. He served with honor all through the Mexican war, and later performed a like service in the Civil war in a Tennessee Regiment as a part of General Lee's army. He is now in his ninety-eighth year, and though the ravages of advanced age are telling daily upon him, he retains much of his mental vigor, and is one of the most interesting characters one could hope to meet.

Mr. Chesnutt is a prominent and popular man in his community and the family share in the esteem and friendship of a wide circle, comprising the best citizenship of the town.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chesnutt: Jessie and Robert C. Chesnutt. The son is married and makes his home at Wichita Falls, in Wichita county, this state.

WILLIAM H. NORTON. A representative citizen of Dallas, William H. Norton is widely and favorably known, not only as vice president of the *Times-Herald* Publishing Company, but as proprietor of the Norton Poultry Farm, one of the choicest pieces of property in Dallas county. A native of New York, he was born, 1861, in Ithaca, Tompkins county, and there, amid the beautiful surroundings and matchless scenery of the Cayuga Lake country, grew to manhood and was educated.

Subsequently serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, Mr. Norton mastered its mechanical details, in due course of time becoming an expert pressman, an occupation which he has since followed. Leaving home at the age of twenty years, he spent ten years in Kansas City, Missouri, from there coming, in 1890, to Dallas, where he has resided. Soon after his arrival in this city Mr. Norton became associated with Mr. E. J. Kiest, who was then manager for Texas of the Western Newspaper Union. When later Mr. Kiest acquired control of the Dallas *Times-Herald*, and became president of the *Times-Herald* Publishing Company, with Mr. Norton as vice president, Mr. Norton was made superintendent of the press room, and has since filled the position efficiently and satisfactorily to all concerned.

In 1903 Mr. Norton, foreseeing the great possibilities to be developed in poultry raising, purchased fourteen acres of land on the Maple Avenue Road, one and one-half miles north of the city limits, and there established the famous Norton Poultry Farm, in the operation of which he has been eminently successful. This is his home place, and, in addition to its many natural advantages as to situation, he has added improvements until it has become one of the most beautiful and valuable estates in Texas, for which he has been offered the handsome sum of $20,000.00.

Mr. Norton raises the Single Comb White Leghorns, which excel all other breeds as a money making fowl, being much more desirable than any other variety for both meat and eggs. The Leghorns begin laying much earlier than any other breed, and their laying period is longer, making that breed especially profitable for the people marketing eggs, while for broiling purposes the Leghorns mature very fast, and both as chick and fowl require less feed than other breeds. The Single Comb White Leghorns have found favor in all parts of the United States. Even on the far Pacific coast a writer states that seventy-five per cent of the poultry in the state are Leghorns, that being a low estimate.

Mr. Norton raises White Leghorns exclusively, and the business of his farm is in eggs for setting, baby chicks and stock for breeding purposes. These products he ships to nearly every part of the Union, including places as far East and North as Florida and New York, and even to Mexico, shipping on an average 5,000 baby chicks a year, the eggs being shipped in lots of fifteen and thirty, and so on up to as high as five hundred, the number of eggs thus shipped being fully equal to the number of baby chicks. Mr. Norton's Single Comb White Leghorns have won many premiums at the Dallas State Fair, and have been prize winners in other fairs and poultry shows, not only in Texas, but in Missouri and Tennessee, notably at Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1908, and in the Missouri State Fairs of 1908 and 1910. Among the prizes which he has captured may be mentioned seven silver loving cups, forty specials, ten class specials, twelve sweepstakes and two hundred and fifty regular prizes. In addition to his finely equipped poultry establishment, Mr. Norton has a very productive orchard of Japanese plums and one of Elberta peaches and a large plot devoted to grapes, of which he raised five hundred bushels in 1913.

Mr. Norton married in 1894, in Dallas, Miss Minnie L. Noack, who was born and reared in Brenham, Washington county, Texas, and to them three children have been born, namely: William, Jr., Clyde Orvel and Edwin Kiest. Mrs. Norton is as interested in the poultry farm and orchard as he is, and takes great pleasure in assisting him in the care of each.

WILL A. HARRIS. Few men in Texas are better known in fraternal circles than is Will A. Harris, for some time past Head Banker of the Woodmen of the World and editor of the *Woodmen Journal*. He is a native of the state and a live and energetic citizen wherever he finds himself.

Mr. Harris was born at Point, Rains county, in 1880 and is a son of J. M. and Mary Eudora (Clark) Harris, both of whom are now living on the Harris farm adjacent to the town of Point. J. M. Harris was born in 1854 in Williamston county, Texas, and in 1868 came with his father, John L. Harris, to Rains county, Texas, settling in the vicinity of the farm above mentioned. John L. Harris, grandsire of the subject, served with valor and distinction in both the Mexican and Civil wars, and was a man of prominence in his time and place. The mother of Will A. Harris, should be said, is a native daughter of Rains county.

Mr. Harris was reared on the home farm and had his education in the local schools. He continued to live at Point until 1912, when he removed to Dallas and this city has since been his home. On coming here Mr. Harris took charge of the *Woodmen Journal*, a weekly publication, of which he is editor and publisher, the *Journal* being the official organ of the Woodmen of the World for the Texas jurisdiction, embracing Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He is also head banker of the order for this jurisdiction. Mr. Harris has been connected with the order in one capacity or another since 1902, and his rise in the work of the society has been constant. He has demonstrated those rare qualities of brotherhood and fraternity that have gained him his place in the order, and have brought him so great a popularity with its members, who one and all accord to him a hearty and sincere friendship.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Presbyterian church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen Circle and the Homesteaders. Politically Mr. Harris has been somewhat active and is one who may yet be reckoned with by opposing forces in the field of politics if the signs of the times are being read aright. In 1912 he was a candidate for nomination for the office of Congressman-at-large from Texas, and the Fort Worth *Record*, under date of November, 1913, had to say of him the following: "Will A. Harris, head banker of the Woodmen of the World for the jurisdiction of Texas and editor of the *Woodmen Journal*, attended the Saddle and Sirloin Club banquet to visiting newspaper men. Mr. Harris made a race for Congressman-at-large in 1912, becoming known as the 'motorcycle candidate' because he used one of the machines in going about the country campaigning for votes. He was born on a farm and hustled his way to the editorship of the *Journal*. He may become a 'motorcycle candidate' again next year."

Mr. Harris is recognized as a self-made man, capable and rising, and one whose character is exemplary in its every phase. He was married in 1902 to Miss Maud A. Mayo, born in Hunt county, this state, and she died in 1907, after four and a half years of married life.

Thomas M. Simpson, Jr. A rising young lawyer of Dallas, Thomas M. Simpson, Jr., was born in Houston, Texas, July 16, 1886, a son of Thomas Moore Simpson, and is of honored ancestry on both sides of the house.

His paternal grandfather, Judge James J. Simpson, was one of the distinguished lawyers of the early days of Texas. He belonged to a family of much prominence, having been a son of General Jonathan A. Simpson of Kentucky, in whose honor Simpson county, that state, was named. Educated for the legal profession, Judge Simpson was admitted to the bar in Bardstown, Kentucky, and as a young man went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was for a time engaged in the practice of law. Coming from there to Marshall, Texas, in 1845, he continued his professional labors in that historic East Texas town for awhile, and later settled at Indianola, Texas, where he resided until his death, in 1854, at an early age.

Judge Simpson married Elizabeth Geils Dillard, who was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, of distinguished ancestry, and died in Texas, at an advanced age, in 1905. After the death of her husband, in 1854, she took her family to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to live with her mother, Mrs. Sallie P. Dillard, a pioneer resident of that city. There Mrs. Simpson subsequently married R. S. Rosser, a brother of General Thomas D. Rosser, who gained distinction as an officer in Stewart's Cavalry in Virginia during the Civil war. Soon after the breaking out of the war Mr. and Mrs. Rosser located in Anderson county, Texas, near Palestine, and, upon appointment by the Confederate government, established an extensive supply station and industrial works to manufacture and furnish to the Confederate armies all kinds of supplies, such as clothing, shoes, hats and especially all kinds of accoutrements made from leather. He conducted an extensive yard and made shoes at the rate of five thousand pairs a month.

A native son of Texas, Thomas Moore Simpson was born, in 1852, at Marshall, Harrison county, but was bred and educated in Anderson county, where his mother lived after her marriage to Mr. Rosser. He was educated at Woodlawn, Freestone county, and at the old Trinity University in Tehuacana, being well prepared for the profession of civil engineering, which he followed for many years. He held positions of importance, having been construction engineer or railroads from the Dakotas as far south as the lower Central American states, and was engaged on enterprises in both British and Spanish Honduras. His life during that period, if written, would read like a romance having been filled not only with adventure, but with events of international importance. He has lived at Dallas, his present home, more or less, ever since 1872, being a highly esteemed citizen. He married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Elizabeth Magnon, who was of excellent French ancestry, and to them eight children have been born, namely: Thomas M., Dillard R., Jacques M., Clemence E., Roger L., Felix, Mildred and Edward McGregor Simpson.

The late Colonel James Bates Simpson, who died at Dallas, Texas, in January, 1905, was a brother of Thomas Moore Simpson, and an uncle of Thomas M. Simpson, Jr. A man of great wealth and prominence, he was a lawyer of distinction, a man of the finest intellectual equipment, a forceful writer and speaker, and in addition was a strong business man, controlling large and important commercial industrial affairs. Serving in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, he distinguished himself at the battle of Corinth, where he was wounded while fighting on the breastworks. He entered the legal profession while a very young man, beginning his profession at Galveston, and was soon after admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Subsequently locating at Liberty, the county seat of Liberty county, he there became district attorney and was also elected and served as a member of the Legislature. In 1873 he came to Dallas, which remained his home and the center of his activities until his death. Colonel Simpson established and controlled several wholesale establishments handling various lines of merchandise, and at one time was owner and editor of the *Times-Herald*, Dallas' evening newspaper. He accumulated a large fortune, estimated at considerably over a million dollars, the bulk of which, however, was unfortunately swept away by the panics of 1887 and 1893.

Thomas M. Simpson, Jr., was brought up and educated in Dallas, attending the public schools. As a young man he was for some time in the railroad service, first as assistant city ticket agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway and later as depot ticket agent for the same company at the city passenger depot. Subsequently studying law with Judge M. M. Parks, Mr. Simpson was admitted to the bar in 1912, and since that time he has been busily engaged in the practice of his profession in Dallas, confining himself to civil practice only.

Fraternally Mr. Simpson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Knights of the Maccabees, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Order of Moose and of the Pretorians.

Col. Jo W. Allison. The name of Colonel Jo W. Allison, publicity director for the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, is indissolubly connected with this great industry of the Southwest, with which he has been identified for a period of nearly forty years. He was born at Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1849, and is a son of Andrew and Rebecca (Allen) Allison, both representing prominent old-time families of Smith county, Tennessee. His father was born at Alexandria, Tennessee, and died in 1860, and four sons older than Colonel Allison served throughout the war between the South and the North in the Confederate army. Mrs. Allison was the daughter of Colonel Robert Allen of Greenwood Plantation, Smith county, who was a Congressman from Tennessee for a number of years and a prominent figure in the public life of that state. She was also a first cousin of Eliza Allen, daughter of Colonel Billy Allen of Smith county. It was Eliza Allen who became the bride of General Sam Houston of Tennessee, who later became the liberator of Texas and its leading citizen. This ill-fated marriage, resulting in an almost immediate separation, and Governor Houston's resignation and migration to Indian Territory and Texas, has formed the groundwork for many fanciful stories as to the real cause of the tragic event, but Colonel Allison is in possession of and relates in an interesting way the true history of

the affair, as handed down to him by his mother and other members of the family who were present at the marriage. Eliza Allen subsequently married Dr. Douglas, and her daughter, Martha Douglas, was Colonel Allison's governess in the Allen home at Lebanon.

Following his private tutoring, Colonel Allison attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1869. He enjoyed the most pleasant of relations with the family of General Robert E. Lee, the president of the university, and has a fund of interesting reminiscences of the great leader of the Confederacy. After returning from college he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged in the wholesale hardware and machinery business with his three older brothers, under the firm name of Allison Brothers, remaining in that business until 1876, when he became connected with the Panola Cotton Seed Oil Company. He was a pioneer in this industry, and is the only man now living who was engaged in that business of crushing oil from cotton seed at that period. He has been connected with this great industry ever since. He built and operated the Jackson Cotton Oil Mill at Jackson, Tennessee, but in 1888, when the American Cotton Oil Company, commonly known as the "cotton oil trust," was formed, he sold out his Jackson interests to that corporation, of which he became vice president, with headquarters at Memphis, and in charge of the Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi districts. In 1897 he came to Texas and took charge of the Texas department of his company, with headquarters at Galveston, but later removed to Houston. After remaining four years in that position there was a change in the management of the company and Colonel Allison left its service and bought the Ennis Cotton Mill at Ennis, Texas, and continued to operate that, in connection with other properties he owned, until 1911, when he came to Dallas to take his present position, that of publicity director for the Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. These two associations represent all the cotton seed oil mills in the South, comprising a vast industry in which millions of dollars of capital are employed. Colonel Allison maintains well-appointed offices at 808 Main street, Dallas.

Before her marriage Colonel Allison's wife was Miss Mannie Porter, daughter of Alexander J. Porter of Nashville, Tennessee, in which city they were married. They are the parents of four children: Alexander Porter, manager of the beautiful estate known as Spring Lake Plantation, near Homer, Louisiana, of which Colonel Allison is the owner, and at which the family spend the greater part of their time; Andrew, who is in charge of his father's real estate interests at Port Arthur, Texas; Jo, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, class of June, 1914, and Mrs. Rebecca Humes, a widow, who is at present in Europe for the education of her two children.

PORFIRIO J. GONZALEZ. One of the most successful teachers of languages in El Paso, Professor Gonzalez has had a broad and diversified experience in various institutions and localities of Canada, United States and Mexico, and at the present time is proprietor of the Lincoln School of Languages, with offices in the Buckler Building in El Paso. Mr. Gonzalez, who represents one of the oldest Spanish and Mexican families in the territory of New Mexico, was born at Las Vegas, New Mexico, September 13, 1870, a son of Manuel and Gumesinda Gonzalez. His father, a native of New Mexico, was a resident there all his life and an extensive land owner and cattle raiser. During the early days of the west he was engaged in farming and freighting, and during the Civil war he enlisted in a Colorado regiment of volunteers, and in one of the actions in which the regiment was engaged, he was severely wounded, losing an eye and a hand, which incapacitated him for further service. After his return home he took up the industries and activities which he made the source of prosperity and his death occurred in New Mexico in 1904 at the age of seventy-eight years. All the early ancestors of the Gonzalez family came from Spain, and located in New Mexico, many years ago. The mother was also born in New Mexico and was educated and married there. Her death occurred in 1878 at the age of thirty-five years. Of the ten children born to their marriage, Professor Gonzalez was the seventh.

His early education was attained in the schools of New Mexico, guided mainly by the early Jesuit missionaries, but with the assistance afforded him by his family and by his own efforts he has pursued studies in different institutions, and is probably one of the best educated men in Texas. He was a student of the Jesuit College of the St. Louis University, at St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated in 1885. He then entered a normal school at Baltimore, where he remained for six years, finishing his studies there in 1891. At Denver, Colorado, he took up the active work of teaching in the Sacred Heart College, his specialty being to coach Mexican boys newly arrived from southern countries, and he remained there for six years. He was then engaged in teaching in a Jesuit institution at Montreal, Canada, for one year, and from there went to Mexico City, where he continued in educational work for several years. In 1906 he located at Juarez, Mexico, where he established a school of his own. Then in 1911 he transferred his activities across the Rio Grande, and has since built up a very successful institution in El Paso.

Professor Gonzalez is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. He was married in Juarez, February 12, 1907, to Miss Elvira Carrillo, a daughter of Rafael Carrillo, a native of Zacatecas and lately from Mexico City. Her father is deceased and her mother still living. Professor and Mrs. Gonzalez have three children. Guadalupe was born in Juarez, November 21, 1908, and Porfirio was born February 16, 1911, also in Juarez. In their home is also Beatriz Carrillo Gonzalez, a niece of Professor Gonzalez, who was born March 16, 1906, in Juarez, and who has been adopted and raised in the family.

JAMES G. ALEXANDER. For seventeen years James G. Alexander served as Chief of Detectives of Dallas and for more than thirty years he was connected with the department in one capacity or another. When he died on August 10, 1912, the department lost the services of a man who had given his best to the work he had in charge, and the news of his sudden death was a shock to every member of the city government, all of whom felt a personal sense of bereavement in his passing. It was in the year 1883 that he entered the special police work of the city of Dallas and so skillful was he that he advanced rapidly from one post to another until he had reached the head of the department. In the history of Dallas the city has never had a more efficient man in that place than Mr. Alexander proved himself, and he has a place secure in the minds and hearts of those who were in a position to know and understand him and the character of his work.

When Mr. Alexander passed away suddenly at the home of his daughter in Chicago, there appeared in the Dallas News an article which is so complete in detail that it is quoted here, with slight paraphrase and omission, as being a sketch calculated to present the life and work of the man in its most definite aspect, and with a degree of accuracy that biography does not always attain. The article appeared much as follows:

James G. Alexander was born in the eastern hills of Virginia, near Staunton, in Augusta county, about sixty-six years ago. He had been in continuous service in the Dallas Police Department for about twenty-seven years. From childhood he had been cool and fearless

Prof. P. J. Gonzalez

and his record as an officer is said to be singularly free from difficulties and unusually successful. He was little more than a year old when his parents took him to a new home near Moberly, Missouri, and there he grew up and had his schooling. In the days of the Civil war he shared in the sympathies of others of his family and his boyish enthusiasm was strongly for the South His home was in the country made famous by Mark Twain, and he had a great appreciation of the great humorist and many of his characteristics in his telling of the doings of the land of big mules and bumper crops. He knew Mr. Clemens and was very fond of him as a man, and he was a personal friend and intimate of Champ Clark for many years. His early life was spent on the home farm in the Missouri River valley, and the lands from Moberly to Sedalia he knew especially well.

In Missouri, when he reached young manhood, he became a special officer for a railroad company there and he had a successful experience in that line of work, even in his earliest association with it. It was in that capacity that he first came to Texas in 1878, being in the employ of the Dallas & Wichita road, with headquarters at Denton. For more than four years he worked there in a time when the railroad and the surrounding country felt the depredations of the well remembered Sam Bass gang, and the experience he had gained in Missouri made him doubly valuable in his work in breaking up the gang and bringing the leaders to punishment. His record, even in those early days, in the matter of bringing to justice noted yeggmen of the time, won for him the warm commendation of the officials of the road as well as that of the general public, while the Pinkertons and other famous detectives openly congratulated him on his good work.

When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway absorbed the line with which he was connected Mr. Alexander became a special officer of the larger concern and came to Dallas. Here his first work was that of putting an end to the railroad robberies that had been the terror of the roads for some time, and his activities and their telling results won him immediate notice from the general public. In 1883 he entered the special police department of the city and about a year later he became a regular patrolman. In 1889 he became a detective and in 1894 he was appointed Chief of Detectives for the city. After two years a change in the city administration reduced him to assistant chief, and when, in 1898, a new administration came into power, Mr. Alexander was restored to his former place as chief, and there he continued until his death.

Mr. Alexander had an undeniable knack for successfully ferreting out thieves and catching up with men who were inclined to be unscrupulous about taking possession of other men's property, regardless of where they found it, and as a recoverer of stolen goods he was said to have been among the shrewdest and most successful men in the country. He often was the recipient of hearty thanks and personal rewards from bankers and men of wealth, but he took his greatest pleasure in aiding those people whose circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of pecuniary rewards.

He was responsible for the fairly complete "rogues' gallery" the city claims, in which are first-hand pictures of many noted criminals, with some who would undoubtedly have become more famous had they not collided with Mr. Alexander. It is worthy of mention that he numbered a good many friends among the men who peopled the state penitentiary, for his personality was such that the man he apprehended never failed to recognize the personal interest that Mr. Alexander felt in him as a man.

For many years Mr. Alexander was a member and an officer in the Central Christian church in Dallas and he was buried from that church. His death occurred at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wood H. Ramsey of 831 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago, on the afternoon of August 10, 1912, the result of an attack of acute indigestion that induced heart failure.

In 1864, in Randolph county, Missouri, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Sue Hall, who died on October 19, 1911, some nine months prior to the passing of her husband. They were the parents of a son and a daughter, the daughter named above and the son being Eugene R. Alexander of Dallas.

Eugene R. Alexander was born at Randolph Springs, Missouri, in 1877, and he was a year old when his parents came to Texas to live, just as his father was an infant of the same age when his parents migrated from Virginia to Missouri. Mr. Alexander was reared and educated in Dallas and since his youth he has held responsible positions in the city. He is now sales manage for the Brown Cracker & Candy Company, a firm that is known to be one of the largest manufacturing and wholesale houses in this city.

Lionel Moise. Although one of the younger members of the Dallas bar, Lionel Moise has already gained distinction in his profession by reason of several quite noticeable personal traits, among them versatility of talents, combined with thoroughness of preparation and depth of legal knowledge. He is devoted to his calling and has shown a consistent and commendable appreciation of its highest ethics, thus gaining an unquestioned position in the confidence of the general public and the recognition of his professional associates. Mr. Moise is a native son of Dallas and was born in December, 1888, a son of A. S. and Mary Helen (Williams) Moise and a grandson of the late Gilbert L. Williams. His father, who is a member of the firm of Baker, Moise & Company, manufacturers' agents, Dallas, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, a descendant of the Moise family of Virginia. He came to Dallas in 1882 and since about that year has been successfully engaged in business here. Mrs. Moise is a sister of Judge Reid Williams, a prominent attorney of Dallas, a review of whose career will be found on another page of this work. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert L. Williams, were pioneer settlers of Fannin county, Texas, but in later years removed to Dallas, in which city they became widely known.

Lionel Moise was reared in the city of his nativity and in Bonham, where the family resided for five years, then returning to Dallas in 1894. His early education was secured in the public schools of Dallas, following which he attended St. Matthew's Academy, an Episcopal preparatory school of this city. He subsequently supplemented this training by attending Baylor University School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, from which he received a scholarship in the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. In that fine old institution he studied law, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in June, 1910, and soon thereafter was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Dallas, being engaged successfully therein until he was appointed, in November, 1912, to the position of assistant county attorney of Dallas county, under Mr. Currie McCutcheon. Mr. Moise filled this office ably and conscientiously until his resignation, in October, 1913, at that time re-engaging in private practice in association with his uncle, Judge Reid Williams, and they now maintain an office at No. 301 Commonwealth Bank Building. Mr. Moise is known as a splendid young lawyer, who has already achieved much and whose future in his chosen field is full of promise. In January, 1914, he announced himself a candidate for the office of county attorney, subject to the Democratic primaries to be held July 25, 1914. He has been a stanch and active supporter of Democratic candidates and policies and is known as one of his party's faithful and enthusiastic workers. Fraternally he is connected with the Kappa Alpha college fraternity and a number of other societies of the city. His religious affiliation is with

the Presbyterian church. Mr. Moise is widely known in athletics and is an authority on football subjects. While in college he became famous as one of the best tackles the Sewanee team had ever known, shining with particular brilliance in the game against Princeton, and in Texas has refereed all the football games of prominence since returning from college.

JOHN D. HERNDON. Of those fine pioneer stocks that peopled and brought civilization into the wilds of Dallas county, it is fortunate that some descendants still live. The Herndon family should be mentioned in this connection, for it is related to two of the first names in the county, while John D. Herndon himself is a pioneer, having lived in the county more than forty years, and is probably without a peer as a successful farmer and manager of the resources of the soil.

Mr. Herndon's home is eight miles east of Dallas on the Orphans' Home road. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1850, but spent his early life until he was grown in southwest Missouri, to which country his parents moved several years before the war. His father and mother were William H. and Elizabeth (Barker) Herndon. His father, who was born in Virginia and reared in Goochland county of that state, moved to Logan county, Kentucky, in early manhood and subsequently to southwest Missouri. In Missouri he located on a plantation about sixteen miles south of Springfield. His farm lay partly in Christian county and partly in Stone county, the family residence being in the latter. William H. Herndon was a successful planter and although he had owned slaves before the war, he was opposed to secession and served for some time in the Missouri State militia, a part of the Federal military organization. He was of English descent, his ancestors having come to Virginia before the revolution. His death occurred in 1880. The mother was born in Richmond, Virginia, and died in 1862. She was a sister of Washington Barker, a banker and prominent citizen of Richmond, Virginia.

John D. Herndon, in 1871, at the age of twenty-one, left his home near Springfield, Missouri, and on horseback crossed the old Indian territory. It was an undertaking not without many risks as well as hardships. Indian territory at that time was a dangerous place, not from the presence of the Indian tribes so much as because it was infested by outlaws of every description. It was practically the cesspool of crime and criminals in the United States. Mr. Herndon made the journey with three other young men. After reaching Sherman, Texas, they separated and he came on to Dallas county, locating about eight miles east of the city, in the same locality where he has ever since resided. His home is half a mile east of Buckner's Orphans' Home. It is one of the finest and most beautiful locations in all Texas, commanding a splendid view in every direction of the rich and fertile farms and ranches and pretty villages of the eastern part of Dallas county. The farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of very fine land valued at as high a figure as any agricultural land in Texas, two hundred dollars per acre. Mr. Herndon has always brought to his farming operations skill and insight and study, which, coupled with unfailing energy, has brought him large financial returns. Of late years his crop has been mostly cotton and corn; formerly he raised considerable wheat and oats, and still raises oats. In point of yield per acre and returns in money, on an average he raises as much as any other man per acre in Dallas county. Mr. Herndon also owns valuable property in Dallas, which he has improved himself.

In 1873 Mr. Herndon married Miss Josephine Hobbs, whose relationship includes some of the most noted names in Dallas county pioneer history. Her father was W. W. Hobbs, among the first teachers in Dallas. Her maternal grandfather was John Beeman, one of the first settlers of Dallas county, having arrived in this wilderness locality only a few months after John Neely Bryan, whose name is first in the history of Dallas city, and who built the first house there and gave the courthouse square to the county. Mrs. Herndon is a niece of the wife of John Neely Bryan. Mr. Hobbs, her father, is still living and has some interesting reminiscences concerning the early schools taught in this vicinity. While the blessings of material prosperity have come to them, Mr. and Mrs. Herndon are especially rich in their fine family of eleven children. These children and many other friends on June 15, 1913, assembled at the old homestead to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the marriage of their parents. The names of these eleven children are as follows: Mrs. Maggie Worthington, Mrs. Florence Bennett, William R. Herndon, Mrs. Nannie Holman, Mrs. Virgie Motley, Julian Herndon, John A. Herndon, Mrs. Myra Winn, Mrs. Gussie Phillips, Champ Clark Herndon and Charles Herndon.

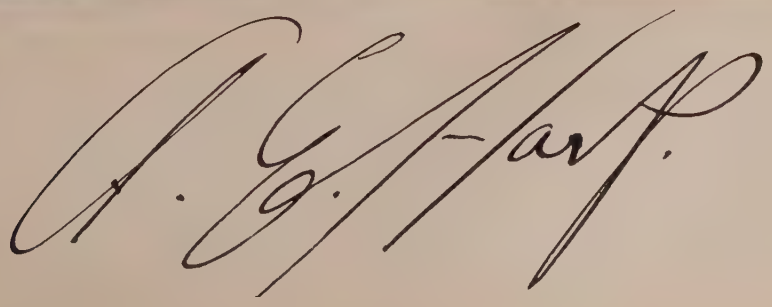
JOSEPH UTAY, well known and prosperous young lawyer of Dallas and a resident of this city since 1895, is a native son of Missouri, born in St. Louis in 1887. Since coming to this city he has made not a little progress in a professional way, and today is recognized among the foremost legal talent in the city.

Mr. Utay was a student at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, at Bryan, for four years, from 1904 to 1908, inclusive, and following this he was for several months a student in the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Texas. He also took some training in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar in Dallas in the year 1910, since which time he has been devoted to the practice of his profession in this city, where he is regarded as one of the promising members of the younger legal aggregation.

Mr. Utay is a member of the Alumni Association of the A. & M. College and has taken a prominent part in the efforts of his Alma Mater to broaden the efficiency and general usefulness of that splendid Texas institution. He was chairman of the committee of the Alumni Association in charge of the campaign for a special appropriation for the college in the special session of the legislature in the summer of 1913, and his work in behalf of the college was praiseworthy and far reaching. Mr. Utay has a place in Dallas among the most public spirited and progressive men of the city, despite his brief residence here.

ADOLPHUS EUGENE HARP. A career that is illustrative of the opportunities awaiting men of action, perseverance and ambition in the great and growing Southwest, is that of Adolphus Eugene Harp, of Plainview, who since his twelfth year has been the architect of his own fortunes and who, through steady application, has worked his way to a position of influence and independence among the business men of this section of Texas. Mr. Harp has been a resident of Plainview since April, 1904, and is now extensively engaged in the land, livestock, brokerage and bond business, and has business connections with some of the largest firms in Hale and adjoining counties.

Born May 20, 1868, at Cookville, Tennessee, Mr. Harp was the third in order of birth of the five children of Frank and Elizabeth (Phillips) Harp. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, while his maternal ancestors were very early settlers of Tennessee, his grandfather, the Rev. Hiram Phillips, being a minister of the Methodist church. Frank Harp was born in Tennessee, and was there engaged as a planter. At the outbreak of the war between the South and the North, he was given a commission in the Confederate army, with which he served valiantly for four years. He came to Texas in November, 1880, and became a land speculator and investment broker, at Denison, and was very successful



in his operations, becoming one of the wealthy men of Grayson county. His death occurred in 1893, at Dallas, when he was fifty years of age. He was a democrat, although not active, and a member of the Methodist church. His wife, also a native of Tennessee, still survives and makes her home with her son at Plainview, being now seventy years of age.

Adolphus Eugene Harp secured only such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the common schools of his native state, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents to Texas. At that time he decided to embark upon a career of his own, and accordingly struck bravely out, securing employment on a bee farm, where he received wages of twelve dollars per month. He continued to be employed by others until his marriage, at the age of eighteen years, and at that time engaged in the livestock business in Dallas. Two years later, in Denton county, he entered the employ of H. Hill, for whom he commenced as a buyer and seller of cattle, and of whose gin houses, stores and mills he was subsequently made manager. He continued with Mr. Hill until that gentleman's death some eight years later, and then formed a co-partnership with Sam R. Davis, vice president of the First National Bank of Denton, under the firm name of Harp & Davis, and engaged in the cattle business in the Chickasaw Nation, they being the first men to enter that territory and erect fences in connection with handling their cattle, under Frank Bird, ex-treasurer of the Chickasaw Nation. This firm continued in business three years, at the end of which time Mr. Harp moved to Johnson county, and there founded the town of Godley, now an incorporated city of several thousand people. At the end of four years he removed to Oklahoma City, where he embarked in a packing business, being secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Oklahoma Packing Company for seven years. In April, 1904, he disposed of his interests in Oklahoma City and came to Plainview, which city has since been his field of endeavor. Mr. Harp's business career has ever been characterized by industry, energy and resolute purpose, and these qualities have brought to him a deserved success.

On June 11, 1886, Mr. Harp was married at Denison, Texas, to Miss Maggie Brown, a native of Kentucky and daughter of John Brown, and thirteen children have been born to this union. Nine are still living, and of these four are married. Mr. and Mrs. Harp are members of the Methodist church. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought nor cared for public office. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he has shown an enthusiastic interest in all that affects the material welfare of his community, and has taken an active part in bringing about movements to further the public welfare. Leaving home with only his determination and ambition as capital, and entered upon married life when he was possessed of but fifteen dollars, Mr. Harp has achieved a success that entitles him to position among the most substantial men of his community. It is but natural that he should feel a great amount of confidence in the section in which he has been able to achieve such a success, and at all times, by word and pen, he has shown himself a willing "booster" of his community. During his residence here has traveled extensively and formed a wide acquaintance, and in this he has numerous admiring friends.

William M. C. Hill. Few men in Dallas have been identified with more public and private enterprises and have conducted themselves more worthily in their varied fields of activity than has William M. C. Hill, now retired, but having served the public in former years as postmaster, county clerk and manager of the state penitentiary. Various lines of private enterprise have held his attention from time to time during the years of his active career, but since the year 1903 he has devoted his time mainly to the safeguarding of his personal interests.

William C. Hill was born at Franklin, Simpson county, Kentucky, on April 5, 1846, and is the son of Isaac and Pauline (Carter) Hill. The father was a man of considerable prominence in public and political affairs in Central Kentucky during his life-time, and in the early fifties he removed from Simpson county, Kentucky, to Logan county, Kentucky, where he became county judge, and otherwise gained prominence among his fellow men. He was born in Virginia, it should be said, of North of Ireland ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. His wife was a native Tennesseean, also of sturdy Irish origin, so that Mr. Hill is endowed with many, if not, indeed, all the traits that are so apt to characterize the Celt.

Early in 1861 the Hill family started for Texas, making the trip via the Mississippi river and the Red river to Shreveport. There they were caught in the midst of a sharp epidemic of yellow fever, and the father and mother, and youngest sister of the subject died of fever in Shreveport. This tragedy left young Hill with a younger sister to cherish, and both of them suffered an attack of the fever, but recovered. A brother-in-law of Mr. Hill, James P. Goodnight, who had already become established in Dallas county, came to Shreveport and took the young orphans home to their sister in Dallas county, in the Lisbon neighborhood, some four miles north of the city of Dallas, and there they lived for some time. The sister later became Mrs. C. G. Gracey, and she has a home on the same street in Dallas on which Mr. Hill resides.

During the war between the North and South, William Hill, a mere youth, served in Company K, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, Parsons' Brigade, in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army. He was in Missouri and Kansas for a time, but his main service from the standpoint of a fighter was in the Red River Campaign against General Banks. He was a participant in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and in fact, all the fighting of that campaign.

Returning from the war, he remained on the farm in Lisbon until about 1870, when he came to Dallas. That was some little time prior to the advent of the railroads into the city, and Dallas, indeed, was not a city in any sense of the term, but a mere frontier town. William Hill was the first man to sell goods at wholesale out of Dallas, by sample, and he might well be called Dallas' first traveling salesman, although most of his drumming trips were made on horseback, with his samples in saddle bags, instead of making his trips in the palatial manner now affected by these Knights of the Grip. The firm he then represented was that of M. Ullman & Company of Dallas, and he was employed by them for five years, after which he engaged in the grocery business for himself at the corner of Main & Jefferson streets. He made money and was successfully engaged in that business until he was elected county clerk of Dallas county in 1882, an office to which he was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1886, serving with all efficiency and general satisfaction in that office until 1888. His knowledge of land ownership and titles in Dallas county was of so comprehensive and accurate a nature that his affidavit was often sought and secured by parties making transfers of property, and it is said that his affidavit is to be found attached to more deeds and abstracts of title than of any other man who might be mentioned. Early in 1899 he was appointed financial agent and manager of the State Penitentiary at Huntsville, this honor coming to him by appointment of Governor Sayers. He took charge of the prison at Huntsville on February 10, 1899, and served in that capacity through four years. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland, then in the midst of his second administration, to the position of postmaster of Dallas. He took charge of the office on March 17, 1894, entering upon his new duties on that

day, and he served efficiently in that capacity for four years and over, or to be precise, until March 31, 1898, his last two years being served under the McKinley administration. In this office he rendered a splendid service to the people of Dallas.

On his retirement from public office in 1903, Mr. Hill declined to enter further into public service, and has since devoted himself principally to his personal property interests in and about the city.

Mr. Hill is a Knights Templar Mason, but has no other fraternal affiliations. He is a man who possesses a wide and ever widening knowledge of the history of Texas, its history, its politics and its public men, and he takes his place among the foremost men of Dallas today.

In 1875 Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Lena Bullard, a native daughter of Missouri, and the daughter of John and Permelia (Hodges) Bullard. No children have been born to them.

ALFRED ROCKHOLD. Conspicuous among the pioneer settlers and well-to-do agricultural men of Dallas county is Alfed Rockhold, a resident of this region since 1868, in which year he took up his residence in what is now Rockwall county, but then a part of Kaufman county. His career in Dallas county began in 1874, and has been one that is worthy of mention in a work of the nature of this historical and biographical publication.

Alfred Rockhold was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1846, and was there reared on the farm home of his parents, natives of that state. In 1861, when he was but fifteen years of age, the intrepid youth enlisted in the Union army, joining the Thirty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers at Portsmouth, going into service in Kentucky. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville in October, 1862, and was thus disabled for service for some months, but he later re-enlisted in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. From that time until the close of the war he was in heavy artillery duty in Kentucky and East Tennessee. His total military service covered a period of three and a half years, and he was discharged at Knoxville, Tennessee, in October, 1865.

With his discharge from the army young Rockhold returned to his home in Ross county, and in 1868 he came to Texas, first locating in Rockwall county and continuing there in farming activities until 1874, when he removed to Dallas county, where he has since lived. He located in that year on a farm in Lawson, some sixteen miles southeast of Dallas, and he and his son still own that place. Mr. Rockhold maintained his residence there until 1889, when he removed to the city of Dallas, and here has since had his residence.

Mr. Rockhold is well known as one of the pioneer settlers of North Texas and Dallas county, and holds a high place in the esteem of his many friends of long years' standing. He was married in Dallas county to Miss Sarah Jane Graham, a woman of South Carolina birth, who had three brothers in the Confederate army from that state. She died in Dallas county, in 1888. She had long been a member of the Baptist church, and her husband is yet a member of that body.

One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rockhold, George F. Rockhold, who was born at the old Rockhold place in Dallas county in 1875. He attended school in Dallas, but at an early age went to work in a grocery store in the city, being fourteen years of age at the time. For several years he was identified with the grocery business in Dallas, for a good part of the time as a member of the firm of Bullem & Rockhold, located at 515 Exposition avenue. This firm voluntarily retired from business in 1912.

George Rockhold, like his father, is a Republican in his politics, and has given excellent service to the party in the state. He has served as a member of the State Executive Committee and in other positions where his capabilities were given considerable scope and where they resulted in much good to the party cause.

In the latter part of 1912 Mr. Rockhold was appointed postmaster of Dallas by Mr. Taft, to succeed Sloan Simpson. He assumed the duties of his new office on December 7, 1912, entering straightway into the service with an energy and enthusiasm that perceptibly improved the service and the general efficiency of the Dallas postoffice, working indefatigably with that end in view up to the time he was succeeded by the present Democratic appointee, who is carrying on the work with a similar fervor. In June, 1913, Mr. Rockhold made a special trip to Washington and against considerable odds succeeded in getting more carriers and clerks for the Dallas office, as well as other concessions that enabled him to give to the people of Dallas better postal facilities. Although he was postmaster only a little more than six months, it has been said by many of the leading citizens of the city that he was the best postmaster Dallas ever had, judging his service from its length. He is not only an efficient, industrious and progressive business man, but he has a fine faculty for making and retaining strong friendships, and it is predicted that his future career will inevitably bring him much success and many honors. At the close of his service as postmaster many high tributes to his worth and character were paid by citizens of all classes,—ministers, business men, professional men and particularly by the employes that served under him in the Dallas postoffice.

Mr. Rockhold is a member of certain fraternal orders, among which may be mentioned the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and the Elks. He was married in 1905 to Miss Mary Edmonds, the marriage taking place in Dallas.

CHARLES L. WAKEFIELD. It was for the development of electrical utilities that Charles L. Wakefield first became identified with the city of Dallas. That city has been his home for twenty years, and he was local representative of a company which built one of the early electric railways in Dallas. His successful career has taken him during the past thirty years from a position of minor responsibility with the old Chicago Telephone Company to the head of one of Dallas' public service companies, and as president of the Republic Trust Company. Mr. Wakefield has always been a progressive citizen, a man interested in the extension of Dallas' power and prestige as a great commercial center, and was a former president of the old Dallas Commercial Club.

Charles L. Wakefield was born in Mason county, Illinois, in 1861, a son of Clark and Emma (Hill) Wakefield, both of whom are now living in Illinois. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, went with his parents in 1839 to Illinois, first locating at Jerseyville and afterwards in Mason county. The Wakefields were early settlers of Illinois, and had come west about the time of the Mormon emigration, not as followers of that faith, but in order to take advantage of the protection afforded by their general westward movement. The Wakefield family was originally English and Irish, followers of William of Orange, and the first of the name to settle in America located in Pennsylvania in 1798. Mr. Wakefield's mother was a native of Illinois, and she was reared in Springfield, Illinois, where her parents located. Her father, Louis A. Hill, was a native of Tennessee and was a friend and contemporary of Lincoln, and Mr. Wakefield's mother has a fund of interesting reminiscences of the great war president. Her father was a prominent fire insurance man, with a state agency representing a large number of fire insurance companies in Illinois. His companies had such important interests in Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871, that in order to be on the scene at the earliest possible moment and look after the welfare of his companies he chartered a locomotive to take him to that city.

W. W. Haworth

The early life of Charles L. Wakefield was spent on a Mason county farm in Illinois. After his education and early training in the country districts, he went to Chicago in 1881 and found work as clerk in the office of the Oriental Fire Insurance Company. In 1883 began his experience with one of the corporations furnishing service through the newly developed electrical telephone. He became connected with the Chicago Telephone Company, which at that time had only twenty-eight hundred telephones in the entire city, in the ratio of about one to one hundred compared with the present list of telephone subscribers in that city. His work continued with that company for seven years, and though he was officially credit man, the business had not yet reached such proportions as to justify keeping him in that department all the time, and he was frequently called upon to work in other departments, and thus gained a splendid technical knowledge of telephony in all its scientific as well as commercial details. During those years he was closely associated with B. E. Sunny, who was then superintendent of construction for the Chicago Telephone Company, but has since become president of the entire corporation. From the Chicago Telephone Company, Mr. Wakefield went to the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of Chicago. That corporation sent him in 1893 as its representative to Dallas, a city which has ever since been his home. His first work here was the construction, as representative of the Thompson-Houston people, of the old Elm street electric street car line, running out Elm street to Haskell avenue and Peak street and the Fair Grounds. Subsequently he was employed superintendent of the construction of the electric line on Live Oak, Bryan and Pearl streets, and represented Ball, Hutchins & Company, the trustees of that line. When the line was sold in 1897, Mr. Wakefield became associated with Mr. P. D. C. Ball of St. Louis in the building of an electric light plant as an addition to an ice plant, which Mr. Ball had previously built in Dallas. In that plant Mr. Wakefield installed one of the earliest two-phase systems in the entire country.

Since that period of his early work and relations with electric service companies, Mr. Wakefield has continued to be closely associated with the industrial and commercial life of the city, and has done his full share in developing Dallas. He is now president of the Dallas Ice & Fuel Company and president of the Republic Trust Company. The old Dallas Commercial Club, which has since been succeeded by the present Chamber of Commerce, at one time honored him with election as its president. Mr. Wakefield is a member of the Telephone Pioneers Association, and is prominent in Masonry, having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and having membership in the Mystic Shrine of Dallas.

One of Mr. Wakefield's brothers, the late Clark B. Wakefield, who died at Brooklyn, New York, July 1, 1905, at the age of twenty-four, had already achieved success as a journalist, and had made a reputation as a writer of short stories. Early in his career he had been a reporter in Dallas for the *News* and the *Times-Herald*, also for the Denton *Herald*, and from Texas went to a wider field in New York city, and at the time of his death was connected with the Brooklyn *Eagle*. An interesting document now in the possession of Charles L. Wakefield is the manuscript of a short story entitled "Sadie" written by this brother, and which was submitted by the firm of Harper & Bros. to Mark Twain for reading. It bears on the margin an interesting and characteristic note from Mark Twain to William Dean Howells, commending it to the latter for his own criticism and instructions.

Charles L. Wakefield was married in Chicago to Miss Annie C. Maunsell, a member of an Irish family of distinction of Malahyde, Ireland, where she was born. They are the parents of five children: Miss Marion, Miss Marjorie, Maunsell Clark, Misses Anna Louis and Isabel Philippa.

William D. Trotter. In considering those among the citizens of Dallas whose activities have been directed toward developing the municipality's industries, and whose foresight has been rewarded in a most substantial manner, the name of William D. Trotter, secretary-treasurer of the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company, is eminently worthy of prominent mention. Becoming connected with this enterprise when still a lad, in 1892, he has grown with its growth and prospered with its prosperity, and through his able management of the duties devolving upon him has contributed materially to its success.

Mr. Trotter is a native son of Nodaway county, Missouri, born in 1874 on his father's farm near Marysville, the county seat. His parents were James and Sarah (Rein) Trotter, the latter of whom is still living. James Trotter was born in Illinois, and became a successful farmer in the famously rich agricultural country in Nodaway county, Missouri, but later removed with his family to the city of St. Joseph, where he passed away. William D. Trotter was reared on the home farm in Nodaway county, where he attended the district schools, and later, when the family moved to St. Joseph, he received the benefits accruing from attendance at the public schools of that city. Upon coming to Dallas, in 1892, he at once entered the employ of the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Company, a growing concern, in which his promotion was steady and continued. His executive ability, foresight and judgment were recognized and appreciated by his associates, and upon the incorporation of the company he became secretary and treasurer, and as such has been a potent factor in the building up of this, one of Dallas' largest commercial enterprises. Essentially a business man, with arduous duties making a constant demand upon his time and attention, he has still found time for other matters of interest, especially in fraternal work. He was for many years a member of Oak Cliff Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was commander of the famous Oak Cliff Degree Staff connected with that lodge. This staff was widely known for its ceremonial work in charge of initiations, installations, grand lodge meetings, etc., and took part in great gatherings of Odd Fellows in many cities, including Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore, St. Louis, New Orleans and Atlanta. Mr. Trotter has filled all the chairs in the lodge and the encampment, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Texas, being chairman of the finance committee of that body. Leaving the Oak Cliff Lodge, he became one of the organizers and charter members of the new Cabiri Lodge No. 918, which was instituted December 29, 1913. He is also a member of Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of Oak Cliff Christian Church. Mr. Trotter is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is one of Dallas' most public-spirited and progressive citizens, and no movement for the real advancement of the city is launched that does not receive his hearty support and cooperation.

Mr. Trotter was married to Miss Nannie Paschal, who was born in Henderson county, Texas, a member of a distinguished Texas family. They have one daughter, Grace.

William Wesley Howeth. The life in Gainesville of William Wesley Howeth, one of its pioneer real estate men, embraced a period of forty-five years and covered the most phenomenal era in the growth of the city from its infancy to full maturity. During this time his labors were fruitful of great results, and were conducted on such a scale of magnitude and with such force of enterprise that they entitled him to prominent mention among those who have accomplished great things, and his connection alone with the Hesperian Building & Loan Association should give him prestige among the founders and builders of the city's greatness.

Mr. Howeth was born in 1847, in Rusk county, Texas, and his death occurred August 12, 1913. He was a son of Major William and Harriet (Bell) Howeth.

The Howeth family has long been connected with the interests of Texas, while on the maternal side, Mr. Howeth's grandmother was a playmate of Sam Houston, in the vicinity of whose home she spent her childhood. The parents of Mr. Howeth spent the greater part of their lives in the frontier districts of Texas. The former was born at Brainard's Missionary Station, afterward better known to history as Missionary Ridge, near Knoxville, Tennessee. This place, afterwards to become the scene of one of the greatest battles between the North and the South, received its name from the fact that missionary teaching was carried on among the Indians in that locality, and the father of Major Howeth had a business connection with this Indian mission. Major Howeth moved to Texas in 1839, three years after the revolution, and, settling at Nacogdoches, there met and married Miss Harriet Bell, who had come to Texas about the same time with her parents, her former home, where she was born, having been near Knoxville, Tennessee. Major Howeth moved his family to Hunt county in 1852, and in the following year to Cooke county, at that time situated on the wild frontier, being more of a wilderness than is any part of Texas today. The Howeths were among the first settlers of that county, at that time there being not more than four log cabins in Gainsville, and old Fort Belknap being the only established white settlement west of Cooke county. By taking up land for their home six miles west of Gainesville, the Howeths became the most advanced settlers on this part of the frontier. Major Howeth was a land surveyor, and, having been appointed, before locating here, deputy land surveyor for the west district of Texas, extending clear to the New Mexico line, his duties took him all over that then entirely uninhabitated section of the vast plains, which have since become the seat of a great population. A typical pioneer, fond of travel and adventure, he became acquainted with and was associated with some of the famous public men of the day, among them Sam Houston and Judge Reagan. He and his family continued to live on their place west of Gainesville until the tornado of May 28, 1854, in which two of the children, Thomas and Louisa, and his cousin, Andy Howeth, and the latter's two children, lost their lives. These were the first persons buried in the cemetery at Gainesville, the land for which had been donated by Major Howeth's father, who had also accompanied the family here and who owned fifty acres of land now included in the city of Gainesville. After the destructive tornado, the family moved to the city of Gainesville.

In 1858 Major Howeth, with his wife and children, including the son, William Wesley, then a lad of eleven years, crossed the plains and desert to Southern California, going by the southern route through New Mexico and Arizona, a journey which required six months and six days. One of the older sons, a physician by profession, died in California. On their return to Texas, in 1860, the family made the journey in stage coaches. During the war, on account of the defenseless and exposed condition of Cooke county as regarded the wild tribes of the Comanches and Kiowas, the family resided temporarily in the central part of the State. Major Howeth, loyal to Texas in all things, joined his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, and served something over two years as a soldier, part of this time on Galveston Island and other portions of the State, and in the service won his title. When peace had been declared he moved the home back to Gainesville, in 1868, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1891, when he was seventy-four years of age. He was one of the most esteemed of the old settlers of the county, and as a prominent and successful man left the impress of his activity permanently upon the welfare of his community. His widow survived him some years, and was known as one of the remarkable pioneer women of the State, the frontier, with its hardships and unusual experiences, having been her home for the greater part of her life. Of their family of five children, three children grew to maturity, and William Wesley is now the only survivor.

William Wesley grew up amid scenes of frontier life, and during his youth secured such educational advantages as were offered by the pioneer schools of the Lone Star State. His preliminary studies were prosecuted in a pay school in Lamar county, and subsequently he went to the Luna school at Gilmer, and the Shiloh Academy, Paris, Texas. He was but fourteen years of age when the war between the North and the South spread across the country, and found it impossible to enlist and go to the front, but managed to secure admission to the Home Guards, in which he did faithful duty for about one year. Mr. Howeth was twenty-two years of age when he entered upon his business career as his father's partner in the real estate business, under the firm style of Howeth & Son. At the time of his father's death he took sole charge of the business, but continued it under the same firm name, his son in time going into the business with him. At various times Mr. Howeth was engaged in farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, and had as much as 500 acres of land under cultivation at one time, but in 1903 disposed of these interests in order to give his time wholly to his real estate and abstract business. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Hesperian Building and Loan Association, of which he was a director until his death. Probably this has been as great an influence for encouraging settlement in this section as any enterprise which has been promoted, and hundreds of families have taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the company's plans. This company has never sustained any losses, and $450,000 capital is represented in its interests.

In 1885 Mr. Howeth was married at Gainesville to Mrs. Kate (Carpenter) Brown, a widow, who is a native of Iowa and came to Texas with her parents in 1857. Two children have been born to this union: Jackson D., of Gainesville, who entered business with his father, and has one child, Frank T.; and Woodfin G., a law student at the State University, Austin.

Mr. Howeth was a Democrat of the old school, and while he never sought public office, was called upon to fill positions of responsibility and trust. He was made mayor of Gainesville, but after serving one term of two years, refused to accept re-election. He was also one of the first aldermen of the city after the place was incorporated, and served at different times afterward. He was a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and in the latter passed all the chairs and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State on several occasions. In paying tribute to the life and works of Mr. Howeth, we quote the following resolutions of respect tendered at the time of his death:

"Your committee appointed to draft resolutions with reference to our deceased comrade, W. W. Howeth, beg leave to report as follows, to-wit:

"Comrade W. W. Howeth was born near Henderson, in Rusk county, Texas, on March 8, 1847, and died on August 12, 1913, at 6 o'clock p. m., at his home in Gainesville, Texas, being a little over 66 years of age at the time of his death. . . . His family were among the first settlers of Cooke county, and Comrade Howeth, with his parents, helped to blaze the way and drive back the wild savage, and lay the mud sills for civilization and settlement of this beautiful country we now enjoy. But few men in this county were better and more favorably known than Comrade W. W. Howeth. He was never known to sulk or shirk in the hours of

danger or hardships, such as are incident to a frontier life. Comrade Howeth was always at his post, bold and courageous, yet cool and deliberate, and outspoken on every proposition brought before his people. When the call was made for men in the sixties, although nothing but a youth, with that true southern blood flowing through his veins, when he felt his country needed his services, promptly responded to the call and enlisted as a private in Company B, 5th Regiment, of Robertson's Brigade of Home Guards of Texas Cavalry.

"He still lives in the hearts and memory of this camp, of which he was a faithful and efficient worker, and no one worked harder and did more to make the annual gatherings of the Old Soldiers' and Old Settlers' Association a success than Comrades W. W. Howeth and W. J. Scott.

"He leaves a wife and two noble sons, a daughter-in-law and a little grandson of his immediate family, besides his many friends in and out of this camp to mourn his loss. He was always a busy man. He and his father established the real estate, abstract and loan business in 1869, and he continued the business up until the time of his death; and when he fell he let his mantle fall on the two sons, who now carry on the business in the name of the W. W. Howeth Co.

"And, whereas, the respect with which he was held among us makes it highly befitting that we record our appreciation of him:

"1st. Therefore, be it resolved, that in the death of Comrade Howeth the family has lost a devoted husband and an affectionate father, and the county a noble, high-minded, honorable citizen, and the Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 119, U. C. V., one of its staunchest friends and co-workers.

"2nd. That this camp tender to the bereaved family our profoundest sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement and loneliness.

"3rd. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this camp, and copies of the same be furnished the family, and also the press for publication.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. P. Hall,
"A. J. Harris,
"M. J. Davis."

Alfred King Lucas. The late Alfred K. Lucas, who died at his home just north of the city of Dallas September 7, 1905, represented a pioneer family in Dallas county, and his own career was one of success in business affairs and of commendable activity as a citizen.

Alfred King Lucas was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, January 30, 1848. He was the youngest of five children whose parents were Thomas and Narcissa (Wammock) Lucas, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Virginia. Thomas Lucas saw service as a soldier in the war of 1812, moved from Georgia to Tennessee, and in 1851 went still further west as far as Arkansas, and in 1853 came to Dallas county. He was one of very few survivors of the second war with Great Britain who settled in north Texas. He bought and improved a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Dallas county, and it is of interest to note that he paid a dollar and a half an acre for his land, sixty years ago. Thomas Lucas died December 15, 1877, and his widow survived a number of years.

The late Alfred K. Lucas was five years old when the family located in Dallas county, and he grew up in pioneer surroundings and all his education was supplied by the local school. On the day he was seventeen years of age, early in 1865, he enlisted in Col. Warren B. Stone's regiment of Texas troops and fought for the cause of the Confederacy until the final surrender. After this exhibition of his patriotism, he returned home and became identified with farming, and acquired the handsome estate north of Dallas comprising about eight hundred acres of Dallas county land, which is still occupied by his family. There for a number of years he was actively identified in farming, but in 1891 retired from active business and devoted his time to looking after his affairs. He belonged to the Democratic party, and he and his wife worshiped in the Methodist Episcopal church at Oak Lawn for a number of years.

On Jan. 1, 1873, Mr. Lucas married Alice Cole, who is now living with several of her children at the Lucas home north of Dallas. Mrs. Lucas was born in Bexar county, Texas, her parents having located in this state in 1843, where her father, James M. Cole, was stationed as a Ranger and was here about one year, before his father, John Cole, came to Texas and settled on Turtle Creek, which is now Highland Park. Mrs. Lucas has lived in Dallas county since she was eleven years old, and during her time has witnessed many remarkable transformations in this locality. Her father is deceased, but her mother, Mrs. S. A. Cole, is still living, enjoying good health and spirits at Walnut Creek near Oakland, California, and still takes a keen interest in Dallas county history and pioneers, upon which subject she is exceptionally well posted. All the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were born at the old homestead, immediately north of Dallas, on the Cedar Springs road where it is crossed by the Cotton Belt Railroad. The five living children are as follows: Thomas Madison Lucas, who married Augustine Bradford, and has a daughter Evelyn; James Columbus Lucas, who married Minnie L. Hunt; Etta, wife of J. R. Haynes, and has a daughter, Mary Alice; Laura, wife of Dr. J. H. Stephenson; and Miss Ruth Lucas. The fifth child was Alfred Warren, who died in 1905.

With the modern growth and expansion of Dallas, especially toward the north, what was the old Lucas farm has been gradually encroached upon by residences, and since her husband's death Mrs. Lucas has divided the farm into smaller subdivisions for herself and her children. Her two sons and her two married daughters now have beautiful home sites given them by her, and they all live near her, which is a great pleasure and comfort to her. She wisely conserved her land and financial interests with this end in view, and is now spending her later years in the happiness that comes from the possession of substantial resources and the love and fidelity of loyal children. Her place has greatly increased in value during the last few years. The family are communicants of the Oak Lawn Methodist church.

James Raguet Irion. This Dallas business man bears one of the most distinguished names in the early annals of Texas. His father properly has a place among the founders of the Texas Republic, was secretary of state when Texas was a Republic, and in many ways both in private and public life had a conspicuous position in the Republic and in the latter state.

Dr. Robert Anderson Irion, who came to Texas from Tennessee in 1832, was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, July 7, 1806. His father was Philip Irion, who came from Virginia, and who died in Paris, Tennessee. He married a Miss Poindexter, of Virginia. The first of the family in America were political refugees from Europe, and crossing the Atlantic settled in the colony of Virginia. Dr. Irion prepared himself for a medical career at Transylvania University in Tennessee, where he was graduated in March, 1826. He engaged in the practice of his profession, for many years, and first located at Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he remained until he left for Texas in 1832. As a physician and a citizen he identified himself with the eastern settlement and colony, in the stirring times which preceded the establishment of Texas independence. He stood high in his home community, and when the plan of the Republic had its first opportunity for practical operation after the battle of San Jacinto, Dr. Irion was elected to the senate of the Texas congress in 1836 when the capital was located at Houston, and during the presidency of

Sam Houston the latter chose Mr. Irion for the portfolio of secretary of state. Dr. Irion accepted that position in June, 1837, and occupied the office until 1840. In 1842 he was again offered the appointment by President Houston, but declined and after that was retired from public affairs, and devoted himself to his profession.

Mr. James Raguet Irion, son of Dr. Irion, has a collection of private papers which belonged to his father, and which are of great interest to the family, and also of considerable historical value as documents of Texas' era of independence. These papers contain articles and correspondence between Dr. Irion and many of the Texas public men of the times, and there are several papers which reveal much inside information concerning the transactions of the government of the Texas Republic. There are many letters from General Houston to Dr. Irion and other members of the family. As secretary of state Dr. Irion made the first treaty with a foreign power under date of October 22, 1836. Under the terms of that treaty which provided for an indemnity to be paid to American citizens for the seizure and detention of the brigs "Pocket" and "Durango" and for injuries suffered by Americans aboard the "Pocket," Dr. Irion paid the first indemnity from the Texas republic to the United States.

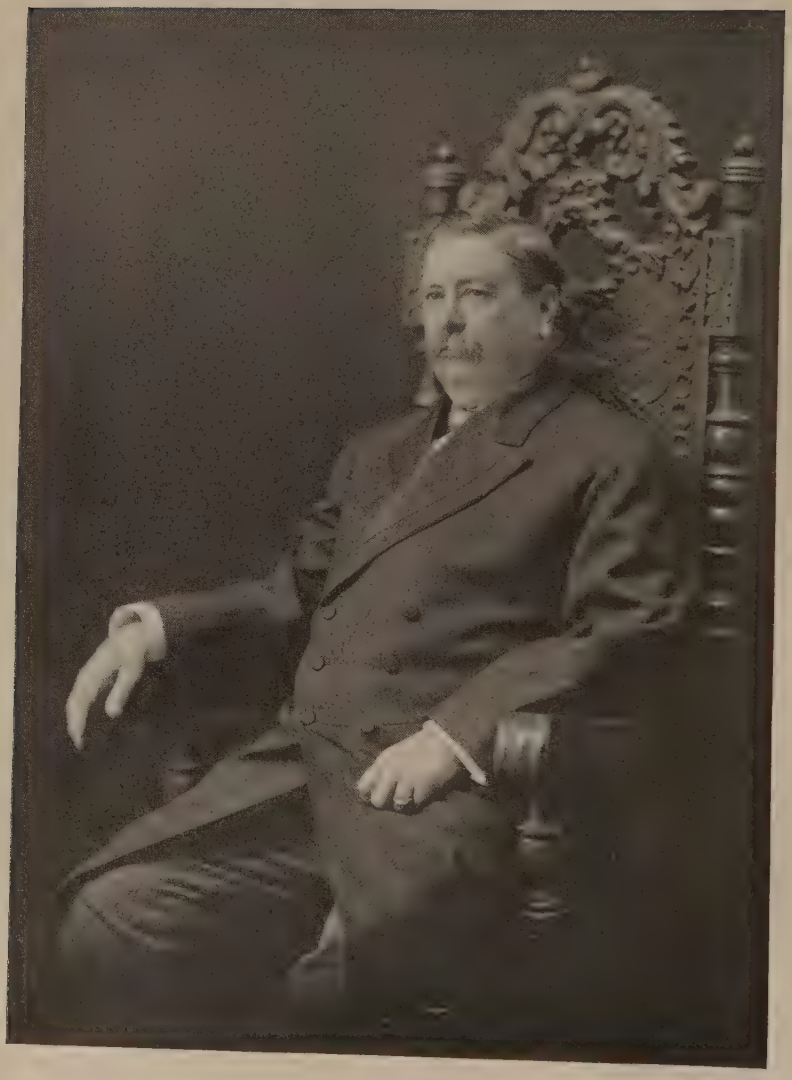
Perhaps the most interesting document in the Irion collection is the letter written by him as secretary of state to Mr. Hunt, minister plenipotentiary from Texas to the United States bearing upon the proposition of annexation of the Republic to the American Union. This letter bears a date May 19, 1838, and among other things says: "Should the present session of the Congress of the United States adjourn without having acted definitely on the proposition of the annexation of this Republic to that of the United States, you are hereby instructed by direction of the president to withdraw immediately thereafter the proposition aforesaid."

It was Dr. Irion, who as secretary of state conducted the correspondence between the Republic and the United States Government with reference to the boundary between the two countries on the north. It is of special interest to note that Dr. Irion insisted upon the north branch of the Red river extended west to the one hundredth meridian as being the proper line. Had his contention prevailed and been definitely recorded in an official treaty, it is hardly necessary to state that the recent case involving the definition of the north boundary line would never have reached the Supreme Court, and Greer county would always have remained a portion of the state of Texas. To Dr. Irion fell many tasks connected with conducting negotiations between Texas and Mexico in clearing up many matters from the war. His private papers contain a passport furnished him by the Republic of Texas on the occasion of his foreign travel through the United States and Canada, to England and through Europe in 1839. Dr. Irion well upheld the traditions of his ancestors. The Irions originally came from Germany, and the first of the name in America was Jacob, who had held the post of minister of finance to his German king, and it was as a result of political differences that he left the fatherland and came to America. Dr. Irion died in Nacogdoches in 1861. He was always a vigorous Democrat, and in church belonged to the Episcopal denomination. Dr. Irion was married at Nacogdoches to Miss Anna Raguet, also of a distinguished east Texas family. Her father was Col. Henry Raguet, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, and came to Texas from Philadelphia, where his daughter Mrs. Irion was born. Colonel Raguet was a staff officer under General Houston at the battle of San Jacinto. He was of French ancestry, and after coming to Texas and assisting in winning independence became identified with merchandising and died in Marshall when about eighty-nine years of age. His son, Major Henry Raguet, was a Confederate officer in command of the left wing of the Confederate army at the battle of Glorietta, and the Confederate Camp of Veterans at Nacogdoches is named in his honor. Mrs. Irion, who died at Overton, Texas, in November, 1883, was a favorite young friend of General Houston. Some of the correspondence now in the collection owned by Mr. Irion at Dallas reveal the high esteem in which she was held by the president of Texas, and she was one of the few intimate friends with whom the general carried on a correspondence. It was Mrs. Irion who buckled the general's sword on him just before the battle that won Texas independence and his thoughts turned to her in a letter when he lay wounded after that famous battle. Dr. Irion and wife had two daughters and two sons who grew up.

The youngest of these children, James Raguet Irion, was born January 22, 1855, was reared in Nacogdoches, was educated in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, Kentucky, and at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. His early life until reaching his majority was spent in Nacogdoches, which town he left in 1876 to engage in business at Overton. For four years he kept books for a business house in that place, and then began selling goods on his own account. From Overton Mr. Irion moved to Henderson in 1905 and became senior member of the firm of Irion & Alford for two years. Selling his interest to John B. Mayfield, he moved to Dallas in 1907, and has since had his business headquarters on Elm Street. Mr. Irion handles an important business in real estate, especially in the buying and selling of farm lands, and his operations and his individual holdings are chiefly in the counties of Montgomery, Walker, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Smith, Cherokee, Wood and Angeline and other East Texas counties. In this connection it is recalled that a west Texas county by its name constitutes a permanent memorial to the character and place in history held by Dr. Irion. Mr. Irion outside of his successful career in business has allowed himself no participation in politics, though he is a stanch Democrat.

In Marshall, Texas, March 12, 1884, occurred his marriage with Miss Ewing Brownrigg. Her father was Major R. T. Brownrigg, who was killed during the war in the vicinity of Red River, at the same time that General Tom Green lost his life. Major Brownrigg was a lawyer in Austin, and was a delegate to the convention which passed the secession proclamation, to which Major Brownrigg's name was attached as a signer. He came to Texas from Columbus, Mississippi, and married there Miss Octavia Calhoun. They had only two children, the second of whom is Mrs. Alexander Pope of Marshall. Mrs. Irion has a sword which was presented to her father after the battle of Glorietta, New Mexico, that trophy having been captured from a Federal officer and presented to Major Brownrigg by General Scurry. Mr. and Mrs. Irion have the following children: Annabel is the wife of Jo A. Worsham, of the firm of Brooks & Worsham, Dallas attorneys. Mr. and Mrs. Worsham have one child, Irion. Dick Brownrigg is with the Cameron Automobile Company of Dallas. James R., Jr., is associated with his father in business at Dallas, and Mortimer Thorn is the youngest.

ROBERT ANDERSON BENNETT, M. D. Among those in Wichita Falls and vicinity who have gained renown in the medical fraternity is numbered Dr. Bennett, who is conscientiously and self-sacrificingly devoting his life to the betterment and uplifting of the noble profession which he has chosen. He is a native son of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland county on the 2d of December, 1866, to William and Mary Ann (Turner) Bennett, who also claimed Pennsylvania as the state of their nativity. The father, a pioneer railroad builder, was the first train dispatcher at Pittsburgh for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and prior to the advent of that road through the city he carried the Adams express from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. In 1876 he bought a plantation near



A. W. Fly. M. D.

Richmond, Virginia, where he continued to reside until 1898, when he sold that place and returned to Pennsylvania, and there his death occurred in 1900. He was born in 1813. Mrs. Bennett still continues to reside in Pennsylvania, and she has attained the age of eighty-seven years.

Robert Bennett attended first the common schools of his native state, later supplementing this training in the state normal school, and with this training to serve as a foundation he began life's active battle, learning the trade of a machinist and working in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, until the flood of 1888. He then went to Newport News, Virginia, and from there to the Norfolk navy yard, where, after witnessing the Naval Review, he joined the American navy and made the trip around the world. After the expiration of his term, in 1893, he returned to Washington, D. C., in the Government employ.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Bennett took up the study of medicine, entering at that time the George Washington University in Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1906, and he continued to remain in that city in the practice of his profession until his coming to Wichita Falls, Texas, in 1910, arriving here on the 2d day of February. He is now associated in his medical practice with Dr. L. Coons, the oldest practicing physician and surgeon in Wichita Falls. Dr. Bennett is a member of the American Medical Association and is a Master Mason.

He was married to Alice E. Cox on the 15th of December, 1896. Mrs. Bennett is a native of the state of New York, and her great-grandfather, General Ebenezer Cox, fought for his country in the Revolutionary war and was killed at the battle of Oriskany. To Dr. and Mrs. Bennett was born a son, Eugene Cox Bennett, on the 14th of February, 1898, and a daughter, Gertrude E., on the 23d of April, 1900.

J. Frank Richardson. Tuition is ours for the asking in the various fields of human endeavor; lessons are daily brought home to us; we need no school or instructors to show us in which direction we must direct the course of our efforts to gain position and success. It is granted that study is needed, but the careers of the men who have tried and who have attained furnish better instruction than can be gained through any other line. One of the best of these lessons is that a real man does not allow himself to admit that the word "quit" has found a place in our dictionary, our vocabulary or our personality. In this connection a case may be taken to illustrate the point—the career of J. Frank Richardson, of Liberty. He has known adversity; he has felt its sting and its humiliation, but he has risen above those things which make for trouble financially, and through a cheerful nature and energetic life has not only forgotten the dark days of his career, but has been able and willing to help others over the obstacles that lie in the path of ambition.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Liberty county, born here October 2, 1871. His father, Joseph Richardson, had come to the county in 1859 from New York City, where he settled as a youth from Ireland. He was born at Carrigohne, County Cork, in 1830, the son of an English father and Irish mother. James Richardson, his father, left old England and married an Episcopal woman, and because he allied himself with an Irish lady he was disinherited at home. To their union there were born three daughters and five sons, viz.: Joseph, the father of J. Frank, of this review; Robert, who spent his life largely in San Francisco, but who died in San Antonio, Texas, without issue; one son who was drowned at sea: Arthur, who died in Ireland; Edward, who died in Texas, without issue; James, who died in Ireland, without a family; Martha and Eliza, who both died as maidens: and Jane, who became Mrs. Callahan and died in Ireland.

Joseph Richardson left Ireland as a youth of sixteen years and came to New York city, working his passage over. For three years after his landing he worked in New York for a man for his board and clothes, and in the meantime learned business methods by experience and became a bookkeeper. In 1859 he made a start for the Southwest. He is said to have made the journey chiefly on foot, and just before the outbreak of the war between the South and the North he opened a little store with money advanced him by a friend. He entered the Confederate army twice, but was discharged because of a disabled right foot, which prevented him from keeping up with the forced marches his company was compelled to make. He was then made an agent of the Confederate government to collect dues and to do other things prescribed in his commission from the Confederate states. After the war he was justice of the peace and also served in the capacity of member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Richardson resumed merchandise after the war and died while prospecting for a location in California, being buried in grave No. 136, in Masonic Cemetery, San Francisco. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Baltimore, and was a prominent factor in the Masonic lodge at Liberty. He was a man of spiritual righteousness and right convictions, and in his political affiliation supported the Democratic party. Mr. Richardson was married at Liberty to Miss Mary Jane Partlow, daughter of J. Y. L. Partlow, and she died at Liberty, February 20, 1914, leaving our subject as her only child.

J. Frank Richardson was educated at Greenwood, South Carolina, and at the age of nineteen years began his business career at Lufkin, Texas, where he was a member of the sawmill firm of Moore & Richardson until the great panic of 1893 came on and swept this firm, along with many others, to financial ruin. Nothing daunted, Mr. Richardson came to Liberty and engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he has continued with much success to the present time, doing business in the oldest stand at Liberty, built by the Halffs of pioneer days here. He has also engaged in cattle raising and farming, and in the latter line is now clearing up land that was in cultivation under his father right after the Civil war, and that has since returned to a virgin state of timber. As a citizen Mr. Richardson has served as alderman and as mayor of Liberty and while he was a member of the council a new frame two-story schoolhouse was erected, and it subsequently gave way to the new brick structure, which was erected under his administration as mayor of the city. He has attended numerous state conventions as a delegate, and was present at the famous "Carshed" convention at Houston when the Texas democracy split and the contest for the governorship between Hogg and Clark took place. He was in the convention also which nominated R. V. Davidson for attorney general of Texas, lined up on the Bailey side in the great and persistent fight made on the senator in Texas, and was in the delegation from Liberty county, which carried coonskin banners, to meet the senator at Houston, and which attracted to itself widespread notoriety in the city and the state.

Mr. Richardson was married at Liberty, Texas, to Miss Mittie Chambers, a daughter of Landon Clay Chambers of this city. The children born to this union are as follows: Chambers, James Franklin and Robert Marshall, the last named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court, who was a brother of Mr. Richardson's maternal great-grandmother.

Ashley W. Fly, M. D. Among the citizens of Galveston who during the past two decades have borne the heat and burden of civic responsibilities, and to whom most credit is due for the present reputation of the city as a municipal corporation and business center, the appropriate honors and rewards have been often parcelled out. Dr. Fly was one who performed his most conspicuous services in behalf of the city during the days

of corruption preceding the storm calamities of 1900. He has been one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Galveston for nearly forty years, and to his profession he has always given his best energies and enthusiasm, his participation in city politics having been only an incident of a busy professional career and purely the result of his willingness to sacrifice his time and efforts in behalf of a city, which twenty years ago was certainly one of the worst governed municipalities of Texas.

Ashley W. Fly was born in Yallobusha county, Mississippi, August 27, 1855, a son of Anderson and Margaret Jane (Giles) Fly. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother of North Carolina. Anderson Fly was a Methodist minister for many years in Mississippi, and was what is known as a Doctrinal Methodist. The son Ashley received a good literary education in private schools, and at the age of sixteen he took a special course in Latin under Professor Smith, of Eureka, Mississippi, an Oxford graduate, and in September, 1873, he entered the Louisville Medical College, graduating in February, 1875. For his student work in anatomy he took the college prize, and also the prize offered by Professor Kelley for work in surgical anatomy, these prizes having been won by competitive examinations. His career as a physician and surgeon began at Bryan, Texas, in 1875. In November, 1876, he moved to Galveston, and since that date has been active as a physician and surgeon in this city. He came to Galveston to take the chair of anatomy in the Old Texas Medical College & Hospital. During 1878-79, Dr. Fly served as house surgeon for the Galveston City Hospital, and during 1883 was president of the Galveston Board of Health. When the Texas Medical College & Hospital was reorganized, he became professor of anatomy and clinical surgery, and held that chair for six years. Dr. Fly has been devoted not only to his private practice, but to the broader interests of his profession in city and state. He is a member of the Texas State Medical Society, and has served as president of the Galveston Medical County Society. His work in the committees of the State Society has been notable, and his report as chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy appears in the transactions of 1888. The doctor also belongs to the American Medical Association. For the past thirty years Dr. Fly has been visiting surgeon to St. Mary's hospital, and is an honorary member of the visiting surgical staff. For two years he was on the board of regents of the University of Texas, and for two years a member of the Texas State Board of Health. Though he has no specialty in his profession, he has been exceptionally successful in surgery, and has a large practice.

The introduction of Dr. Fly to municipal politics came in 1891, when he began a two-year term as a member of the board of public works. Of the thirty-three meetings held by the board, he missed attendance at one or two. In 1893 he was nominated and elected mayor, being supported by the decent element of citizenship, and entering office with a plurality of 1,239 votes. Galveston at that time was a typical American city in its government, and it is almost needless to say that both the administration and the financial affairs were in the control of a "ring." Dr. Fly came as a new force into local politics, and the conflict between himself and the "ring" began at once. In the interest of the city he vetoed thirty-three measures passed by the council during the next two years. Still the ring was strong enough to pass these bills over his veto. Then he resorted to the recourse of refusing to sign any warrants of contracts, and the struggle went to the supreme court. By having himself enjoined, Mayor Fly was sustained in all but two of the cases. He had been mayor but a short while, when he began to understand the complete dominance of inefficiency and laxity in every department, and one of the means by which he sought to expose conditions was to secure an official examination of the city's books. The council refused an appropriation for that purpose, and Dr. Fly, public-spirited, paid an auditing firm for an examination and investigation out of his own pocket. The report of the auditing committee disclosed all the scandalous details which have been so familiar in American politics during recent years. In 1895 Dr. Fly was re-elected to the office of mayor by a clear majority over all candidates, of 1,104, and in 1897 was returned to office by a majority of 808. In the meantime some change had been made for the better, chiefly as the result of a revision of the municipal law by which aldermen were elected "at large" instead of by ward. Following upon this change the Good Government club of Galveston had nominated and elected eight out of twelve aldermen. Thus during the last four years of Mayor Fly's administration he had a working majority in the council, and many wholesome and progressive measures were passed for clearing up the old tangled condition of city finance and government. The vigilance of the citizens, however, gradually waned, and in 1899, when Dr. Fly was again a candidate, a thousand negro voters were imported, and the first efficient mayor the city had had for many years was retired to private life.

In the following year, 1900, in the chaos following the great storm, he proved one of the strongest leaders of the stricken city. He was chairman of the burial committee. He was offered the chairmanship of the relief committee, but declined, as it did not meet with his view of public propriety that the majority of the committee were not naturalized citizens, and were unwilling to make public the receipts and disbursements of the relief fund. Dr. Fly justly held that relief funds should be receipted for and disbursed in exactly the same manner as any other public moneys. In recent years Dr. Fly, who is still a vigorous man, showing no diminution of his ability and energies in his profession, has devoted practically all his attention to his profession, and keeps entirely clear from politics, but on July 1, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Colquitt as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas.

In March, 1878, Dr. Fly was married to Miss Kate R. Wilson. She died on January 2, 1905, without issue. The Doctor's home is at 2926 O Street.

VANCE G. SNEDECOR. The bureau of current industry, under the United States Department of Agriculture, has for a number of years been conducting a work of lasting and inestimable benefit to the agriculture of Texas, as well as elsewhere throughout the Union, and those actively connected with the work of this bureau are probably doing more for the present and future destiny of Texas agriculture than all of the largest planters and crop raisers of the present time. The work of Mr. Snedecor is that of demonstrator for the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, in connection with this bureau of current industry, and his work is specially important for Fort Bend county and this vicinity. Mr. Snedecor is a young man who was born in this region, was trained to farm life, is thoroughly in sympathy with the ambitions and character of the agricultural class in this part of the state, and is utilizing his many rare opportunities for public usefulness in his present position.

Born in Fort Bend county, June 17, 1884, Vance G. Snedecor secured a practical knowledge of plants, growth and soil during his youth, and to this he added a careful study which enabled him to successfully pass the civil service examination. To his present work he is bringing an energy and hard-headed judgment which are accomplishing many notable results, and making of the service a factor of great value to this community.

Mr. Snedecor's father was Bolivar G. Snedecor, who came to Texas in 1868 from Green county, Alabama.

The maiden name of his mother was Sallie Tarver, and she was a native of Texas. The father's family were planters and slave-owners, and in Alabama the father received superior schooling, attending a preparatory school at Louisville. During his school days in this city, when he was a boy of only fourteen years of age, he and some of his comrades stole a lot of ammunition and supplies from the Federal army and attempted to take them to the Confederate lines. The boys were captured and despoiled of their booty, but they themselves escaped and never received any punishment for what might have been deemed an act of high treason. The paternal grandfather, V. G. Snedecor, was a man of thorough learning, and served as Master of Chancery and Clerk in the state of Alabama until his death. He had the distinction of drawing and publishing the first map ever made of Green county, Alabama, and this map is still much prized and referred to by all land owners and real estate men in that section.

Bolivar G. Snedecor, the father, coming to Texas, engaged in stock raising. He was one of the strong men during the reconstruction period, at the time when the south most needed men of strong and self-reliant character, and he did a large part in helping to bring order out of chaos in this section of the state. After his marriage he settled in Arcola where he was engaged in the general mercantile business for two years, but then removed to the western part of Fort Bend county and bought a small farm upon which he still resides. The farm is located on the San Bernard river, and is one of the fine plantations in that part of old Fort Bend county. The mother is also still living. The father has served as justice of the peace and as county commissioner, and taught school in this county. In the family there were nine children: Opal and Emma are deceased. Those living are as follows: Gayle, a former district clerk, who resides in Richmond; Karma; Inez; Charles; Thomas; Sallie, wife of Ralph McCauley, of Needville, Texas.

Vance G. Snedecor received his early education in the country schools, and during the intervals of his school days worked on the farm where he laid the basis of his sound experience in agricultural methods. His youth being passed in the greatest of the sugar districts of Texas, he was identified with that industry for several years, and also followed the trade of blacksmith. Prior to his appointment to his present position, he was assistant government recorder in the engineering department during the work of dredging the Brazos river. Subsequently he was assistant postmaster at House.

On January 18, 1911, Mr. Snedecor married Miss Hycintha Wheat, of Bell county. Her father was James W. Wheat, a pioneer and for many years sheriff of Bell county. One child has been born of their marriage Bolivar Allen Snedecor. Mr. Snedecor, as also his father and oldest brother, is affiliated with the Masonic order.

J. H. P. Davis. A Texan whose family history connects him intimately with almost the entire period of settlement and development in the state and whose own interest and activity are among the largest and most important in Fort Bend county. No citizen of the state, however, would be most likely to take false pride in the fact of what he has achieved in material prosperity, and measures his satisfaction in wealth through his efforts in the promotion of movements and enterprises which have brought improvement and welfare to his part of the state.

Few men in southern Texas are identified with more important interests than Mr. Davis. He is an organizer and one of the large owners of the J. H. P. Davis & Co. private bank at both Richmond and Rosenberg, being president of both institutions. He is the possessor of large real estate interests, in different parts of the state, was one of the organizers of the Richmond Cotton Company, of which he has been president ten years, is president and one of the large owners of the Richmond Electric Light Company, is president of the Rosenberg Gin Company, and director in the great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston.

J. H. P. Davis was born in Fort Bend county, February 11, 1851, a son of W. K. and Eliza Jane (Pickens) Davis. On both sides the family is among the oldest of the American settlers in Southern Texas. The father's people came from Alabama to this state in 1830, and took up a league of land near the mouth of the Brazos river. The mother's people came from Kentucky along about the same time, and their settlement was part of the present town of Richmond. The parents of Mr. Davis were married in Fort Bend county, and the father was for many years known as a stockman and farmer. In 1856 he moved to the town of Richmond and established a meat market. He was a man of splendid mind and executive ability and throughout this section was known as Captain Davis. During the Civil war he had raised a company and commanded it for some local service.

Mr. J. H. P. Davis was reared in Fort Bend county, during the decade preceding, and during the years of the war. He thus has an intimate knowledge of the old planting system which prevailed in this section of Texas until the final break-up as a result of the war. He attained such education as the schools and the circumstances of his home permitted, and early in life became as much at home in the saddle as under his father's roof. He became in all things a typical cowboy, as that term represented the activities of the old range period, and it is to the stock industry that he has given the best years of his career. Mr. Davis is one of the best known Texas cattlemen, although his other large interests have absorbed most of his attention in recent years. He is a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and for ten years has been a member of its executive committee. In recent years he has been placed on the finance committee of the National Live Stock Association. Mr. Davis is a member of the Richmond Independent School district, and has been its president for seven years. For seven years all told he has served as a county commissioner of Fort Bend county, and so far as possible has accepted all the opportunity for public service, and has given his energies as disinterestedly for the promotion of the public welfare as he would have employed them for the success of his private business.

On February 10, 1875, Mr. Davis married Miss Susan Elizabeth Ryon, of Fort Bend county. Mrs. Davis was a daughter of Col. William Ryon and Mary M. Ryon. One child, born of this marriage, Daisy Belle, died in infancy. The other children still living of the marriage are Mrs. Mamie E. George of Fort Bend, and T. W., who lives at home. Five years after the death of his first wife Mr. Davis married Miss Belle Ryon, of Franklin, Kentucky, a cousin of his first wife.

Wm. Kinchen Davis, the father of J. H. P. and Capt. William Ryon, the father of Mr. J. H. P. Davis's first wife were both comrades in the Mier expedition, and also in the Somerville expedition, both of which are subjects of important chapters in early Texas history. Both these men in the course of service were severely wounded, both were captured, and both were forced to accept the characteristic experience meted out to so many American prisoners taken during those years. They were among the prisoners who drew beans, white and black, to decide the fate which should be allowed them. The white beans signified life, and the black beans death. Both Mr. Davis and Mr. Ryon were fortunate in drawing the white beans, and though they had to endure many dreary months of prison life and hardships, finally reached home. Every history of Texas contains a narrative of the expeditions in which these men engaged, and those chapters are essentially part of the family narrative.

SUFFIELD CLAPP. Often we find a man not wealthy or powerful, yet with hosts of friends and the popularity which comes from genuine friendship. Such a man is Suffield Clapp, of Wharton, Texas. Mr. Clapp is now a man well along in years but he is still active and takes an interested part in all that transpires about him. He has been a farmer during the greater part of his life and has built up a comfortable fortune, being a man upon whom everyone feels they may depend, and being a hard worker and good business man.

Suffield Clapp was born in Gilford county, North Carolina, on the 2nd of July, 1838, the son of Jacob and Winifred (Cobb) Clapp, both of whom were born in the state of North Carolina. Jacob Clapp was a planter and a slave holder before the Civil war. He moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1839 and there grew corn and tobacco until 1850 when he came to Colorado county, Texas. Here he bought land and continued as a planter until his death which occurred in 1869. Seven children were born to Jacob Clapp and his wife, as follows: Peter L., who lives in Brookline, Texas; John lives in Herne, Texas, E. D. lives at Lissie, Texas, and A. H., W. M. and an infant are dead. Mr. Clapp and five of his brothers were all members of the Confederate army, a goodly number for one father to give for the service of his country.

Suffield Clapp lived at home and helped his father until he was grown. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A of the Fifth Texas Cavalry, under the famous Tom Green, and from this time until the end of the war he was constantly in active service except for the time in which he was a prisoner or in the hospital. He enlisted at Columbus, Texas, and first saw service in New Mexico. Here he was at Santa Fe and in the battle of Val Verde. In the latter conflict he was shot through both thighs and was in the hospital for two months. He was later captured at the battle of Socorro and for six months lay in prison at Albuquerque. He was then paroled and with a number of other freed prisoners he succeeded in making his way to San Antonio, Texas. This was as dangerous a task as any of the service had been for their way lay through the Indian country and they had several skirmishes with the Indians. After a furlough of ninety days, Mr. Clapp rejoined his command and aided in the capturing of the Harriet Lane. He was then sent into Louisiana and while there took part in such bloody battles as Camp Bislan, Franklin, Vermillionville, Niblet's Bluff, La Fourche, Cox's Plantation and Donaldsonville. He was later in service in Texas again, and here participated in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou.

After the war Mr. Clapp returned to Columbus, Texas, and began clerking in a store. He later went to farming and this occupation in addition to that of carpentry occupied his attention until he retired from active business.

In religious matters Mr. Clapp's family are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of Bushell Camp, No. 228 of the United Confederate Veterans and takes the warmest interest in the lives of his old comrades in arms. During the war he was a mess-mate of Major W. L. Davidson, of Richmond, Texas. At one time Mr. Clapp was constable and deputy sheriff of Colorado county, Texas.

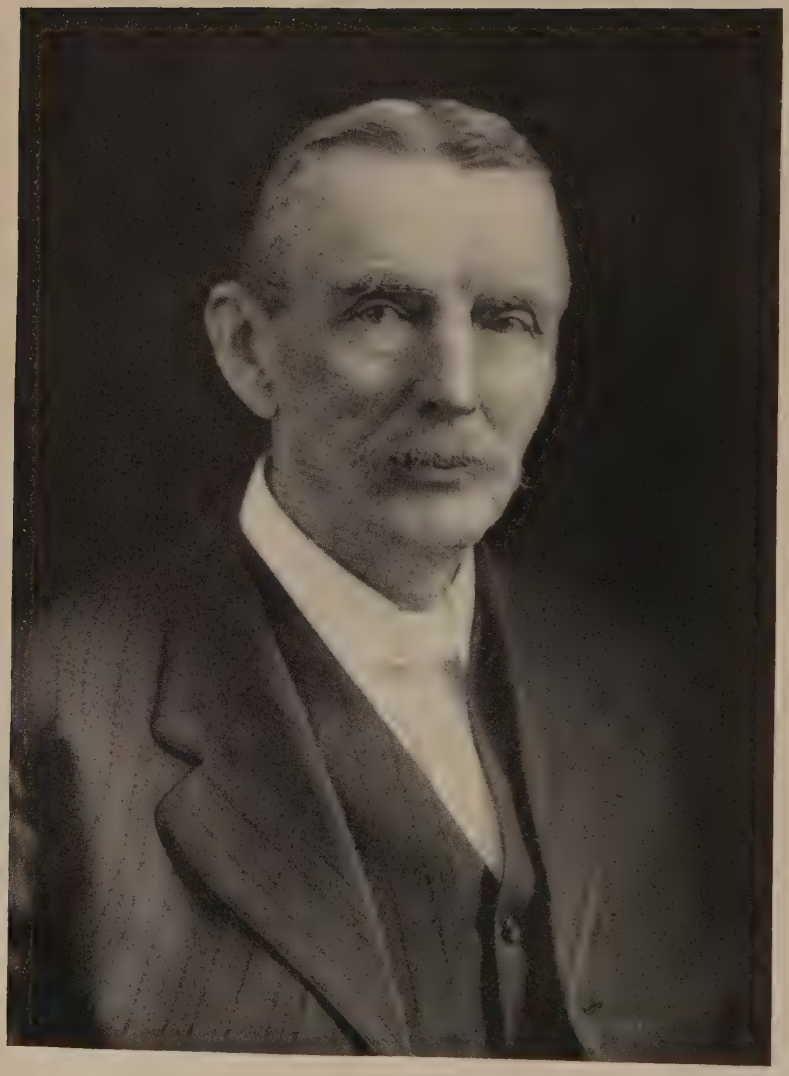
Mr. Clapp married Miss Nannie Mercer, of Louisiana, whose father, Herman G. Mercer was a veteran of the Mexican war. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, two are dead, Fleming Mercer and an infant. The others are A. M. Clapp, a banker of Glen Flora; H. N. Clapp and Mrs. Mary Herring, of Wharton.

J. W. TEAGUE, M. D. Now engaged in business as a merchant at Wharton, Dr. Teague is one of the senior members of the medical profession of the state, and had a long and active career as a physician before he entered business life at Wharton. The career of Dr. Teague is one of varied eventfulness which has connected him with the great war between the states when he was a young man, and both as a doctor and a citizen he has met and discharged the responsibilities of life with fine service to his fellow men and with credit and distinction to himself.

Dr. J. W. Teague was born in the state of Alabama, July 1, 1842. His parents were B. F. and Rosa (Yeateman) Teague, the father a native of Alabama, and the mother of South Carolina. The mother's people were planters and slave holders in South Carolina, and afterwards moved their possessions to Alabama, where the doctor's parents were married. The paternal great-grandfather Elijah Teague, was a soldier in the Revolution under General Lafayette, having come with that French leader from France, and after the war established his home in the American colony. E. B. Teague, another representative of the same family, was a noted Baptist minister in Alabama. Many of the later generations have been prominent either as lawyers, doctors or preachers. Grandfather James Teague, and also Grandfather Yeateman were pioneers of Alabama, having located in that state when the Creek Indians were still in possession of most of the land. From Alabama, B. F. Teague, the father, moved to Arkansas, where he established his home and was prominent up to the time of the war which caused him to move to Texas. He was a man of culture and education, served in the Arkansas legislature, and for many years was county commissioner of Franklin county, Arkansas. Both parents died at Mount Vernon, Texas. Dr. Teague was one of nine children, being the oldest of the four now living, the other three being as follows: James S., of Mount Vernon; Dr. Joe N. Teague, also of Mount Vernon; and Mrs. Mary Sanders, of Wharton. Those deceased are: Cynthia A., Margaret, Sarah, and Rice. There are two half-brothers, Jefferson and Richard, who reside in Oklahoma.

Dr. Teague when a boy was reared on a farm and had the advantages of private schools in Arkansas, and his home training was above the average. On April 15, 1861, he entered the Confederate army at Hampton, Arkansas, going in as first lieutenant of Company A of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, under Col. McNair. This command was first sent to north Arkansas, and the first important engagement was the battle of Pea Ridge. His regiment was then sent to Bragg's Army, and though it was hurried to the field of Shiloh it arrived three days after the great battle at that point. Dr. Teague served under Bragg and Johnston, throughout the Tennessee and Mississippi and Georgia campaigns, and some of the more important battles in which he participated were: Corinth, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, Richmond (Kentucky) and all the north Georgia battles, including Ringgold, Resaca, Lovejoy, Jonesboro, and the other fights which led up to the final siege of Atlanta. His last battle was at Bentonville, North Carolina. Dr. Teague received a wound in the leg, from a fragment of shell at Pea Ridge, and was also slightly injured at Chickamauga. A veteran soldier, he returned home after the close of the struggle and located in Cass county, Texas, where he soon afterwards entered the Academy at Pittsburg to complete his education. He then studied medicine with Dr. G. W. Stamps of Pittsburgh. He received his certificate from the medical examiners, and practiced for two years, after which he took a course in the St. Louis Medical School and continued practice in Cass county until 1873. He then attended and graduated from the Marine Hospital Medical College and in 1885 resumed practice in Franklin county, Texas. Afterwards he established his office at Alto in Cherokee county, where he remained until 1898. In that year he moved to Wharton, where he established himself in the furniture business and now has one of the best establishments of its kind in south Texas.

Dr. Teague is an active member of the State Medical Association, and has qualified for practice under every



Jas. V. Bergen

Texas medical law since that of 1868. Although he has not practiced in Wharton he still keeps up his reading and study, and is very devoted to medicine as an avocation as well as a serious calling.

In October, 1868, Dr. Teague married Miss Fannie Councill of Alabama, a daughter of Jesse and Rachel (Meachem) Councill of Alabama. The two children born to their marriage, both living in Wharton are: Mrs. Tiggie Andrews, and Mrs. Nellie Cole. Mrs. Teague is now deceased. Dr. Teague is a member of the Baptist church. In Masonry he is one of the oldest members of the order in this part of the state, having been raised through the first degrees mare than half a century ago. He is affiliated with the local lodge at Wharton, and also with the Eastern Star. For six years of his residence at Wharton he served the community in the office of mayor. He is an active member of Buchell Camp No. 228, U. C. V. at Wharton.

James V. Bergen. By both the paternal and maternal lines of descent, he whose name introduces this review traces his lineage to ancestors that participated in the earliest making of our national history. Mr. Bergen, a well-known business man of El Paso, is a direct descendant of the first white child born in the state of New York, and other of his forebears were followers of Roger Williams and were members of his Providence colony. The numerous hereditary societies that are springing into existence in every state of the Union purpose the paying of public honor to the hardy pioneers of American civilization; and biography has for one of its worthiest aims the tracing of the necessary connection which exists between the courage, enterprise and honor of the various successful men of today and the character of the valiant and God-fearing men from whom he derives his descent.

James V. Bergen was born on Long Island, New York, December 4, 1842, and it was in that same vicinity that there occurred the nativity of the first white child born on New York soil, the son of Hans Franz Bergen, who was the founder of the family in this country and had come from Bergen in his native Norway. David Bergen, the father of James V., also was a native of the Empire State, and passed away there a few months before the opening of the Civil war. He was a farmer by occupation and had been moderately successful. His wife was Mary E. Valentine as a maiden, a native of Long Island and a descendant of English forebears that were members of the Roger Williams colony of Rhode Island. James V. is the only child of his parents. At the age of nineteen he was an orphan and for about four years thereafter he lived with an uncle, being educated in the meantime for the profession of surveyor. The summer of 1864, when twenty-two years of age, he went west, and during the following winter and the year of 1865 he was identified with the engineering corps of the U. S. army, enlisting in Wisconsin. From there he drifted to the Pennsylvania oil regions, where he remained about four years and became interested in oil wells, but was only moderately successful in those operations. From there he returned to Long Island and was married. Shortly afterward he and his wife took up their home in Clinton, Missouri, where he followed surveying about three years, and following that they were residents of Carthage, Missouri, one year. In 1874 they removed to Austin, Texas, and they have since continued residents of this state, their home during the first twenty-five years having been at Austin, and since 1899 at the city of El Paso. In Austin Mr. Bergen was engaged in the real estate business and in perfecting abstracts and titles. On his removal to El Paso, he became identified with railroad work, in construction work until 1902, and since then he has been real estate agent and tax commissioner for the El Paso & Southwestern Railway Company. Mr. Bergen early had to commence the struggle of life for himself, but with an alert mind, an enterprising spirit, a good stock of persistence and an intuitive apprehension of possibilities, he has well availed himself of the business opportunities that have presented themselves and is well known, both in Austin and El Paso, as a resourceful and forceful business man. He is heartily identified with the progress of El Paso, and holds the most optimistic faith in the city's future. In sentiment Mr. Bergen is a Democrat, but while interested in the work of this party and in the great problems of the day, he has not been allured by political life and favor and has never sought or held office. He is a Mason and holds his fraternity membership at Austin, Texas.

On December 2, 1868, at Welland, province of Ontario, Canada, Mr. Bergen was united in marriage to Miss Almira M. Beatty, a native of Canada and a daughter of M. Beatty. The pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Bergen is located at 527 West Missouri street, El Paso.

Gerard Alexander Harrison, vice president of the Wharton National Bank, and one of the large land owners of the county, is prominent and popular in business and financial circles in the city and county, and takes his place among the leading men thereof. He was born in Wharton county, Texas, on August 11, 1871, and is the son of B. A. and Rebecca (Bolling) Harrison, natives of Mississippi and Alabama, respectively.

B. A. Harrison was a planter in his native state, and he came to Texas two years before the inception of the Civil war. He settled first in Wharton county, where he purchased land and applied himself diligently to the business of farming. In his native state he had been a large slaveholder, and he continued to be so in Texas as long as conditions made it possible. Hogs, cattle and sugar cane were raised in immense quantities on his place, and he was among the most prosperous planters of his region. When the war broke out he promptly enlisted in the service of the Confederacy and went to the front, continuing in the service until all was over. He reached the rank of Colonel by reason of his gallantry and bravery in action, and those qualities that marked him on the field of battle were prevalent in his everyday life as well. He was a man of the greatest energy, and did much to develop the state of his adoption during his residence here. When he died in Wharton county he was mourned as one of her most revered citizens. Two brothers of the subject,—Albert and Bolling,—are deceased, and one is living in Wharton. There are three sisters also. Mrs. Vinyard, Mrs. Stafford and Mrs. Sorrel, all living in Wharton.

Upon the death of his father, Mr. Harrison took charge of his business interests, and up to the present time he has been engaged in the management of the estate. When he assumed charge of the estate it comprised some three thousand acres, the which he had increased, through his wise administration of the affairs, to seven thousand acres, the property today being known as one of the most extensive estates in the county. When Mr. Harrison was nineteen years old he began buying and selling mules, and so well did he prosper in that enterprise that he has continued in the work up to the present time. Today he owns a sale stable in Wharton and conducts a lively trafficing in mule flesh throughout the county.

In addition to his other business interests, Mr. Harrison is vice president of the Wharton National Bank, of which he is likewise a heavy stockholder, and he is also identified with other enterprises of similar nature.

In 1893 Mr. Harrison was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Rowe, the daughter of S. M. Rowe. Mrs. Harrison passed away in 1893 and in 1907 he married Miss Ruth Cloud of Austin, a daughter of Dr. Cloud of that city. They have three children: Rebecca Bolling; Gerard A., Jr., and Ruth Harrison.

Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Presbyterian church and her husband is a charter member of the White

Man's Union. He has no fraternal or churchly affiliations.

ALBERT CLINTON HORTON. The representative of an old and honored southern family, Albert Clinton Horton has well upheld the prestige of the family name in Texas, where he was born and where his father and grandsire spent practically all their lives. Matagorda Island, Texas, is the birthplace of Mr. Horton, and that event took place on the 24th of June, 1875. He is the son of Robert J. and Mary (Hawes) Horton, natives of Alabama and Kentucky respectively. Mr. Horton's family history is a remarkable record of achievement, but lack of space will prevent more than the briefest outline at this point. His paternal grandfather was a large planter in Alabama, and in Texas, and he lost about four hundred slaves by the Emancipation Proclamation. He migrated from his native state to Texas in an early day, and opened up an immense plantation in Wharton county, Texas, which he operated successfully for many years. In the spring of 1836 he was with the heroic Fannin at Goliad, where he made a record for bravery and efficiency. He represented the Republic of Texas in Congress, and at the first election after it was annexed to the United States he was elected lieutenant-governor. Soon after he entered upon the duties of this office, Governor Henderson left the state to command the Texans in the Mexican war, and he became acting-governor in his stead. Mr. Horton died on his plantation in 1865, soon after the final surrender of the Confederate armies. He was a man most successful in his business activities, and it is said that he was one of the few millionaires of Texas prior to the Civil war. Early in life he married Eliza Holliday, a daughter of General Holliday, a hero of Revolutionary fame. Only one child out of a large family survived the father,—Robert, who became the father of Albert Clinton Horton of this sketch.

Robert Horton was undeniably one of the good and useful men in Texas, and he left his imprint for good upon the region in which he lived. A modest, unassuming man, he was at all times a worker and a thinker and he lived an unselfish and helpful life. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the cause of the south and he fought throughout the war, with bravery and distinction. He was a man of prominence in his county, serving several times as county tax collector of Wharton county, and as justice of the peace.

Albert Clinton Horton is the only son in a family of six children. The others are as follows: Mary, deceased; Mrs. A. A. Rugeley; Mrs. Dr. J. E. Irvin; Mrs. T. J. Abell; and Mrs. P. E. Cleveland; the first three live in Wharton and the last named is a resident of Houston Mr. Horton was eight years of age when he came to Wharton to live, and he was fourteen when he began to work as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. From that position, he has through the application of many excellent qualities in him inherent, reached his present high place as a member of the firm known as the Hub Dry Goods Company of Wharton. The concern is a most creditable and sizeable one, among the best of its kind in the county, and is gaining in growth and standing with each year. Mr. Horton has demonstrated his fitness to follow in the footsteps of his father, and it is probable that he owes to that worthy gentleman much of his ability in his chosen field, for Robert J. Horton was one of the successful pioneer merchants of Texas.

In 1901 Mr. Horton was married to Miss Mabel Martin of Corsicana, Texas, the daughter of J. H. Martin of that place. They have three children: Willa Marie, Mabel Elizabeth and Alberta Cula.

Mr. Horton has membership in the Woodmen of the World, and his wife, who is one of the most excellent women in the community, is a member of the Baptist church.

F. W. AHLDAG. Another of the fine old men of Texas and one who is doubly worthy of favorable mention in this historical and biographical work, because of his alien birth, is F. W. Ahldag, a resident of Texas since 1857 and a native son of Prussia, where he was born on March 14, 1840. The fact of his nativity did not deter this worthy citizen from entering into the life and spirit of his adopted country, and he has demonstrated qualities of citizenship that would do honor to any native American. As one possessing all the hardy and admirable qualities of the German, his life has been useful, fine and high, and his worldly success far beyond that of the average man. He is one of those big souled, kindly broad-gauge men, and his identification with Wharton county and Texas has been most creditable to him, as well as most beneficial to the county and state.

On March 14, 1840, F. W. Ahldag was born in Prussia the son of F. W. and Christina (Soete) Ahldag, both natives of that country and farming people by vocation. The boy came to America in 1857, and in the early seventies the parents followed their ambitious and enterprising son, locating at Industry, Texas, upon their arrival here, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The son had located at Industry prior to their arrival there, and through his splendid courage and industry, had gained a creditable foothold in his adopted land. He found no honest labor beyond his dignity in those early days of toil, and indeed, has ever been one who recognized the dignity of labor. He cleared the land of its rank vegetation of tree and vine; he drove oxen; he farmed and performed many other varieties of menial work; but always he worked in those days when he was striving to establish himself in the new country of his adoption. When the war broke out in 1861, he promptly enlisted in the cause of the South and fought with true German stubbornness throughout the war. He enlisted in Company G in Tom Green's famous Texas cavalry, and he first saw service at Val Verde and Glorietta, New Mexico. Later, after recruiting and procuring fresh horses, he assisted on land in the famous capture of the *Harriet Lane* in Galveston harbor. After innumerable skirmishes, forays and battles, such as Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Mr. Ahldag was sent to guard prisoners and he continued in that service until the war ended. Then, broken in health, he took refuge in a Houston Hospital, where he remained until he was sufficiently strong to return to his home. But he was still sick and enfeebled from his long service, and it was long ere he recovered his old time vigor and strength. Going to Columbus, Texas, he secured work as a clerk in a store, and in 1869 he came to Wharton and opened up a general mercantile business on his own responsibility, in which he continued successfully until 1890, at which time he felt himself sufficiently prospered as to make advisable his sale of the business and his retirement therefrom.

In 1871 Mr. Ahldag married Miss Mary McMaster, a native daughter of Texas and likewise the daughter of James McMaster. To them were born two children: Fred, the first born, a fine and promising young man, was accidentally killed while on a hunting expedition, and H. E., the surviving son, who lives on a farm in the county, and is one of the enterprising and successful young agricultural men of the district. The wife and mother died in early life, and in 1883 Mr. Ahldag married Miss Josephine Ford, a native of the state of Oregon and the daughter of Reuben Ford. She is a woman of many excellent traits and of fine attainments.

Mr. Ahldag has long enjoyed the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellows in the county, and they have given tangible proof of that regard by holding him in the office of county commissioner for twelve years. His service in that capacity has been one of the highest possible order, in every way worthy of their commendation, and that they have repeatedly thrust the office upon him is their most telling way of expressing their appreciation.

at the death of her husband had financial reverses, and three children to care for. With no experience in business, she had to face life from a new and painful standpoint. With a determination that has always been the mainspring of her character, she managed her affairs without outside assistance, and eventually paid off every cent of obligations. She later accepted the position of presiding teacher at Whitworth College in Brookhaven, Mississippi, and remained there ten years.

In the summer of 1888 Mrs. Kidd accepted the position of president of the North Texas Female College. The college had fallen into disrepute and had not been opened for two years. The buildings were dilapidated and only partly finished. With a valuation on the property of fifteen thousand dollars, it was encumbered with a debt of eleven thousand dollars. After a personal canvass over the state Mrs. Kidd opened the college with sixty boarders and an enrollment of nearly one hundred students. The history of the school since that time has been one of continued advancement, and as an institution for woman's education it is recognized as the peer of any school in the Southwest. The college has never had any endowment, and its maintenance has been due to the remarkable financiering of Mrs. Kidd-Key. She has brought to Sherman some of the ablest teachers in music and the arts from the centers of the old world, and the college has sent out to thousands of homes in the South young women trained and equipped in a center of intellectual uplift and with the most cultured surroundings.

In 1894 Mrs. Kidd married Bishop Joseph S. Key, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. It is an appropriate tribute to her work and character that appears in the concluding paragraphs of the article above referred to, and herewith quoted: "Mrs. Lucy A. Kidd-Key is a queen in her realm. It is beautiful to see her manage that splendid college, which has grown to such mammoth proportions under her admirable guidance. With her magnificent generalship she unites all the attractions of the most exclusive ladyhood. She is a thoroughbred to the end of her fingertips, and would grace a throne. Mrs. Key is one of the great souls who should live forever. Humanity needs her."

Captain Clement Bassett. Among Texan veterans of the Confederacy there is not one whose name shows more enthusiasm and fine affection for his character than Captain Clem Bassett of Richmond. He made a splendid record during the war and in the years of quiet citizenship which have ensued since that great struggle, his part has not been less faithful in performance and strong in achievement. There is a history of the Civil war published by the United States government, in a great many large volumes, and believed to be the largest individual work on one subject ever published. In all the thousands of pages which recount the operations of the contending army during the four years of war in the south, it is said that the name of only one private soldier is mentioned for special distinction, and that name is Clement Bassett.

Fort Bend county feels especial interest and proprietorship in Captain Bassett since he was the first white male child born in the old town of Richmond, and is now the oldest native citizen. He was born at Richmond January 7, 1842. He is the son of Clement N. and Julia (Beale) Bassett. His father and mother came from Virginia shortly after the battle of San Jacinto, and were married in Harris county this state. Captain Bassett's maternal grandmother was a member of the famous Lee family of Virginia, and a cousin of General Robert E. Lee. She was an F. F. V. Bob Beale, a brother of Captain Bassett's mother took part in the Mier expedition, which has a chapter to itself in every Texas history, and in the battle of Mier he was shot and left for dead in the street. But that night he started on his way home on foot, arriving barefooted and ragged.

The father of Captain Bassett was for a number of years a lawyer in Richmond, from which town he moved to Houston, where he died of the cholera plague in 1849. He was a man of fine education and was the master of six languages. The mother of Captain Bassett died in Richmond.

Captain Clement Bassett was born in Richmond, and is the sole survivor of five children. The others of the family were Winifred, wife of George Chambers; Robert Edwin, and Russell. He remained home during the period of his boyhood, and on September 7, 1861, at the age of nineteen, joined the Eighth Texas Cavalry, which was a part of Terry's Texas Rangers. The regiment first went to Kentucky, was sent to Corinth, Mississippi, took part in the battle of Shiloh, next went to Murfreesborough, and Captain Bassett was a participant in practically every battle of the western army and fought in fully a thousand skirmishes. His battle record includes the engagements at Perryville, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Lookout Mountain, Savannah and others. His first wound came at Eagleville, Tennessee, and at Aiken, South Carolina, he was shot in the back of the head by a minie ball. He was wearing a fine broad-brimmed Spanish hat. The bullet went through a silver ornament, a thick cord and the hat and, after shattering the skull, imbedded itself in the outer covering of the brain. The bullet was removed by the field surgeon, and the captain then spent six weeks in the hospital. He continued to suffer from this wound for twenty years after it had been inflicted. The war ended while Captain Bassett was off duty as the result of this wound.

Among the old soldiers of the south, there was never one who was associated with Captain Bassett who did not give him the highest tribute as to his gallantry and courage and individual efficiency. The occasion of his being mentioned in the voluminous work pertaining to the Civil war, as related above, was the capture of a battery at Murfreesborough, an exploit in which he was chiefly responsible, and for which he was voted a medal by the Confederate Congress. Owing to the outcome of the war, this medal was never struck nor bestowed. Captain Bassett was a warm personal friend of the late Joe Wheeler, and a deep mutual admiration subsisted between the two, though differing widely in official rank. It is related that on one occasion General Wheeler openly applauded this gallant Confederate soldier. This occurred at Sandersville, Georgia, when Bassett led a brave charge against the enemy, and his dashing courage caused General Wheeler to toss his hat in the air and shout, "Three cheers for Clem Bassett."

After the war, and on his return to Richmond, Captain Bassett began his career as a farmer and stock raiser, and for twenty years was in the mercantile business at the old town of Richmond. He finally retired two years ago on account of ill-health, and now enjoys a quiet prosperity and lives among his friends and associates of many years. He has been prosperous in business, has acquired considerable property, and in April, 1913, finished a very elegant and beautiful residence in Richmond.

In October, 1869, Captain Bassett married Miss Lida Moore, a sister of the present Congressman from this district in Texas, and a daughter of Dr. Matt Moore of Alabama, Mrs. Bassett died with her first child, and she and her baby were buried on her first wedding anniversary. Fifteen years later Captain Bassett married Miss Libbie Mitchell of Fort Bend county, and a daughter of Captain John C. Mitchell, who was an eminent lawyer and pioneer citizen of this part of the state. Six children were born to this marriage and four are now living. One son, Clement Bassett Jr., died one year ago at the age of twenty-one, and his death was a severe blow to his devoted father. A daughter, Winnie, died

at the age of two years. The living children are: Eleanor, wife of H. L. Williams, a resident of St. Louis; Robert, who is studying law at Austin; Winston and Gerald, who are in school. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are members of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. He is life commander of Bassett's Camp of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, this camp being named for him and in itself being the finest tribute that could be paid by veterans to one of their living comrades. Captain Bassett still has as a most prized relic the Spanish hat which is perforated by the ball which so nearly put an end to his career. Captain Bassett has had many honors offered him, some of which he had declined and others accepted, so far as private circumstances and opportunity allowed him to serve his community. In 1890 the county placed him on the ticket for sheriff by acclamation, and he subsequently served four years as tax collector.

GEORGE E. MAYES. As a representative of that class of men properly designated as Southern Gentlemen, George E. Mayes stands pre-eminent among his fellows in the community that has so long represented his home. An honored and distinguished soldier and a gentleman of the highest type, he comes of a family that has long been identified with the Southland, and the state of Texas has represented his home for the past sixty years. His occupation all his life, since the war period, has been that of a stock and ranch man, and his success has been one well worthy of the name.

George E. Mayes was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on May 26, 1839, and is a son of John and Ann D. (Foster) Mayes, both natives of Mississippi. The father was a large planter and a slaveholder, and a man of brilliant mentality and of the highest integrity. He was a soldier in the Indian wars and was with Andrew Jackson when that doughty old fighter drove the Seminoles out of northern Florida. During that expedition he saw much hardship, and once his troop went without food for seven days. The men drew lots to see whose horse would be sacrificed for food, and John Mayes saved his steed from the possibility of such a fate by changing places with a comrade who had been assigned to ride out to meet the provision train that was known to be on the way to their relief. In later years, when the secession troubles began to be rife, Mr. Mayes clung to the idea of the preservation of the Union, though he was a state's rights Whig, and he did not withdraw from his allegiance to the Union until his state took that action. He died just prior to the outbreak of the long war, and was thus spared the unhappiness that followed in its train. For many years a magistrate in his community, he was a man much respected and esteemed, while his friends were legion in the district where he passed his life. He and his good wife, who is also deceased these many years, were members of the Baptist church.

George E. Mayes, whose name initiates this all too brief biographical review, came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the rugged and temperamental blood of those two widely different nations flowing in his veins as the gift of both parents. He is the youngest of a fine family of ten children born to his parents, of whom but one other, John S., a farmer of Fort Bend county, still survives. As a boy he remained at home on the plantation, attending the rural schools, and in 1852, following the death of the father, he came with his mother to Texas, making the long trip in wagons and settling on an immense tract of land on the Brazos river, which tract had been given to Mrs. Mayes by her father, John Foster, and some of which is still retained in the family. Here the mother and her two eldest sons engaged in farming and stock-raising, and they became well and prominently known throughout that section. A brother of Mrs. Mayes, the famous hunter "Ran" Foster, lived in their vicinity, and he was one of the unique and admirable characters of the district. He distinguished himself from other anglers by not angling for fish, but by fishing with a bow and arrow instead, and was widely known for his prowess in the forest and stream. He was a man of considerable wealth, and was a great force for good in his community all the days of his life.

After the removal of the family to Texas, Mr. Mayes attended a preparatory school at Ruttersville, which, during the time of his attendance there, came to be known as Colonel Forshay's Military Institute. Later he went to Chapel Hill, where he attended a Methodist institution, known as Soule University, from which many famous men have been graduated—R. M. Swearengen among others not less widely known. During his attendance at Soule, Mr. Mayes studied medicine, but never practiced. He left school to enlist at Richmond, Texas, in Company F of the Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, afterwards dismounted, his company being captained by Tom Mitchell. They were first sent to Arkansas, and there, at Arkansas Post he, with his entire command, was captured. After being held prisoner for three months he was exchanged through Petersburg, Virginia, and the company was placed in the army of Tennessee under General Deshler, who later met his death at Chickamauga. The command then became Cleburne's Division of Gramberg's Brigade, Harder's Corps. Among the battles in which Mr. Mayes participated actively may be mentioned Arkansas Post, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, with many skirmishes which need not be mentioned here. Mr. Mayes passed through the long conflict without ever being wounded or suffering disability from any cause whatsoever. He was mustered out in Tennessee, at the close of the war, and returned to his Texas home, there to identify himself with farming and stock raising, in which business he was thereafter continuously associated, up to the time of his retirement, barring a short period in which he experimented with the rice industry. His operations in his chosen field of activity were carried on on a generous scale, and brought him a prosperity and standing in Rosenberg and the county that was of no slight order, and was such as to permit him to retire some years ago.

On February 28, 1874, Mr. Mayes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Curtin, of Mississippi, the daughter of Patrick Curtin. She is still living, and became the mother of four children, of which number one died in infancy. The others are: Bemis, a prosperous farmer living in Fort Bend county; Minnie, a successful and popular teacher in Pease Institute, at Austin; and Andora, who married Walter G. Ankele, and makes her home in Rosenberg.

Mr. Mayes has the distinction, not only of being one of the oldest residents in Fort Bend county but of being one of the pioneer Masons in the county as well, his identification with that order here dating from the year 1866. He became affiliated with the fraternity first as a member of Norton Lodge No. 72 of Richmond, but his membership is now in the Roseberg Lodge. His wife and daughters have membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Mayes is a member of Clem Bassett Camp, United Confederate Veterans, and is one of the finest old men of the district, loved and esteemed by all.

ROBERT GILBERT PLEASANTS. A young farmer and business man of Fort Bend county, whose enterprise and energy have placed him in the front ranks of local business leaders, although he is still only in the middle thirties of his life, Mr. Pleasants began his practical career when only sixteen years of age, and has been driving his powers almost to the limit ever since, so that his success has been well won.

He was born in Columbus, Texas, in Colorado county, November, 21, 1878, and represents one of the old families of the state. On the paternal side the family came to Texas from Alabama. The grandfather Pleasants represented an old family of planters and slaveholders in Alabama, and, after locating in Brazoria county, he

continued this same industry. Grandfather Pleasants was in Texas during the era of the Republic, and took part in the famous Somerville expedition to the Mexican boundaries, and subsequently on the Mier Expedition. He was captured, like most of the other participants in that noted raid, but fortunately drew a white bean in the lottery of death, and finally, after a long and dangerous journey of thirteen hundred miles on foot over a rugged and hostile country, he reached home in safety. His death occurred at Blenco, Texas. He was a man of splendid physique, standing six feet two inches in height and built in proportion, and was one of the finest types of the old-time Texans.

The parents of Mr. R. G. Pleasants were Gilbert and Etta (Moore) Pleasants. The father was a sugar planter and stockman all his active career. He was born in this state, and his death occurred when his son Robert G. was only four years old. Besides the father, there were two other brothers, Edward and Guy, and two sisters, Mrs. Nina Bell of Richmond and Mrs. Emma West of Blenco, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Gilbert Pleasants' people came from Alabama, though she herself was born in Texas, and her father was Dr. Mat Moore, a prominent citizen and physician of his day. The Moore family belonged to old colonial stock, which had long been prominent in the south. Mrs. Pleasants now resides in her own home at Richmond, and of her two children, the daughter died in infancy, so that Robert G. is the only representative of his generation.

At the age of sixteen he went into the livery and sales business at Richmond, and after about three years he expanded this enterprise into a general stocksales business. In 1901, in partnership with Mr. Lem McFarlane, brother of the present county judge of Fort Bend county, he went to Wharton county, and the two partners there planted and cultivated one thousand acres of rice. Neither one had had any previous practical experience as rice planters, but they made a splendid crop and were well satisfied with their venture. The following year Mr. Pleasants took up the general contracting business in the construction of drainage canals, but retired from this line after two years and directed his attention to farming, a line of enterprise which he has followed ever since, at the present time owning a splendid farm in Fort Bend county. Four years ago Mr. Pleasants again resumed the livery business in Richmond, but sold the same in the fall of 1913.

In 1905 Mr. Pleasants married Miss Maye Hardin of Conway, Arkansas. She comes of a well-known and prominent family of that state, her people having been among the wealthiest and oldest settlers. Her parents were George and Florence (Moore) Hardin. For many years back her people have all been large land owners and planters. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasants are prominent in social circles of Richmond, Mrs. Pleasants having unusual gracious charms, both in her home and in society.

EDWARD RISINGER. In no field of modern activities are greater opportunities presented for devoted and far-reaching service in the public interest than in the profession of teaching, especially in the public school system. One of the ablest representatives of the new era in education in southern Texas is the present superintendent of public instruction of Fort Bend county, Edward Risinger. Mr. Risinger is a self-made and to a great degree a self-educated man, possessing the executive ability which is so needed in his present post of responsibility, and is also a man of thorough and cultured scholarship. Education is to him a profession and not a means to an end. The work of the educator has suffered because so many have used it as a stepping-stone to the law or medicine or other congenial occupations, and it is gratifying to find one whose ambitions are directed closely along this line of endeavor, which is certainly as important to the world's welfare as any of the other learned professions.

Edward Risinger was born in Madison county, Texas April 11, 1887, and is the son of J. M. and Lona (Johnson) Risinger. His paternal grandfather came to Texas in the early forties from Germany, while his mother's people were of French origin and came to Texas from Louisiana just following the close of the Civil war. Both the father and mother, as well as a brother and sister, died of an epidemic at one and the same time, when Edward was but eighteen months of age. He was thus left the sole survivor of the family, and was given a home in the household of an uncle, T. J. Howland. Mr. Howland was one of seven brothers, all of whom had served as soldiers in the Confederate army. He entered the army when a boy of fourteen and went through all the Virginian campaigns, and was among the eight thousand loyal soldiers and followers of Lee who stood up at the final surrender at Appomattox. During part of the service he was a courier for General Lee.

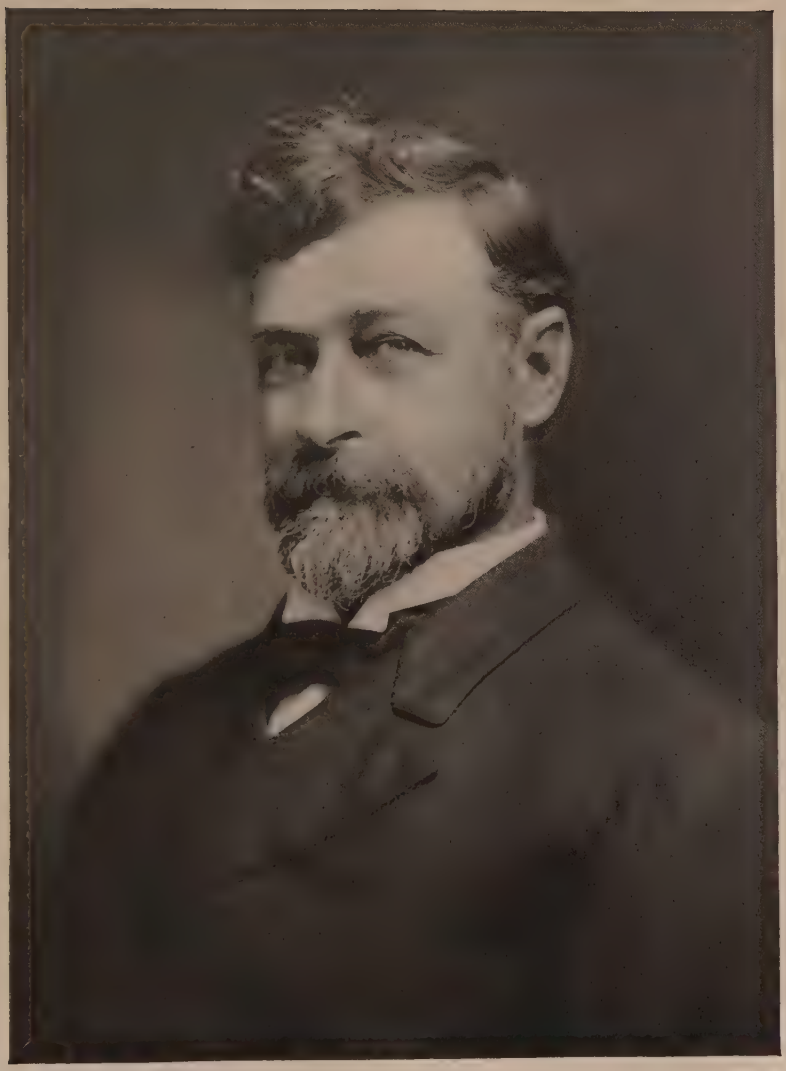
Mr. Risinger obtained his early education in the common schools of Fort Bend county, and then by alternate periods of hard work and attendance at school he worked his way through high-school. For seven years he was engaged in farming during the summer seasons and taught in the rural schools during the winter. In November, 1912, the citizens of Fort Bend county choose him for the head of their county school system, and as superintendent of public instruction he is setting a high standard of efficiency in the local educational system. Prior to his election to his present office, Mr. Risinger was a member of the board of examiners for Montgomery county for three years. During the summer normal at Madisonville in 1910 he taught the subjects of civics, physical geography and history. Mr. Risinger was for one year a student in the scientific course at the old Southwestern University at Georgetown, now the Southern Methodist University of Dallas.

Mr. Risinger on December 22, 1907, married Miss Lenda Geick of Brenham, Texas, a daughter of Joseph Geick. Both her parents are still living. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Risinger are Lona Mae and Ruby. Mr. Risinger is a member of the Methodist church, while his wife belongs to the German Lutheran.

EDWARD LOUIS FOX, M. D. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Fox has practiced at Houston for twenty years. While he stands in the front rank of his profession in that city, and has enjoyed all the attributes of success, he is well known in the other departments of civic life, and has proved himself very serviceable in forwarding, among other movements, the completion of the great Houston ship channel, an undertaking which, perhaps more than any other single institution, will bring to Houston the commerce of the world and make it one of the greatest ports in America. Dr. Fox is a broad-minded citizen, an accomplished man of affairs, and came to Houston thoroughly equipped for his life's work.

Born at Urbana, Ohio, July 22, 1869, he is a son of William and Emma (Ruoff) Fox. His father was born in the sunny clime and among the beautiful hills and valleys of Alsace, then a portion of France, and now a German province. About 1861 he emigrated to the United States, and finally became a permanent settler in the state of Wisconsin. He is living at the age of seventy-six at Baraboo, Wisconsin. In that state he is recognized as an expert fruit grower and vine-yardist.

It was in the city of Baraboo that Dr. Edward L. Fox grew to manhood. The high school gave him his early literary training, and in 1891 he was graduated from the Bennett Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, with class honors, and continued his education in the Rush Medical College, the oldest institution of medical training in the middle west, and now the medical department of the University of Chicago. He graduated



Edward L. Fox M.D.

acquaintance. During his early life he had served as a Texas Ranger, under the noted Sul Ross, and subsequently enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Hood's famous Texas Brigade. With that body of unequaled soldiery he saw much hard and dangerous service, and in later years was a member of Camp Bassett, United Confederate Veterans, at Richmond. He was a large-hearted, loyal and intelligent citizen, one of the early settlers in his part of the state, and previous to the Civil war had been a freighter, transporting goods overland to points which now for many years have been reached by railroads with daily service. He was a power in local politics, but himself never aspired to office. There were eight children in the family, and Mr. M. L. and six others are living. The children are named as follows: Mrs. Lenora Meares of West Texas; V. P. Jr. of Cameron, Texas; H. M. of Beaumont; J. E. of Needville, Texas; Z. L. of Needville, and T. W. of Gause, Texas. Mrs. Mary Watson is the only member of the family now deceased

Mr. M. L. Woolley spent his youth on his father's farm, and during that time received substantial education in the country schools He remained at home until 1886, at which time he was married to Miss Rebecca Wilson of Tennessee. Her father was W. D. Wilson, one of the oldest citizens of Lee county, Texas. Five children were born of this marriage, two of them, Alma and Carroll, being deceased. The three who are still living are Bertha, Willie and Lorena. After the death of his first wife, in 1896, Mr. Woolley married Miss Jennie Lou Bryan of Texas and a daughter of Luther L. Bryan. The Bryan family in north Texas is the oldest and one of the most prominent. The history of Dallas could not be written without reference to that name and to the achievements of the old pioneer who first located there and gave the impetus through the community which has since become the great commercial center of Texas. This pioneer was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Woolley, and the Dallas courthouse stands on land which he donated for county purposes. He had the distinction of being the first justice of the peace in Dallas county. To the marriage of Mr. Woolley with Miss Bryan have been born six children, named as follows: Fay; Dee, a son; Oma; Violet; Norma B., and Truman Bryan.

A large portion of Mr. Woolley's active career has been devoted to the public service of his locality. His qualifications for the dangerous work of peace-officer first called him to the position of deputy-sheriff of Fort Bend county in 1905, and he held that office continuously for six years. He then entered the race for the office of sheriff, and against four competitors in the primaries gained a substantial victory, was elected easily at the succeeding election, and is now serving his second term in the office of sheriff. Fort Bend county, though one of the oldest settled in southern Texas, is not without its dangerous element of citizenship, and the office of sheriff must bear the brunt of danger from criminal activities and the hazards of legal execution. Mr. Woolley has been involved in a number of dangerous situations, and at one time an escaped convict snapped a heavy revolver at his breast, but Mr. Woolley saved his life by being just the fraction of a second quicker and with his own revolver shooting off the hand of the convict.

Mr. Woolley is a very popular officer, and by his capable record fully deserves the esteem in which he is held by all citizens of Fort Bend county. Before taking the office of sheriff, he had four years served as justice of the peace. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of the Christian church at Richmond.

GEORGE C. BAKER, SR. A life of varied eventfulness has been that of George C. Baker, Sr., of Rosenburg. In many ways Mr. Baker has been always on the front of pioneer endeavor and the more important undertakings of the world's progress. Now past seventy years of age, he can look back upon a career which has been both useful and kindly, profitable to himself and family, and admirable from every point of view.

George C. Baker, Sr., was born at Houma, in Terrebowne Parish, of Louisiana, August 5, 1839, a son of Andrus and Amanda (Hurnden) Baker. His father was born in the New England state of Vermont, and the mother in Virginia, and they were married in Louisiana. The father died when his son George was six years old, and up to his death had been a sugar planter in Louisiana, a man of means, energetic and forceful, and the owner of broad acres and many slaves. The mother, who lost her parents in Louisiana during the great yellow fever epidemic, was adopted and reared in the family of Joseph Samples, a sugar planter. Mr. Baker's paternal grandmother lived to be nearly one hundred years old. There were three children in the family, and the others are Alice of St. Louis, and W. C. Baker, who died in Calvert, Texas, of yellow fever.

George C. Baker, Sr., was sent to his father's old home in Vermont, and for a time lived with an aunt in that state, attending school in the meantime. He attended a private school and afterwards a theological seminary at Fairfax, where he took a classical course. At the age of fifteen he started out for himself. It was his desire to come to the Texas frontier, but his mother objected to that, and he consequently embarked on a Mississippi River boat, proceeding up the stream to St. Anthony's Falls, where the present city of Minneapolis stands. He got off the boat there without a cent of money, and found the townsite of Minneapolis just being platted, and lots were offered him at almost his own figure. His first work was with a logging company, and in its employ he went three hundred miles north of Minneapolis and one hundred and fifty miles north of the utmost boundary of civilization among the Chippewa Indians. He remained there for eighteen months, on the Red River of the north, and afterwards returned to St. Claire county, Illinois, where he made a contract to manage a farm for one year. In a short time the Civil war broke out, and, as his sympathies were all with the south, he obtained a release from his contract and proceeded by boat to New Orleans, and thence home, where he arrived after an absence of six years.

On arriving home he found a company being organized, comprised of mostly planters' sons, all well and richly equipped, for the Virginia army. Mr. Baker had no money and was too independent in spirit to ask his mother for assistance, so he left his home state and Texas after having spent one day and two nights at the old home. In June, 1861, he arrived at Richmond, and again was without money. To obtain some ready cash, he began work on a farm at day wages. He then put over the crop of a man who had gone away to the war, finished the cultivation, and next drove a lot of steers to Louisiana for the Confederacy. Out of these several enterprises he made a little money, and was also possessed of a good horse and saddle.

On January 10, 1862, Mr. Baker married Miss Mary Staples. Then, in April, 1862, he enlisted in Captain Sullivan's Company E, Willis' Battalion and Wall's Legion, a cavalry organization. The Legion crossed the Mississippi River at Vicksburg and joined the Tennessee Army under Van Dorn. After the death of that commander, it became a part of Forrest's famous cavalry. In the army of that intrepid cavalryman Mr. Baker was in every forav, skirmish and battle engaged in by the troopers of Forrest until the end of the war. Among other engagements were those of Cupelo, Harrisburg, Coffeyville, and Holly Springs, Mississippi. In the last-named fight twenty-seven hundred union men of Grant's army were captured, along with the quartermaster and commissary stores, and sixty thousand dollars in greenbacks for the purpose of paying the soldiers. Mr. Baker

also fought at Moscow, Tennessee, and was a member of the cavalry which did guard and picket duty at the siege of Vicksburg. An interesting fact about Mr. Baker's army career is that early in the service he made a vow that he would never be taken alive, and he faithfully kept it. However, it brought him into many tight places, and several horses were shot from under him, and he narrowly escaped death, but was never wounded. The division to which he belonged was disbanded near Jackson, Mississippi, and his comrades from the neighborhood of his enlistment went to Houston, Texas, in a body and scattered to their various homes and pursuits.

On taking up civil pursuits, Mr. Baker became a farmer and stock raiser, and arrived home in April, 1865, at which time he first saw his son, then three years old. His wife died the following January. After that he continued his farming and boarded his child and in a few years began getting ahead in the world financially. He bought, largely on credit, fourteen hundred acres of land on the Brazos River, two miles above Rosenberg, and his industry and thrift enabled him to pay for this and improve it into a fine plantation.

In 1870 Mr. Baker married Miss Ellen McGraw of Louisiana. The four children born of their marriage were: John H. of Waco; Judge George C. of Richmond, a former county judge of Fort Bend county; Mrs. Lydia A. Hirsch of Houston, and Mrs. Eva A. Moers of Rosenberg. The first son of Mr. Baker, by his first wife, is W. C. Baker, whose home is now in Rosenberg. After a married companionship of nearly twenty years the second wife died, and Mr. Baker later married a widow lady, Mrs. Lorena Boone, whose maiden name was Darst. No children were born to this marriage. Mrs. Baker, the third wife, lived with Mr. Baker for eighteen years, until her death. Since then Mr. Baker has resided partly alone and partly with his daughter in Rosenberg.

Eventually he sold the fourteen hundred acres which composed his first purchase, and then began buying other lands in Fort Bend county. Mr. Baker belongs to the Methodist church, is a Royal Arch Mason, and one of the popular members of Clem Bassett Camp of the United Confederate Veterans of Richmond, being first lieutenant in the organization. During the many years of his residence in this section he has served as school trustee, has many times been on the grand and petit juries, and there is no more kindly or useful citizen in Texas than Mr. Baker, who enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

Francis Marion Otis Fenn. A brilliant author and accomplished lawyer of Richmond, Mr. Fenn represents one of the oldest and most remarkable families in the annals of Fort Bend county and southern Texas. As can be said of comparatively few Texas families existing at the present time, the Fenns go back to the date of the establishment of Texas' independence, in the early days of the thirties, and the name has been borne with honor and associated with high achievements for three generations.

Francis Marion Otis Fenn was born in Fort Bend county, November 9, 1860, a son of the late John R. and Rebecca (Williams) Fenn. The paternal grandfather was Eli Fenn, who came from Georgia to Mississippi, and in 1826 came on to Texas and joined Austin's colony. American settlement had been made in Texas previous to the time of Austin, but never in permanent and strictly legal manner. The Austin colony was the great central spot in the settlement and development of civilization in Texas, and its connection with this colony makes the Fenn family assured of all the titles and honors of pioneer priority in this great state. Under the terms by which the settlers were granted settlement rights during the Austin regime, the paternal grandfather received a league of land in what is now Madison county and a labori of land in Brown county.

The late John R. Fenn was a young man when the family came to Texas, and was just at an age when his services could be appreciated in the patriot army in its struggle with the Mexicans for independence. He was engaged as a soldier in the campaign which concluded with the brilliant victory at San Jacinto, and just previous to that battle, with a comrade named Kirkendall, was captured by Almonte's division of Santa Anna's army. Just before the capture they were within hearing of the guns of San Jacinto, and shortly after succeeded in making their escape from their Mexican captors. During the troublous times that followed the establishment of Texas' independence the late John R. Fenn frequently took part. He was a member of Ryon's command in the historic expedition under Somerville, an enterprise which eventually terminated in the famous Mier expedition. Mr. Fenn, however, had returned with that portion of the army which, after getting across the Rio Grande and proceeding about two miles on Mexican territory, finally decided to obey the injunction of General Houston that no part of the expedition should continue into Mexican territory. By this fortunate return he escaped the many dangers and hazards of the enterprise which has been historically known as the Mier expedition. After the end of Mexican troubles, which really terminated only with the conclusion of the war between the United States and Mexico, in the late forties, the late John R. Fenn engaged in farming. He was the owner of large bodies of land in the Brazos Valley, especially in Fort Bend county, and with his large number of slaves he operated that land in cotton and cane and with large herds of cattle and other stock until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then joined Bates' command and did home guard service near the mouth of the Brazos River. His death occurred November 23, 1904. His father, the grandfather of the Richmond attorney, had died in 1837.

In the death of Rebecca Williams Fenn, the wife of John R. Fenn, has passed away one of the old and beloved Texas pioneer women. She was born in Woodville, Mississippi, July 19, 1835, the daughter of Daniel and Ann (Fitz-Randolph Ayres) Williams. She moved with her parents to Texas in 1845, settling in Fort Bend county. Coming to Texas at the early age of ten years, and at a time when the events daily happening about her were such as to indelibly impress themselves on her memory, she was always and under all circumstances a Texan. Her first days were spent in one of Austin's "original three hundred," and in after life she took great pride in relating incidents of early Texas history which came to her, not from records, but from the far richer volume of personal experience. The late Mrs. Fenn came from a line of distinguished ancestry and was a notable representative of American stock. Her seventh grandfather on her father's side was the first governor of the state of Massachusetts; before the establishment of the state he was a judge of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, being appointed to that position by Charles II, then on the English throne. She was the great-granddaughter of a lieutenant and aid-de-camp on the staff of General Lafayette and the granddaughter of one of the founders and a colonial governor of Mississippi. On her mother's side she was descended from eleven Revolutionary war heroes. Her distinguished ancestor, William Cottingham, was a member of the "Holden" committee, which gave to the city of Boston its name.

Descended from this long line of heroic and Puritanic ancestry, Mrs. Fenn was a woman of peculiar and distinguished character. She preserved all the sturdy strength of the old Puritans and in her life exemplified the principles for which they stand. She was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city during all her life here, and in the old faith she was laid to rest. She was for years a member of the Lady Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the first president of San Jacinto Chapter,

Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and from 1877 on had been a member of the Texas Veteran's Association. She took great interest in all of these patriotic organizations, placing them second only to her church.

Mr. John R. Fenn and his wife were married in 1852. In 1902 they were living, to celebrate their golden anniversary, at which time a great family reunion brought together the widely scattered members of this family. Besides Mr. F. M. O. Fenn, there are three children: Mrs. May McKeever, who is president of the San Jacinto Chapter, Daughters of the Texas Revolution; Bell Fenn, who is treasurer of the same organization at Houston, and Joseph J., who is a resident and in business in Spanish Honduras.

The Fenn family is one of the wealthiest in southern Texas, and among its large possessions is a splendid plantation of three thousand acres, located nineteen miles below Richmond. It was on this estate that Francis Marion Otis Fenn was reared and spent his youth. He attained an excellent education in Roanoke College, at Salem, Virginia. From his school days he has excelled in oratory, and it has frequently been stated that Texas has no more eloquent nor abler speaker in public life today than Mr. Fenn. He received the medal for oratory at Roanoke College in 1879, and in 1880 entered the University of Virginia, where he again was awarded a medal for oratory. After his collegiate career Mr. Fenn located at Houston and opened a law office, where he was engaged in the active practice of law until 1888. At that time occurred the memorable political battle between what were known as the "jaybirds" and the "woodpeckers," and at that time he moved to Richmond. He became one of the framers of the local rule governing local official positions, and was secretary of the association for five years. In 1890 Mr. Fenn was elected county attorney, serving for two terms, or the limit imposed upon incumbency in that office. Since then, although he has served the office of justice of the peace, he has practically retired from public affairs and has devoted nearly all his time to the management and supervision of his large property interests in Houston and in Fort Bend county.

On November 23, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Benson of Charlottesville, Virginia. Mrs. Fenn's great-grandfather was Major Benjamin Day, who was an officer on Washington's staff. One child has been born of their marriage, Rutherford Benson Fenn, who at the present time is assistant buyer for the Henke-Pillott Company of Houston.

Sam H. Dixon. The editor of the Texas Farm and Fireside at Houston is an authority on many matters of agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects, not only for his home state, but for the nation at large. Many honors have come to him and his work is itself a tribute to his long experience and ability in his chosen field of effort. Born on a farm, he has made farming a close study all his life, and for many years has been identified with official position and with the management of a business enterprise, and is still close to the soil and the people who follow rural activities.

Sam H. Dixon was born on a farm in Hays county, Texas, August 4, 1855, a son of Shadrach and Judith (Covington) Dixon. Educated in Coronal Institute at San Marcos, and at Baylor University, he graduated from the latter institution in 1878, with the degree A. B. He was principal of the Bremond high school 1880-1882, and in 1885 was committee clerk of the Texas legislature, that being the first of a long list of public services. He was journal clerk of the Texas legislature, 1887-1888; chief clerk of the legislature, 1889-91; in 1891 was appointed inspector of the State Penitentiaries, and served four years, and at the expiration of that official term retired to his farm at Pauli, in Montgomery county. Practically throughout his career he has been more or less regularly identified with farm management, although his other duties have often kept him from regular supervision of his interests in that direction. In 1899 he was appointed passenger and immigration agent for the Houston, East & West Texas Railway. In 1903 he was chief of the department of Texas Horticulture of the St. Louis World's Fair. In 1906 he became chief of the division, orchard and nursery inspection in the state department of agriculture at Austin. During 1909-10 he was chief clerk of the state department of agriculture, resigning that office on October 1, 1910, and was reappointed chief of the division of orchard and nursery inspection, a position he now holds. While employed by the State Legislature, he prepared the first year book for the department of agriculture of Texas. In 1913 he was appointed collaborator of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Dixon, since 1906, has edited the Texas Farm and Fireside, a farm journal of Houston, with an extended circulation and influence throughout the southwest. He is an honorary member of the Luther Burbank Society of California. He gives his personal direction to several well kept farms which he owns in South Texas. A Democrat, Mr. Dixon has often taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Texas State Horticultural Society, the Texas Citrus Growers' Association, the Texas Fruit & Truck Growers' Association, the Houston Press Club, the Southern Benevolent Association, the Texas Progressive Club, and the fraternal orders, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Mr. Dixon's work as an author entitles him to consideration among Texas literary men. His literary and technical productions, aside from his miscellaneous work as an editor, include the following books: Ten Nights with Big Foot Wallace, 1876; Texas Refugee, 1898; Agnes Dale (Novel), 1882; Poets and Poetry of Texas, 1885; Money Crops, 1901; Industrial Development, 1902; Texas Fruits, 1905; A. B. C. of Truck Growing, 1909; A. B. C. of Fruit Growing, 1914.

William M. Willis. For upwards of forty years a resident of Texas, Mr. Willis has had a long and varied career, chiefly identified with the agricultural activities, and is now in the real estate and insurance business at Rosenberg. Mr. Willis is an honored veteran of the Civil war, and few southern families contributed more members to the cause than did the Willises.

William M. Willis was born in Early county, Georgia, August 28, 1848; his parents were Joab and Minerva (Weathers) Willis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Florida. The paternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and the maternal is German and French. The ancestors of the mother came to America with Lafayette and fought in the Revolution, her grandfather having been one of the Frenchmen who patriotically bore arms in behalf of the revolting colonies. Grandfather Willis took part as a soldier in the war of 1812. For a long period of years the Willises were planters and slaveholders in Virginia, later moving into Florida and settling near the state capital. Joab Willis, the father, was a soldier under General Andrew Jackson when he chased the Seminoles out of northern Florida. Joab Willis and wife and one child finally located in Georgia, and were joined in that state by the mother's father, who died there. Joab Willis was throughout his life a planter and stock raiser and was owner of a number of slaves. Along with his son William, he enlisted in the cause of the south, during the latter part of the war, the father being above the age limit and the son almost too young; but both elected to serve their state to the best of their ability, and joined Company A of Furlow's Battalion in General Winder's Brigade. The first duty of William Willis was in guarding prisoners at Andersonville, after which he was ordered to Atlanta, and with his father fought in defense of that city. The father was also in the battle of Peachtree Creek, during which engage-

Stuart H. Dixon

ment William was detailed to care for the sick and wounded. Throughout the period of his enlistment William M. Willis was in many skirmishes and was often under fire. He and his father were finally honorably discharged at Thomasville, Georgia. They were not the only members of the family to serve as soldiers. Three older sons were Confederate soldiers, from almost the beginning to the end of the war. These sons were James D., John F., and Greene D., the latter two having been with the armies of Jackson and Lee in the Virginias. John F. Willis enlisted with the firing of the first gun, and he and his brother, Greene D., were in all the principal battles of the Virginia campaign. James D. Willis served under General Morgan, the great Confederate cavalryman, and was never captured. Greene D. was twice captured, the first time at Baltimore and the second at Antietam, being confined in the Point Lookout prison. James D. was for a time sick in Florida, but with this exception the father and all the sons gave active and faithful service throughout the time of their several enlistments, and all finally got home safely. There were ten children in all the family, and the six now living, including William M., are as follows: James D., a resident in Georgia; J. A., in Texas; G. A., in Georgia; Mrs. Emma McDonald of Georgia; Mrs. Hattie Chandler, also of Georgia, and Mrs. Ella Sapp of Florida. The deceased children are John F., G. D., Ella, and Mary. The father of this family was an intelligent, useful and good man and a strict states-rights Democrat. While he believed in going with his state, he favored upholding and maintaining the union of states. Never aspiring to office, the people nevertheless elected him sheriff of his county for many years. Before entering the war he had been one of the judges who managed the aid funds for the relief of soldiers' wives and widows. He was keenly interested in educational matters, and served as a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church.

William M. Willis, owing to the exigencies of life during the war, had little opportunity for schooling prior to that time, and when the war was over he was so far behind for his years that in discouragement he soon gave up his books and began practical life as a farmer, also for a time conducting a collecting agency. In January, 1871, he came out to Texas, settling in Sabine county, where he began as a farmer and a stock dealer. Three years later he returned to Georgia, then went to Florida for a time, and finally became manager of his father's business, until January, 1875. At that date he came to Texas to make this state his permanent home. For a time he was in merchandising at Crockett, but sold out soon and began buying horses in Lampasas county.

On December 20, 1875, Mr. Willis married Mrs. M. E. Wyrick of Texas. Her maiden name was Hartin. The eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis are mentioned as follows: William Oscar and Minnie L., both deceased; S. E., tax assessor of Concho county, Texas; Charles C., manager of a broom factory at Beeville, Texas; Mrs. Addy Mulcahy of Houston; Mrs. Mattie Clayton of Galveston, Texas, and Annie, at home.

From 1875 to 1878 Mr. Willis was engaged in farming and stock dealing in Coryell county, after which he moved to what was then the western frontier in Coleman county. He was there well known among the old-time cattlemen, and finally sold his cattle and took up the sheep industry. He continued there one of the active and successful men in the ranching and live stock business until 1895. Finally selling out, he resumed farming, in different counties of Texas, and eventually located in Rosenberg, where he has an office for real estate and insurance and has built up a large trade. During his residence at Granger, Texas, he served as city marshal and street commissioner, and, since coming to Rosenberg, has been town recorder for eight years. He is a deacon of the Baptist church of Rosenberg, and of this church Mrs. Willis and her daughter Annie are also members. Fraternally, Mr. Willis is affiliated with Masonic Lodge No. 881, at Rosenberg, and with the Woodmen of the World. Popular in Confederate circles, he at this writing has the rank of lieutenant commander of Clem Bassett Camp of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond. Mr. Willis and family reside in a pleasant and attractive home in Rosenberg.

ROBERT F. MILLER, M. D. One of the leading specialists of the Southwest is Dr. Robert Finney Miller of San Antonio, whose skill in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat has made him universally recognized by the profession and the general public. The specialist is as necessary a factor to medicine as medicine to mankind, and to him the practitioner must look when the necessary knowledge and skill are demanded for the utmost proficiency in the treatment of one particular subject of the broad range of medical and surgical science. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, some of the foremost men of the profession are those who, contracting their scope of activities, have thus broadened their field of usefulness by an undivided attention to a related group of organs or to one particular disease. Dr. Miller, who comes of an old American family and one that was early identified with Texas, began his career as a physician twenty years ago, and for a number of years has confined his work to the special branches above mentioned.

Robert Finney Miller was born at Gay Hill, Washington county, Texas, in 1866. His family lineage is easily traced back to the early colonial period in American history. His father was the Rev. James Weston Miller, D. D., who was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and was of Scotch and Puritan ancestry, including the families of Weston, Winston, Cady, Coggswell, Lincoln, Delanoy, Alden, Standish, Dunham, Rogers, Harlow, Soule, Grant, and others. He was a first honor graduate of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1840, and came as a missionary to what is now the First Presbyterian church of Houston, Texas, in 1844, during the closing days of the Republic, and was installed as pastor in 1847, that being the first installation ceremony of its kind in the state. After coming to Texas, he became prominent in all of the educational efforts of the Presbyterian church. He often had President Sam Houston and his wife in his congregation at Houston. He became a charter member of the board of trustees of Austin College when that institution was founded, at Huntsville, and later was elected president of the college for a year during the Civil war. He rode horseback several hundred miles, to Austin, to obtain the first college charter. He was twice moderator of the Synod of Texas, and also an original member of the same. Three years after his public installation as pastor at Houston failing health caused him to remove to Washington county, where he established the Live Oak Female Seminary, and continued to conduct it successfully until his death in 1888. Reverend Miller married first Elizabeth McKinnon, who died in 1850. He afterwards married Elizabeth Scott Stewart, daughter of William and Mary (Cummins) Stewart. Both mother and daughter were born in an old home in Brooke county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in a district made famous as the seat of Bethany College, founded by Alexander Campbell. That house was built in 1783 by Robert Cummins, her grandfather, who was an ensign in the Revolution, and now, after more than one hundred and thirty years, is still occupied as a dwelling. Ensign Robert Cummins was descended from the old Scotch family of Cummins, as well as the oldest Dutch families of New York, including Anneke Janse. Mrs. Miller was directly descended from the High Stewards of Scotland, ancestors of the Royal House of Stuart, through the same family lines as the Earl of Galloway and Sir Harry Stewart, Bart., of Fort Stewart, Ireland, and was named for her grandmother, Elizabeth Scott, the

wife of Galbraith Stewart. Her great-great-grandfather, Reverend Alexander Stewart, was pastor of the St. Thomas Episcopal church at Old Bath Town, N. C., in 1754, and her great-grandfather was Lieutenant Commander Stewart of the Pennsylvania Revolutionary forces.

Outside of his profession, the chief hobby of Dr. Miller is the study of genealogy, and the records of his own family furnish an inexhaustible material for that pursuit. He has been accepted in the Society of the Sons of the Revolution on the record of eight ancestors who were officers, and in the Colonial Wars Society has completed the records of one hundred and fifty-seven ancestors who were in the ranks of the colonial troops. This constitutes the best individual record, the next being that of a Massachusetts man who has one hundred and twenty-three such records. Dr. Miller is the author of "A Family of Millers and Stewarts," published in 1909. He has also presented monographs in geology, agriculture, and hygiene, as well as many on medical and surgical subjects. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Stewart Society of Scotland, the Sons of the American Revolution. Another direction of his interest has been in the preservation of the old family home and school at Gay Hill, a property which he now owns. The old home was erected by his father in 1850, and was constructed of cedar logs made in the native cedar brakes. It is one of the historic homes of Washington county and most beautifully situated. This place is used by Dr. Miller as his summer home.

In early youth Dr. Miller resolved to equip himself thoroughly for the practice of his profession, and accordingly allowed no opportunity to pass for furthering his knowledge in what he had chosen for his life work. He was graduated from the University of Texas in 1888, taking the degree C. L. that year and in the following year the degree of A. B. At Tulane University, New Orleans, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in 1893, and he was one of the first externes of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. He was assistant to Dr. Frederick Whiting in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and St. Bartholomew's Clinic. He also studied in Berlin and Vienna. Dr. Miller has an honorable military record, beginning in 1901, when he served in the National Guard as lieutenant. The year following, and also in 1903, he carried the rank of captain, and from 1903 to 1907 served as a major in the medical department. From 1906 to 1911 Dr. Miller was a resident of St. Louis, and while there was chief oculist for the 'Frisco Railway system. His love for his native state brought him back to Texas in the latter year, and he has since maintained offices in San Antonio, where he has a beautiful suite in the Moore Building.

In the line of his profession, Dr. Miller is connected with the North Texas Medical Association, of which he was president in 1905-06; the Texas State Medical Association, of which he was treasurer from 1898 to 1906; the American Medical Association, the Bexar County Medical Society, the St. Louis Medical Society (Ophthalmic section), and other professional bodies. He belongs to the Scientific Society of San Antonio, the Texas Historical Association, and locally has membership in the San Antonio Country Club, the San Antonio Club, the Travis Club, the Casino Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the First Presbyterian church, the San Jacinto Cotillion, the San Antonio German Club, and is a Past Exalted Ruler of Sherman, Texas, Lodge No. 667, B. P. O. E. In a vocation where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, intellectual force, and correct application of scientific principles to the practical needs of the case at hand, Dr. Miller has made steady progress, and by his conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, combined with his ability, has gained one of the most secure places in the profession in Texas. He is a bachelor and lives at the Country Club.

JOSEPH J. POTTER. There need be naught of puzzling or indirection in determining the reason for the popularity of the present efficient and honored treasurer of Colorado county, Texas, for sterling character, invincible integrity of purpose, and most genial and considerate personality have combined to win to him the inviolable confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He has a host of friends in Colorado county, and here not to know "Joe" Potter is virtually to argue oneself unknown. In the important county office of which he is the incumbent he has given a most practical and conservative administration of the fiscal affairs entrusted to his charge, and as one of the representative citizens of Columbus, the judicial center of Colorado county, he is specially entitled to recognition in this history of Texas and its people.

Mr. Potter is a scion of stanch German stock and claims the Gopher state as the place of his nativity. He was born at Hutchinson, McLeod county, Minnesota, on the 14th of March, 1878, and is a son of Frank and Mary Potter, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized. Upon their immigration from the Vaterland to America they established their home in Minnesota, where they continued to reside for eighteen years, and at the expiration of this period they removed to Arkansas, where they remained a few years. They then established their home in the city of St. Louis, where the devoted wife and mother died. Soon after encountering this deep bereavement Frank Potter came to Texas, and here he finally settled on a farm in Colorado county, twenty-five miles south of Columbus, the county seat. Virtually his entire active career was devoted to the great basic industry of agriculture, and though he landed in America with very limited cash capital he succeeded in accumulating about six thousand dollars through his efforts as a farmer in Minnesota. The most of this money he lost through his investments and unprofitable operations in Arkansas. After he had devoted about six years to agricultural operations in Colorado county, Texas, he returned to St. Louis, where he remained approximately four years. He then came once more to Colorado county, Texas, and he has since resided here in the home of his son, Joseph J., of this review. His life has been one of earnest and honest endeavor and he is known and admired for his uprightness and worthy achievement as one of the world's productive workers. Now venerable in years, he is living retired from the cares and labors that engrossed his attention for many years. Of his six children one died in infancy and the others, one son and four daughters, are living. The daughters, Mary, Nancy, Annie and Fanny, all reside in the city of St. Louis and all are established in homes of their own.

Joseph J. Potter, the immediate subject of this review, was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in Minnesota, where he early began to assist in the work of the home farm and where he gained his early educational discipline in the district schools, which he attended for two years. After the family removal to Arkansas he attended school for one season and when removal was made to the city of St. Louis he was there afforded the advantages of the graded public schools. His widened and comprehensive intellectual pen owes its expansion principally to his individual study and reading and to the lessons he has gained in the practical school of experience. From his boyhood days he has had fellowship with honest toil and endeavor, and as an ambitious worker in his youth he turned his attention to such occupation as he could procure. In this connection he was ready at all times to work for small wages if more adequate remuneration was not to be gained. At one time he was employed by a man who paid him only five dollars a month for his services, and his advancement in the world has been

the direct result of his own ability and persistent efforts. He came to Texas in 1893 and joined his father on the farm in Colorado county. After leaving the farm he was employed for eighteen months in a drug store at Nada, this county, where his services also included assistance in the village postoffice, which was maintained in the same store. While thus engaged a local physician urged him to study medicine under his preceptorship and promised to aid him financially in the prosecution of his collegiate course in medicine. Mr. Potter was thus led to take up the study of medicine, but his preceptor failed to make good the promise given, and under these conditions the young student found it practically imperative to abandon his technical studies. He then entered the employ of a mercantile firm in the little hamlet of Rock Island, Colorado county, and later he returned to Nada as manager of a general merchandise establishment. He finally purchased a small stock of merchandise and engaged in business in an independent way in the same village. He continued this enterprise about four years and in the meanwhile served also as postmaster. His initiative power and progressive ideas were further shown by his operations in the cattle and meat market business and he also conducted a retail liquor business for a time in connection with other interests. He served as deputy sheriff of Colorado county under the administrations of Sheriffs Bridge and Mayes and about eighteen months after his retirement from the liquor trade he became candidate for the office of treasurer of the county, an office to which he was elected by a gratifying majority, though there were four other condidates in the race for the office. He assumed the duties of the position of county treasurer on the 12th of September, 1912, and his administration has fully justified the popular verdict that gave him the preferment.

In politics Mr. Potter is found aligned as a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Democratic party and he has been a zealous worker in behalf of its principles, with no little influence in its local councils. He is affiliated with the Sons of Hermann and the Woodmen of the World and both he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. He has maintained his home at Columbus since assuming his present office and the family is distinctively popular in the social activities of the attractive little capital city of Colorado county. Mr. Potter finds his chief recreation in hunting game and has made an admirable record as a Nimrod. He is never so happy as when pursuing this favorite pastime and has killed many deer, wolves, wildcats, wild turkeys, ducks, geese and other game.

On the 17th of February, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Potter to Miss Annie Schoellman, who was born and reared in Colorado county and who is a daughter of Henry Schoellman, one of the representative farmers of the county. Mr. Schoellman was born in Texas and his parents were sterling pioneers of this state. Mrs. Schoellman was born in Germany and was a child at the time of the family immigration to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have five children, namely: Albina, Clarence, Edmond, Henrietta and Robert.

CHRISTOPHER OTTO MOSER. Two special and enviable distinctions attach to the name of Mr. C. O. Moser, a prominent young business man of Dallas. He is, in the first place, president of the North Texas Creamery Company and secondly is president of the Texas State Dairymen's Association. There are few residents of Dallas who do not appreciate the significance of his first connection, since the North Texas Creamery Company has no superior in the state in its facilities for the production of high grade dairy products, and his standing in this large and important industry is well indicated by the honor paid him by his associates in election to the head of the Dairymen's Association.

Born in Dallas in 1885, Mr. Moser is a son of the late Chris Moser and Anna (Buhrer) Moser. His father died in Dallas in 1893 at the age of forty-eight years and his mother is still living in that city. The late Chris Moser was the pioneer dairyman of Dallas and the founder of a dairy and creamery business which continued by his son, has become one of the largest in Texas. Chris Moser was born in Bern, Switzerland, and before coming to America learned dairying in many of its important details and was a manufacturer of cheese in that country. He immigrated to America in 1873 and arrived at Dallas in the same year. His previous experience made him readily available for an enterprise which up to that time had not been developed on any noteworthy scale, and he went into partnership in the dairy business with Chris Roedlesperger, a fellow country man from Switzerland. Their dairy was located on the old Martin place, in the east side of Dallas, now known as Mount Auburn, a beautiful residence section. In those days their location was far out of town. Later Mr. Moser established a dairy business of his own and bought land for a dairy farm and pasture in what is now the northeast section of Dallas at the end of Ross avenue. This is now used for a part of the best residential section of the city, since the advancing growth of the city in that direction has made it unprofitable to retain the land for its original usage. The late Mr. Moser was a hard working citizen and built up a large and successful business. Although passing away while just in his prime he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. His life was noted for the strictest honor and integrity in all its relations and besides leaving his family in good financial circumstances, he gave them also the heritage of an irreproachable name.

Christopher O. Moser was reared and educated in Dallas and at the A. & M. College of Texas, graduating in 1904. He was eight years of age when his father died. As a boy he secured a practical training about the barns and in the care and marketing of the dairy output and as soon as old enough he took charge of the Moser Dairy. In 1909 he took the first practical step in extending and building up a business commensurate with the flourishing city which furnishes the principal market. He then established the Moser Hygienic Dairy Company and the business was operated under that title until 1911. It was then incorporated under the name North Texas Creamery Company, of which he is president. The main plant is located at 1100 Canton street in Dallas and the chief product is butter of the highest creamery quality and no butter in the southwest commands a higher price than that marketed with the stamp of the North Texas Creamery Company. Nearly all the herd which supplies the milk for this establishment are grade Jersey and besides the creamery at Dallas the company has two creameries in Cooke county, one located at Gainesville and the other at Muenster.

Mr. Moser is not only at the head of a large and flourishing business whose prosperity is largely creditable to his energy, but is also an expert and an authority in his particular line, and is devoted to the interests of dairying as a national industry. From 1905 to 1907 he was instructor in Animal Husbandry at the A. & M. College of Texas and for two years previous to founding of his own business he was government dairy expert for Texas under the auspices of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and during that time had his official headquarters at Denison. His position as a dairyman is clearly indicated in his present position as president of the Texas State Dairymen's Association. Mr. Moser is also a Mason, belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Rotary Club and takes much interest in public affairs. He was married at Denison to Miss Norma Nagle, who was born in that city, and her father was Dr. Nagle. They are the parents of two sons, Christopher Otto, Jr., and Norman Nagle.

Dr. Edgar S. Fortner, prominent in his profession in Dallas and in this section of the state, was born at Plano, Collin county, Texas, in 1885, and is the son of Amos Hall and Eliza (Olinger) Fortner. Without further comment here on the life and work of the doctor, attention will be given to his parentage and the facts of his father's career in the state of Texas, for it is especially fitting that in writing of the younger generation, due attention should be paid to those men who were early identified with the history and fortunes of the state.

Amos Hall Fortner, who died at Plano, Texas, on June 10, 1912, bore the distinction of having been the first white child born in Dallas county. His birth took place on a farm nine and a half miles northwest of Dallas, in Dallas county, March 6, 1844, and he was the son of Milford Franklin Fortner, a Kentuckian, whose father lost his life in the battle of New Orleans. Milford Franklin Fortner removed from Kentucky to Missouri, where he lived for several years, and in 1843 he came with his family to Texas, locating in what is now Dallas county. One year later his son, Amos Hall Fortner, was born there. Milford F. Fortner died in 1897 at the ripe old age of ninety-seven years. He was made a Master Mason in Tanmehill Lodge, No. 52, April 24, 1854.

Early in the year 1861, when Amos Hall Fortner was but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Dallas county in the Confederate service and served through the entire war period. He then returned to Dallas county and a brief time after the close of the war he accompanied his father to Northwest Arkansas and a little later moving on to Jefferson City, Missouri. He did not long remain away from Texas, returning in 1870 and helping with the building of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad north to Dallas. It was in the early seventies that Amos Hall Fortner settled in the southern part of Collin county, some four miles west of Plano, on land that he developed into a fine farm and stock ranch, and which has ever since remained the Fortner homestead. In addition he was owner of a tract of land in Dallas county not far distant from his home. Mr. Fortner was a man of good business tact and judgment and he acquired a neat fortune. In the late seventies and early eighties, during a period of about nine years, he was identified with the mercantile activities in Plano, after which he returned to his farm. He died at Plano and was laid to rest in the little community in whose upbuilding he had been so important a factor. He was a man who enjoyed the sincere affection and esteem of the community and it is recalled that at his funeral the floral offerings were by far the most beautiful ever seen in Plano. He was of a splendid type of manhood, kindly and generous in his nature, and he was beloved for his many pleasing traits of character, the while he enjoyed the unbounded respect and esteem of all who knew him because of his blameless life. His passing was a heavy blow to all, especially to his family, where he was held in the highest honor and affection. His widow, a native daughter of Tennessee, came when a child to Dallas county with her parents, who were pioneer settlers of the county, as were also the parents of her deceased husband. To A. H. Fortner and wife were born the following children: Benjamin Franklin, who died at the age of nine years; Lillie Gibson, who married W. R. Norton and resides in Corpus Christi, where he is cashier of the City National Bank, and they have one son, Robert Hall, who is studying law at the Vanderbilt University; Miss Eddie, who is single and lives at home; Robert C., who married Miss Elizabeth McGhee, lives on the home place near Plano, and they have a son, Frank N.; Mammie B., who lives at Plano, married J. T. Johnston, assistant cashier First State Bank of Plano, Texas., and they have no children; Amos Hall, Jr., a graduate of the Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, with high honors and served as house surgeon in the St. Louis City Hospital, is associated with his brother in practice at Dallas; Edgar S. is the next child and Willie Gladys, who died in infancy.

Edgar S. Fortner was reared on the home farm and he was given the finest educational equipment. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and after spending two years in Harvard Medical College was graduated from that famous school with his M. D. degree in 1912 and served in the Boston city hospitals as surgical house officer. Dr. Fortner began the serious practice of his profession in Dallas in 1913 and here, though his experience has been a brief one thus far, he already has met with a gratifying success. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and retains his membership in his college fraternity, the Phi Beta Pi and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Hella Temple Shriner, also assistant medical director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company. At Harvard he was distinguished as the organizer of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Medical Society, composed of students of the medical school, and was prominent and popular as a member of the society. He is now a teacher of physical diagnosis and internal medicine in the Medial School of the Southern Methodist University in this city and gives every promise of rising high in the ranks of his profession.

On March 31, 1914, Dr. Fortner married Miss Lucy Lanier Harry, a daughter of J. M. and F. E. (Brewer) Harry. Mr. Harry, who was a very prominent business man in Dallas, died ten years ago.

J. Harvey W. Steele. While the tendency of modern business has been towards concentration, it is also true that the able business man, instead of being identified with one or perhaps two chief lines of enterprise, as under the old system, is more and more interested in a general group of corporations, so that very frequently one individual may be close to the management and control of a majority of the activities through which the commerce of a community is expressed. This is true of Mr. Steele of Galveston, whose name is found on the directorate and executive official list of some half dozen or more of the leading business concerns of Galveston and vicinity. Essentially he is a cotton man, and by sheer force of ability has developed the largest foreign freight and forwarding agency in the United States, with offices in a dozen cities.

J. Harvey W. Steele, of the J. H. W. Steele Company, was born at Huntsville, Alabama, April 1, 1866, a son of William A. and Kate (Murphy) Steele. His father, a native of Huntsville, was a banker and railroad man, and died August 7, 1912. The mother, now living at New Orleans, was born at Florence, Alabama.

The regular attendance of Mr. Steele at school ended when he was fourteen years old, and from that time forward he earned his own living, and in the meantime educated himself at night school. His first practical experiences which led him along the way of higher advancement were in connection with railroad employment, and for some years he was in the cotton department of the Texas & Pacific at New Orleans. Leaving the railroad in 1894, he became traffic manager for E. Allgeyer & Company, cotton exporters of New Orleans, his headquarters for that firm being at Dallas. Since 1898, Mr. Steele's residence and business center has been in Galveston, and he was in the salaried employ of Allgeyer & Company until September 1, 1902. At that date he undertook his independent enterprise as an ocean freight broker and traffic manager for cotton exporters.

The development of his business through successive years resulted in the incorporation in 1911 of the J. H. W. Steele Company, foreign freight and forwarding agents, the offices of which concern are at 220 Twenty-First Street. Besides the Galveston headquarters, the branch offices of the Steele Company are lo-

J. W. K. Steele

cated at Texas City, Texas, Port Bolivar, Texas, Port Aransas, Texas, Houston, New Orleans, West Wego, Louisiana, Memphis, Brunswick, Georgia, Savannah, Chicago, and London, England. Through their twelve offices, this company handles more cotton than any other brokerage firm in the United States or in the world. The average annual business in this staple is now represented by over three million bales. They represent about three hundred firms, doing business all over the world. Among his clients are his former employers, the Allgeyer Company.

To Mr. Steele must be given the principal credit for establishing a uniform size of cotton bales throughout Texas and Oklahoma. A number of years ago cotton arrived at the shipping centers in all sorts and sizes, and this necessarily brought about much confusion and waste. For nine years Mr. Steele in his travels about the country continually argued for uniformity, and at the present time the bales have almost as much regularity in size and form as will be found in other commercial products. The result of Mr. Steele's campaign in this direction has been of incalculable benefit to all concerned.

Besides the J. H. W. Steele Company, of which Mr. Steele is the chief executive, he is a member of the firms of Steele & Anderson, General Agents for the Davis Coal & Coke Company. Since 1899 he has been treasurer and general manager of the Texas Compress Association, this association representing one hundred and one compressors in the interior of the state, and about seven million dollars in invested property. He is president of the Steele Towing & Wrecking Company, a business recently organized and starting out with an equipment of a large tug, the "Senator Bailey," and three barges, representing an investment of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Steele is president of the Texas City Steamship Company, is vice president and a director of the Texas Bank & Trust Company of Galveston, is a member of and a former director in the Galveston Cotton Exchange, is a member and director of the Galveston Maritime Association, and director of the Gulf & Interstate Railway Company.

In 1895 he married Miss Mary Bernard, a daughter of Joe C. Bernard, of Athens, Georgia. They have no children. Mr. Steele and wife reside at 2628 Avenue O.

John C. Harris. Representing several of the oldest and best known family stocks of Dallas county, John C. Harris, though young in his career, has already made himself respected as an able lawyer and has an extensive civil practice. Mr. Harris is also national president of the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity.

Born in Dallas in 1884 he is a son of William and Martha Alice (Cochran) Harris, both of whom are deceased. William Harris, who was born in Alabama, was brought to Tennessee by his parents and later came from that state to Dallas county in 1850. The family was one of the first to locate in that then wilderness district of north Texas. He lived in the county until his death in 1904. During the war between the states he was a soldier in the Confederate army and saw service practically from the beginning to the close. The Cochran family on the maternal side is another of the pioneer families in Dallas county. Martha Alice Harris was born on the old Cochran farm, about five miles north of Dallas, and that homestead is still owned in the Cochran name. There is located the Cochran chapel, which has the distinction of being the oldest church in Dallas county and which was built and donated to the Methodist denomination by William M. Cochran, grandfather of the Dallas lawyer above named. William M. Cochran came to Texas from Tennessee and located the farm just named. The first frame building constructed in Dallas was erected by that pioneer and he was one of the able and influential men of the community, serving as the first clerk of Dallas county and later representing the county in the state legislature. William M. Cochran married Nancy J. Hughes and she likewise was of pioneer stock in Dallas county. William M. Cochran died in 1853.

Reared and receiving his early education in Dallas, John C. Harris graduated from the high school, then took three years in the State University of Austin, where he studied law, and in 1910 took examinations for the bar at San Antonio, passing an unusually severe examination with high honors, with a grade of ninety-nine. Returning to his old home he began the practice of law with his brother, W. R. Harris. In 1913 Mr. Harris established an office of his own in the Commonwealth Bank building and confined his attention exclusively to civil practice. Although a young man his marked ability and skill as a lawyer, together with an unusually wide and favorable acquaintance among the substantial citizens of Dallas and vicinity, has won for him much success and a place of high standing at the Dallas bar.

Mr. Harris is a prominent college fraternity man and at the national convention of the Delta Sigma Phi in New York city in January, 1914, was honored with election as president of the national organization. That convention was attended by representatives from fifteen universities and colleges throughout the United States. Mr. Harris is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. At Austin on December 1, 1910, Mr. Harris married Miss Nellie Hunt Wilson, daughter of the late Edwin Wilson, who was vice president of the American National Bank of Austin and for many years a prominent citizen of the capital. Mr. Harris and wife have a daughter, Nellie Louise Harris.

Moses Drake Garlington. A former business man of Dallas whose name was closely identified with mercantile, manufacturing and real estate development in that city during the twenty years following the beginning of the railroad era, the late Moses Drake Garlington was trained to business from early life, was a soldier of the south in the war between the states, came to Texas in 1871 and in his death at Dallas, September 23, 1894, that city lost one of its successful men, a public-spirited citizen and a man whose good name and activities are still held in honor in that community.

Moses Drake Garlington was born in Franklin county, Mississippi, January 15, 1835, and came of an old American ancestry. His grandparents were Christopher and Sarah (Young) Garlington, who at one time owned a farm now covered by the city of Charleston, South Carolina. The great-grandmother of the late Mr. Garlington was Elizabeth (Conway) Garlington, a first cousin to George Washington, both being grandchildren of Colonel Joseph Ball. Moses D. Garlington was the youngest in a family of twelve children born to Dr. James and Sarah (Jones) Garlington. Both were natives of the Barnwell district of South Carolina. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was on duty near New Orleans at the time of the last battle in that vicinity. As a physician his practice continued throughout nearly all his active life in Northern Louisiana. He had few opportunities as a youth and was in many ways a remarkable character, very temperate and prudent, and his name was almost a synonym for honesty and square dealing. Among other of his activities he was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and did great good both as a physician and as a minister. His life was prolonged to the good old age of about eighty-two and his wife, who in temperament and religious culture was much like her husband, died when about ninety years old.

Moses D. Garlington was reared on a Louisiana plantation and was given the school advantages usually afforded to the sons of fairly prosperous southern gentlemen of that time. In early manhood he taught school and

with the money earned by that vocation continued his education and finally became clerk in a store at Trenton, Louisiana, and lived in that town for eighteen years. His business career was interrupted by the outbreak of the war between the states, and he went to the front as second lieutenant of Company A, Seventeenth Louisiand regiment, and became first lieutenant in 1862 on the reorganization of the troops. After the battle of Shilo his command was in Vicksburg until its fall, and on July 4, 1863, he was quartermaster of his regiment and in that capacity continued until the end of the struggle. After a service of four years he was discharged at Mansfield, Louisiana.

On returning to Trenton, Louisiana, he took his place as a partner in the store which had formerly employed him as clerk, and continued in active business in Louisiana for five or six years. In 1871 the late Mr. Garlington came to Texas and established a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Garlington & Marsalis at Corsicana. The Houston and Texas Central Railway was then in process of building northward, Corsicana being a terminus at that time, but soon afterward the road was completed as far as Dallas. Mr. Garlington realized the great opportunities presented by Dallas as a railroad center and identified himself with that then small city in 1872. His wholesale grocery house at Dallas was first operated under the name of Garlington, Marsalis & Company, and from about 1874 to 1876 he was chiefly interested in real estate lines. The latter year saw the establishment of the wholesale business of confectionery, fruit and produce, which was first conducted under the name Garlington & Underwood, later Garlington & Fields and after 1888 as M. D. Garlington & Company. Branch houses were opened in Fort Worth in 1888 under the name of Garlington & Montgomery, and at Waco in 1892 under the name of M. D. Garlington & Son, and in the meantime an extensive business had been built up in the manufacture of candies, for which the firm had a large trade all over the southwest. In 1892 Mr. Garlington established a wholesale and retail buggy business in Dallas under the name Garlington & Rogers, and that enterprise was continued until the death of the senior partner. For many years Mr. Garlington owned and dealt in real estate on a large scale and his activities in all these lines were such as to give him a position of influence among the business leaders of the city.

At the same time he was interested in public affairs, served as an alderman of Dallas and was a Democrat in politics. He was affiliated with the Masonic order and was active in the Methodist church south and served his society as steward.

On January 15, 1868, Moses D. Garlington married Miss Anna Moore, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of John and Sarah (Fortenberry) Moore, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Mrs. Garlington was the oldest of four children, was educated at Mount Lebanon Institute in Louisiana, and had much of the culture that comes from an acquaintance with schools and books. Of their several children, two are deceased, and those living are: William D. Garlington, Charles F. Garlington, Maurice M. Garlington, Annie Emma Garlington and Henry Lee Garlington. William D. Garlington, the oldest of the children, was born at Trenton, Louisiana, and for several years after receiving his education was associated in business with his father at Waco. He is now in the wholesale brokerage business in that city. His wife before her marriage was Miss Nettie Fendrich, a daughter of Francis and Mary Fendrich, who moved to Texas in 1876. They are the parents of two children, M. D. and Marie Anna. Charles F. is in business in Bland, Missouri. Annie married A. R. Phillips and is living in Dallas. Maurice M. is living in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Henry L. is living in Arizona.

T. Loftin Arthur, M. D., is a leading merchant of Lindale, Smith county, Texas. As a representative citizen and a prominent factor in the activities of the town, reference to his life history and that of his ancestry is of interest in connection with the biographical record of other prominent men of his locality.

Dr. Arthur was born near the hamlet of Swan in Smith county, Texas, April 7, 1871, and in his youth had good educational advantages. His early training was received in the public schools. He then entered Baylor University, Waco, Texas, where he pursued a course of study and following which he was for a time engaged in teaching in the public schools. His youthful ambition was to be a physician. Accordingly he prepared himself for the practice of medicine by a course in the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, of which institution he is a graduate. Returning to his native county he began the practice of his profession here and continued for some time. He abandoned a professional life, however, for one of commercial activities, and for several years has been engaged in merchandising at Lindale. Also he is interested in the canning industry here, being one of the directors of the Farmers' Canning Company.

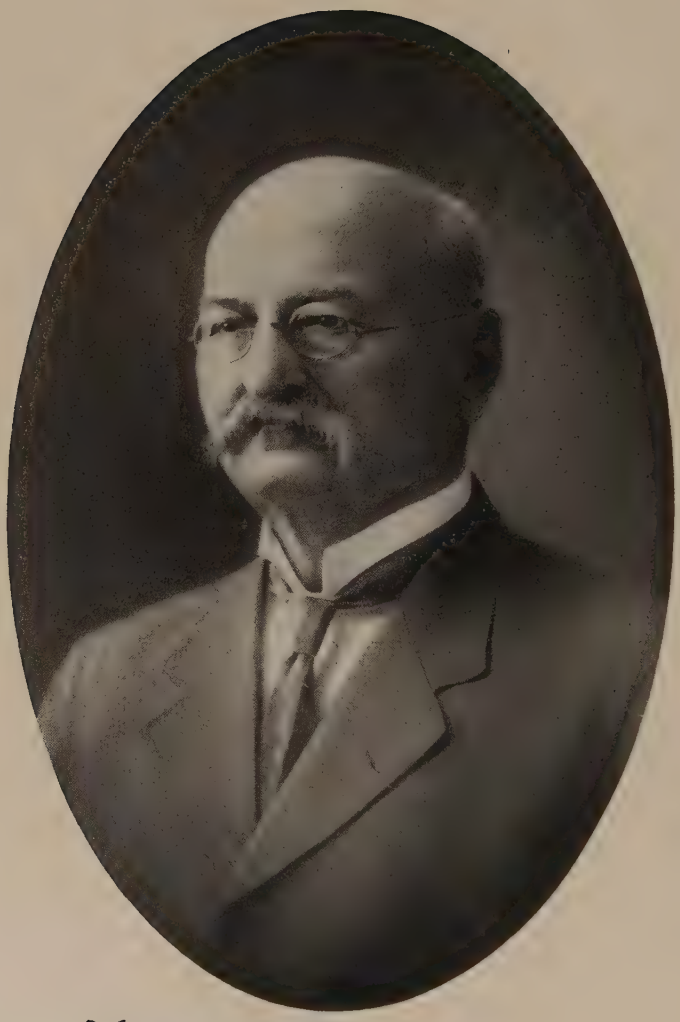
Dr. Arthur's father, Jo P. Arthur, was born in Alabama in 1840, son of Thomas R. Arthur, a Primitive Baptist, who was born in Georgia in 1814, a son of Virginia parents. Thomas R. Arthur moved to Alabama in the early part of the 19th century and aided in the removal of the Cherokee Indians from that state to the Indian Territory about 1830. He was a slave-holding farmer and in his community figured also as a justice of the peace. He married Rachel Loftin, daughter of William Greene Loftin, a South Carolina school teacher. Thomas R. Arthur died in Smith county, Texas, in 1874, where he had settled in 1863, during the Civil war. His wife died in 1874.

Jo P. Arthur grew up in the vicinity of Homer, Louisiana, where he received a limited education. He joined the 17th Louisiana Infantry, Confederate troops, under Colonel Richardson, and was a member of Captain Maddox's Company H, which rendezvoused at Camp Moore, and was ordered to New Orleans to spend the winter of 1861. In the spring of 1862 he went to Shiloh, where he took part in the battle of Shiloh; also took part in the defense of Vicksburg and was captured there and paroled, after which he returned home. Subsequently he re-entered the service at Alexandria, Louisiana, and he was discharged at Keechi, Louisiana, when the war closed.

Right upon the heels of the close of the Rebellion Jo P. Arthur came to Texas and settled in Smith county, where he has since passed his life as a farmer. He married Miss Mollie Wesley, daughter of Rev. E. L. Wesley, a Baptist minister and farmer, and the children given to them are Dr. T. Loftin Arthur, whose name introduces this review, and Dr. B. L. Arthur of Lindale, Texas, who, like his brother, is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

In January, 1903, Dr. Loftin Arthur married a Miss Jefferies, daughter of Mr. Terrell Jefferies of Starville neighborhood, Smith county, and they are the parents of five children: Jefferies, Mary Lennis, Melbourne D., Jo M. and T. L., Jr. The family are Baptists and the Doctor is a deacon in the Lindale Baptist church. Politically he is not active further than to cast a conscientious franchise, and that always goes to increase the Democratic count.

Newell D. Anderson. While there may be a dearth of elegance in the application of the term "useful" to a man in his community, still, there is, when all is considered, no higher praise that may be accorded to him, for the man who has proven himself useful in the truest sense, is one who has not fallen short of the province and dignity of his kind. Newell D. Anderson, one of



J. M. Samuelson

the most excellent men and citizens of Fort Bend county, has been in all truth a useful and efficient man in his community. For the past twenty-one years he has been identified with the building industry in Rosenberg and the county, the nature of his work being chiefly that of railroad, canal and road building, and much of the development of the county has been carried on under his able management. He is still active in this field of activity and in addition to that department of his interests, he is connected with the farming industry as well. He is, on the whole, regarded as one of the energetic and successful men of the county and one who has performed his full share in the work of promoting the growth of the district.

Newell D. Anderson was born in Blanco county, Texas, on October 2, 1856, and he is a son of Joseph S. and Elizabeth M. (Newell) Anderson, natives of Lynchburg, Virginia, and Huntsville, Alabama, respectively. The mother was twice married. Her first husband was William B. Sweeney, whom she married in Alabama, and in 1834 they came to Texas, where her husband fought in the famous battle of San Jacinto. Three years later he was waylaid and killed in ambush by some person or persons unknown, and his murder was never avenged by man. They had two children, Thomas M. Sweeney, now deceased, and Mrs. Elnora Mitchell of Richmond. After the death of Mr. Sweeney the widow lived for some few years with his people and later met and married Joseph Anderson in Texas, to which state the father had come from Virginia as a young man in about 1840. In 1841 he was wounded by a poisoned arrow in a fight with Indians, with which the country was infested in those early days, and as a result of that injury fifteen pieces of bone were removed from his shoulder blade from time to time. He was partially disabled by this annoying wound for years and when he was in the midst of his service in the Civil war he was discharged for disability resulting therefrom. Mr. Anderson was a farmer by occupation and widely known to the farming and stockmen of the district. He was a man known far and near for his herculean strength, being tall of stature and particularly rawboned. When the war came on in 1861 he enlisted in the cause of his beloved south in Veasey's Company, later being transferred to Terry's Texas Rangers, east of the Mississippi. Among the many battles in which he was active as a combatant might be mentioned the battle of Corn, when a bullet pierced his hat and Murfreesboro. After his discharge, for the reason already mentioned, he returned to Texas, there resuming his stock raising and farming activities and he died in Fort Bend county on December 31, 1875. His widow survived him until April 12, 1888.

Mr. Anderson was the son of a Virginia tobacco planter and a large slave holder. His mother was a daughter of the well known Dillon family, whose people originally came from Edinburg, Scotland. He and his wife became the parents of five children, the two eldest of whom are now deceased. They were James Edward Anderson and "Tennie," who was the wife of James A. Gibson. Those yet living, besides Mr. Anderson, of this review, are Alec and M. S., both living in Richmond, Texas, and well and favorably known there.

At the early age of fourteen years Newell D. Anderson found himself at work upon his own responsibility. Since that time he has continued in the same manner. He has been variously identified with numerous industries and is known for one of the hustlers of the county and a man successful in every sense. When he first launched out for himself he gave his attention to farm work for a time, later hiring out as a ranch hand at $13 a month. He was a young man who gave the closest attention to his duties and by dint of hard work and strenuous application he came to be foreman of a ranch with a salary of $75 a month—a decided increase over his former wage. For five years he operated as a ranch foreman, after which he rested from his toils for the space of a year and then took over the management of a fine ranch in Fort Bend county, a position he continued to retain for a number of years. In 1892 he came to Rosenberg and here he has since been occupied with contracting and building operations. Fort Bend county has employed him in many contracts that meant much to the community, and he has performed a work in the county the character of which is of a permanent and enduring order. He broke ground for the railroad into Bay City and built the railroad bridges there, besides much other development work of an equally important nature. He is still active and aggressive in building enterprises and is one to be reckoned with when matters of such nature are up for consideration.

In addition to his building enterprises Mr. Anderson has given no little attention to farming and owns a fine farm in the county. He has a fine home in Rosenberg, as well as certain other property of various descriptions and is recognized among the more successful and progressive men of the county.

On January 6, 1886, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Mamie A. Briscoe of Fort Bend county, the daughter of Robert P. and Adaline A. (Mayes) Briscoe. R. P. Briscoe was born in Claborn county, Mississippi, some miles from Rodney; Adaline A. Mayes was born in Wilkerson county, Mississippi, twenty miles from Fort Adams. Both parents are now deceased. They were long residents of Texas, having come here in 1850, and the father was a soldier of the Confederacy, while his brother, Andrew, fought at San Jacinto. Robert P. Briscoe, a brother of Mrs. Anderson, was one time deputy and later sheriff of Fort Bend county and he is now serving as deputy tax collector. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born two children: Newell Briscoe Anderson, a telegraph operator at Town Ball, Texas, who is married and has two children,—Marion D. and Newell D., and Alec J. Anderson, now a student in the State University at Austin, where he is preparing himself for a career in electrical engineering.

Mr. Anderson is a Democrat in his political faith, though he has never been a man to devote much time to political activity, beyond the demands of good citizenship. He at one time served as deputy sheriff of Fort Bend county and in later years gave five years of service on the Rosenberg school board, as well as serving a term as alderman and five years on the board of commissioners of the town. He is a charter member of the Jay Bird Democrat Association of the county.

Col. Francis M. Hamilton. Many chapters of early Texas history could be written with the old town of Anahuac as the center of the stage, but for a long period of years after the Republic, and during the state, the old settlement was little more than a memory and a name. Anahuac has in recent years become not only the county seat of Chambers county, but also a point of commercial and industrial development, which is due probably to no one individual so much as to the activities of Col. Francis M. Hamilton, who is one of the owners of the townsite of the new town of Anahuac, and has done much to promote colonization and development in this section. Col. Hamilton is the pioneer colonizer in Texas, and has been identified with real estate and promotion work for a long period of years.

Francis M. Hamilton was born at Freedom, in Portage county, Ohio, in 1846. His parents were from Massachusetts, and among the early settlers of the western reserve in Ohio. Col. Hamilton finished his early education at Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, and was a student during the presidency of James A. Garfield, who some years later became president of the United States. Col. Hamilton graduated from Hiram College, valedictorian of his class, in 1863, when seventeen years of age. During the following winter he joined the One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Ohio National Guards, and was on duty at Arlington, Virginia, and other places in the vicinity

of Washington. Before the war closed he had acted as captain of a company, and was one of the youngest captains in the service. In later years, partly from his military association, and his connection with large affairs, he has become familiarly known by the title of Colonel. In 1871 Colonel Hamilton left Ohio and located at Salina, in Saline county, Kansas. Salina was then a frontier town, and the business of Mr. Hamilton there for five years was as principal of the public schools. Education was not a career to satisfy his ambitious efforts, and on leaving the principalship at Salina, he took up the real estate business, and has been connected with that line of work for nearly forty years.

In 1891 Col. Hamilton started his colonization enterprise, and was the first to do this work on an important scale in Texas. He promoted and located large and successful colonies of Swedes, Germans and other nationalities in northwest Texas, especially in the vicinity of Wichita Falls, and in the country south of that city. It was his plan to secure holdings of large bodies of land, divide it into farms and locate thrifty and industrious classes of people. In this way he contributed greatly to the movements which in the past twenty years have transformed northwest Texas from a range cattle country into a vast area of farms and well ordered agriculture.

Col. Hamilton first came to his present home at Anahuac in Chambers county in 1895. To this vicinity he brought a number of successful Kansas farmers, mostly from the vicinity of Salina. These men he got established in the rice growing business, which at that time was in its early stages in Texas, and for a number of years was a very profitable industry. Col. Hamilton promoted the capitalization and construction of the Lone Star canal, which irrigates a large rice acreage. The headquarters and chief pumping station of this canal are at Anahuac. The Anahuac townsite company is also an enterprise in which he has been one of the chief factors, and he is now secretary and treasurer of the company, and owns one fourth of the townsite. As a result of these activities and others which they have stimulated, a great deal of land has been brought under cultivation that previously was lying idle or used only for the grazing of cattle, and in this way new life has been injected into the historic old settlement of Anahuac, so that it is now a growing and prospering town. Col. Hamilton sold the site of Bayside to the present promoter. This residence district overlooks Galveston Bay. Among other interests he is the owner of a fine farm of seven hundred and twenty acres southeast of Anahuac.

Col. Hamilton's wife before her marriage was Miss Clara Spencer, of Kansas City, Missouri. The five children of Col. Hamilton are: L. G., Julia, Frank A., John W. and Ida.

ROBERT W. SANDERS. The distinction of having been a pioneer citizen of three different Texas cities belongs to Robert W. Sanders, who for the past thirty years has been identified with Beaumont. In the earlier years he was very prominently connected with the lumber industry at Beaumont, but is now leading a sort of retired life, although he is almost as busy as ever, the only distinction being that he works now rather for the love of working than for the profit of it.

Robert W. Sanders was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, in 1850, a son of Samuel Richard, and Sarah (Thompson) Sanders. Both parents were born in Rutherford county, and the father throughout the war between the states was superintendent of gun works at Murfreesboro, and at one time was captured and was held as a prisoner of war by the Federals. It was at Murfreesboro that Robert W. Sanders was reared, and he received his education from the excellent schools of that fine old town. He also in that city acquired the trade which was the basis of his subsequent business career. He served an apprenticeship under a stair-builder at Nashville, and in 1874 came to Texas. His first location was at Dallas, which at that time was the western terminus of the Texas & Pacific Railway, and also the northern terminus of the Houston and Texas Central Railway. Later, with a party of railroad surveyors, he went out on the survey of the Texas & Pacific line west of Fort Worth, and during the five months spent in this journey he went as far west as San Diego, California. In 1877 he located at Fort Worth, then a young and enterprising town on the frontier, and recently connected with the rest of the world by railroad. His residence continued at Fort Worth until 1878 when he moved to Beaumont, which was then a small village of not more than three hundred population.

On coming to Beaumont, Mr. Sanders built the first planing mill in the town. That mill was located on the lot opposite his present home on Pine Street. He conducted the industry until 1885, and then became identified with the Reliance Lumber Company in Beaumont, as mill superintendent. He held that position for seventeen years or until 1902, at which date the Reliance mill was sold to the Kirby Lumber Company. Since that time Mr. Sanders has been engaged in cabinet making with a shop in the rear of his home at 479 Pine Street. Among all the residences of Beaumont there is probably none more intrinsically interesting than that of Mr. Sanders. He built the home himself, and it is finished and decorated with many artistic products of his own handiwork as carver and cabinet maker. The house is finished entirely with native wood, such as cypress, ash, curly pine, cedar, etc. One particularly notable piece of furniture he made himself is a table of mahogany, curly pine and magnolia wood, the top of which is inlaid with characters showing the seven ages of man. Another is a beautiful mantel of white holly, and another is a carved jewel box made of applewood.

Mr. Sanders was a member of the building committee of the Jefferson county courthouse, erected in 1892. His name appears on the corner stone of that building as member of the building committee. He also served as alderman one term during the early years of the town. He was one of the charter members and the only one now surviving of Beaumont Lodge No. 278, I. O. O. F., although he is no longer affiliated with the order. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Beaumont, and belongs to the Knights of Honor.

At Dallas, Mr. Sanders married Miss Ida May Stewart, who was born in Dayton, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Misses May and Pearl Sanders.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. MCKINLEY. Since 1875 a resident at Beaumont, Captain McKinley is best known for a long and active career in River transportation. He has a splendid business and a large equipment of tug boats, and other facilities for the handling of a large traffic and contract work, all up and down the rivers and bayous in this section of Texas. River transportation has been almost a family vocation with the McKinleys, and his father for many years was prominent as a steamboat man, pilot and in similar lines. Few citizens are better known and enjoy greater prosperity and esteem in southeast Texas than Captain McKinley.

He was born at Nashville, Tennessee, June 1, 1853. His parents were Daniel and May (Bonnville) McKinley, both natives of Tennessee, and both of whom died in Oregon county, Texas. Daniel McKinley in his early life in Tennessee, became identified with river boating, was an old-time steamboat man, and also a pilot, on the Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. In 1870 he moved to Orange county, Texas, where he was engaged in the raising of the highly valuable sea island cotton. All the old-timers in Texas will remember how during the seventies the cultivation of sea island cotton was extensively exploited in Texas, and so many

were induced to raise that staple that in time there was no market for it. Thus Daniel McKinley was eventually forced to give up cotton raising because of the unprofitable nature of the business.

Captain Charles A. McKinley was twelve years old when the family moved to Texas, and since that time has lived in Orange and Jefferson counties. He located at Beaumont in 1875; with a brief period of schooling he started out when a boy to make his own way. His boyhood strength was employed in handling logs on the Sabine River, and later on the Natchez River, for the lumber mills. Since about 1893, he has owned a tug boat for operation on the Natchez River and from a modest beginning has developed a great industry. He now handles lumber, sand, shell, etc., also large quantities of rice and rice farming supplies for the great rice belt in Jefferson and Orange counties. At the present time his equipment comprises two tug boats and several barges. Captain McKinley's two oldest sons are Captain Hal McKinley and Captain Sidney McKinley, who are associated with their father as partners in the business. The firm enjoys an enviable reputation for prompt and efficient service among the numerous industries with which it does business on the Natchez River.

Captain McKinley's wife before her marriage was Miss Lydia Stockholm, daughter of the late Captain Peter D. Stockholm, who died at Beaumont, September 26, 1901. Captain Stockholm was a notable character in the early history of Texas. Born at Brooklyn, New York, where he learned the trade of ship carpenter, in 1841 he established himself at Sabine Pass, Texas. There he entered the customs service of the Republic of Texas. Later he became a pilot on the bays and rivers of the gulf cost, and in that capacity did much important work that was highly appreciated by General Sam Houston. During the war between the states, he was engaged by General Magruder of the Confederate army, as a pilot, and as pilot of "The Bell" and the "Big Ben," and in similar capacities, did work as patriotic and as important as any private soldier. His service was chiefly along the Gulf coast, particularly at Sabine Pass. Besides the two sons mentioned above, Captain and Mrs. McKinley had five other children, namely: Mary, Keith, Charles, Arthur, and Will.

H. L. Hilgartner, M. D. During a period of more than twenty-three years Dr. H. L. Hilgartner has pursued the practice of medicine at Austin, where he has been known not only for his skill and assiduity as a physician and particularly as an oculist and aurist, but also for the urbanity of his manners, his literary taste and talent, and as a brilliant member of the city's social circles. His public service in the line of his calling has been long and of signal usefulness to the community and in every connection he is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held.

Dr. Hilgartner was born July 10, 1868, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, and is a son of Ludwig and Kinnigunder (Dietz) Hilgartner, natives of Germany. His father was for many years engaged in the marble business and in this line the other sons have since been engaged. H. L. Hilgartner received his early education in private schools in Baltimore and later attended the Baltimore City College, from which he joined his father in the family business. This, however, was not to the liking of the young man, who had always cherished a desire to enter the medical profession, and eventually he was induced to take up the study of the science in the University of Maryland. He was graduated from that institution in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at that time became resident physician at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, where he remained until July 12, 1891, associated as a favorite assistant with the noted oculist, Dr. Julian J. Chisolm. At that time he left for Austin, Texas, at which city he arrived July 15 and at once entered upon his practice, which has grown wonderfully from the start. At odd hours during the day and in the evening he pursued his studies in the University of Texas and in 1896 was granted the degree of Bachelor of Sciences by that institution.

In 1893 Dr. Hilgartner was appointed state oculist, a position which he still retains. It was necessary at that time that the state oculist be a married man and as the Doctor had for some time been engaged to Miss Anna Belle Palm, they decided to hasten their marriage preparations and were married February 8, 1893. They have two children: Anna Belle and Henry L., Jr. Mrs. Hilgartner is a daughter of August B. Palm, a native of Sweden and an early settler of Austin, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work.

Dr. Hilgartner is oculist for the International & Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Houston & Texas Central Railroads. He holds membership in the American Medical Association and all of the local and state associations of the profession and is a fellow of the Texas Academy of Science. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Knights Templar and Ben Hur Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was confirmed in the Lutheran church, but now belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. Dr. Hilgartner is a modest man, of sterling character, and has the reputation of being one of the leading eye and ear specialists in the United States, his patients coming many miles to secure his treatment. He is a general diagnostician and has made a particular study of auto-intoxication in relation to the eye. In a paper recently read before the State Medical Association Dr. Hilgartner said, in part: "The specialist too frequently considers only the organ or organs of his specialty and fails to look beyond for the original cause of the local affection. In particular it is too often forgotten that the eye is a part of the body, more or less associated with every other part, and subject to reaction therefrom. Frequently the first symptom of the disorder of some other organ may be felt in the eye, and too often there is failure to diagnose correctly the true cause of the eye trouble. Many disorders of the eye are caused by faulty digestion and can be remedied only by treatment of the digestive tract. Such facts indicate pointedly the necessity of the specialist being a thorough physician—a general diagnostician." Dr. Hilgartner maintains offices at No. 314 Scarborough Building, while his pleasant residence is situated at No. 1402 Rio Grande street.

Stephen W. Pipkin. For years identified with the business interests of Beaumont as a large oil producer, but in later years active as a rice planter, Stephen W. Pipkin has a foremost place in business circles of Beaumont. He was born in Jefferson county, Texas, in 1857, and is a son of John F. and Amelia (Rabb) Pipkin, both natives of Alabama.

John F. Pipkin moved his family from Alabama to Arkansas, and from there to Jefferson county, Texas, reaching the latter place in 1852. He was a pioneer settler of the county, and he bought land in what is now Orange county, then a part of Jefferson county, not far from the present site of Beaumont, and there he settled. This old place, after being out of the family possession for a number of years, was in 1912 purchased by Stephen W. Pipkin of this review, and he is now conducting it as a stock farm, one of his sons having its management in charge. John Pipkin was originally a farmer by occupation, but after coming to Texas he engaged in the lumbering business, establishing one of the first sawmills in the county. He commenced sawing lumber immediately after the war, and that work he continued for several years after, having drifted into Beaumont and established a mill there.

In about 1880 Mr. Pipkin was elected county judge of Jefferson county and he was honored by his fellow citizens with that office, by successive re-elections and without opposition, up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1890. John Pipkin was a grand, good man, honored and beloved by all for his genuine worth. He was for many years a local preacher of renown, within the membership of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was often to be found filling local pulpits, though he was never known to accept remuneration for his services.

Stephen W. Pipkin was reared in Jefferson county, and he worked with his father in the sawmill business until the mill burned down and the elder Pipkin retired from the business. Then the son went to work in the shingle mill of Long & Company in Beaumont. He gradually became interested in rice growing and this has constituted his chief interest during the past several years. He owns two rice farms in Jefferson county, and is also a stockholder in the Neches Canal Company. He owns a large stock ranch in Jefferson county, and has there been raising cattle for several years. When the great oil boom of 1901 broke out in Beaumont, Mr. Pipkin interested himself in that enterprise and he became one of the successful producers of that wonderful period. He is still interested in the oil business, being a stockholder of the Paraffine Oil Company of Beaumont, of which he was president until 1912, when he resigned, owing to the multiplicity of his other duties.

Mr. Pipkin was Tax Assessor of Jefferson county for fourteen years, voluntarily resigning from the office. He is a director of the American National Bank of Beaumont.

Mr. Pipkin married Miss Eugenia Barrow, she having been born in Chambers county, and they have two children,—John F. and Jean Pipkin.

Hon. W. J. J. Smith. In the practice of civil and corporation law, one of the foremost attorneys of north Texas is William J. J. Smith, now the head of the well known firm of Smith, Robertson & Robertson, whose offices are in the Trust Building at Dallas. Mr. Smith has been a resident of Texas for more than thirty years, began his career in this state as a teacher, having at one time been identified with the public schools of Dallas, and during his career as a lawyer for the past quarter of a century has held several important offices, having been at one time assistant general attorney of the state, a former judge of the fourteenth district, and for a number of years concurring having a large and influential practice in civil and corporation law.

William J. J. Smith is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Hart county in 1860, a son of Joseph Lewis and Martha (Owen) Smith, his father having been a farmer in Kentucky. Reared on a farm, and working his way through college mainly by teaching, William J. J. Smith, finally completed his literary studies in the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

On coming to Texas in 1880, he first located at McKinney where he was a teacher in the local schools for four years. Since 1884 he has made his home in Dallas, and in this city was for a time a teacher in the private institution known as the Grove school. Already he had begun his studies for the law, and he attended the first regular lectures in the University of Texas at Austin, where he was in 1887 graduated with his legal degree. In the same year, he took up active practice at Dallas, and has now been identified with the bar of this city for a full quarter of a century.

In 1892 Mr. Smith received appointment from Attorney General Charles A. Gulberson, now United States senator from Texas, to the position of office-assistant-attorney-general of Texas. He continued in the performance of the duties of that post for two years. In 1896 he was elected judge of the fourteenth judicial district, but after three years of capable service on the bench, resigned in order to resume his private practice, which had already grown to large proportions.

Judge Smith has been identified with many important cases, and has for thirteen years been the legal representative of three railroads and several other large corporations which do business in Dallas and Texas. Fraternally he is affiliated with Tannehill Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M. and with the Elks' Lodge of Dallas.

Judge Smith was married in Dallas in 1889 to Miss Ada Williams, whose father, the late Col. W. L. Williams, was one of the pioneer lawyers of the Dallas bar. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Russell, Joe, Lucinda and Martha Smith. Their residence is at 4621 Ross avenue in Dallas.

Otto Henry Lang. The architectural beauty of the city of Dallas has been brought about by a group of men of ability and artistic training who have possessed the public spirit necessary to cause them to labor faithfully in transforming an ungainly, half-formed municipality into one of which its citizens may well be proud. Years of experience and a wealth of ideas have been brought into this work, and the services of a number of the most able architects in the State have been enlisted. Prominent among these is Otto Henry Lang, of the firm of Lang & Witchell, who has risen to a high place in his profession. Mr. Lang is a native of Germany, born at Freiburg, Baden, in 1864, and is a son of William L. and Bertha (Haegelin) Lang. He received excellent educational advantages on his native land, completing his schooling in the Polytechnic University at Carlsruhe, and in 1888 came to the United States and at once settled in Dallas. Here he secured a position with the Texas & Pacific Railroad, his first two years being spent in their offices in Marshall, and in 1890 when the offices were moved to Dallas, he accompanied the firm here. In 1892 Mr. Lang became assistant to the chief engineer of the road, his time being devoted principally to structural engineering, and while thus engaged he became convinced that the field was open for an architect of ability.

Accordingly, in 1905, Mr. Lang resigned his position with the railroad and opened offices in this city, in partnership with Frank O. Witchell. The firm of Lang & Witchell is now recognized as one of the leading concerns of its kind in Texas. A large office force of draughtsmen is employed, and a partial list of the many buildings of which they have been architects and engineers follows: Harris county courthouse, a $500,000 structure; Howard county courthouse; Scurry county courthouse; Beckham Hotel, at Abilene; Texas & Pacific Railroad depot, at Fort Worth, and other structures for that railroad; Dallas High school; Young Men's Christian Association building, in Dallas, and the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills. They also designed the Linz Wholesale Building and the buildings occupied by the Davis Hat Company, Moore & Company, the Columbia Club, and numerous fine residences in Dallas and other large cities in the State; the Southwestern Life Insurance Building; the Commonwealth National Bank building; the Chamber of Commerce building; and Sanger Brothers building, all in Dallas; the Johnson county courthouse, at Cleburne; the Cooke county courthouse, at Gainesville; Sears, Roebuck & Company's building, in Dallas; and the new Masonic Temple, in Dallas. Mr. Lang is widely known in business circles, and is no less prominent in fraternal matters. He is a charter member of Trinity Valley Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Chapter No. 47, R. A. M.; Dallas Commandery No. 6, K. T.; Hella Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He also holds membership in the Elks, and is socially connected with the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club, the Rotary Club of Dallas and the Dallas Automobile Club.

In 1888 Mr. Lang was married to Miss Felice Frieden-

W. J. J. Smith

burg, a native of Germany, who died in 1903 leaving four children: William Joseph, Susie Bertha, Johanna Felice and Elsie Ottilie. Mr. Lang's home is at No. 4811 Swiss avenue.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN. The city of Dallas, the beautiful and progressive metropolis of northern Texas, is signally favored in the personnel of its representative members of the bar, and among those who here hold distinctive priority in this important field of human endeavor stands William H. Allen, who is senior member of the law firm of Allen & Allen, in which his coadjutor is his eldest son, Archibald C. Mr. Allen has represented many important interests during the period of his long and active practice as a member of the Texas bar, and for a number of years past his work has been largely in the state and federal courts, in which he has won such decisive victories as to give him secure reputation as one of the versatile and resourceful representatives of the legal profession in the state that has been his home since his youth and in which he has marked the passing years with definite and worthy achievement.

Mr. Allen was born at Okalona, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the 27th of May, 1856, and is a son of Rev. Archibald C. and Mary Adaline (Tucker) Allen, both of whom were born in North Carolina, as representatives of old and honored families whose names have been identified with the annals of southern history since the colonial days. Rev. Archibald C. Allen became a leading member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was known as a man of specially high intellectual attainments, even as he gained also recognition for his consecrated devotion in his high calling. He held various pastorates in Mississippi and there continued to maintain his residence until 1874, when he came to Texas and assumed the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Dallas, this being the pioneer church of this denomination in Dallas, which city at that time gave slight evidence of developing into the important industrial and commercial center which it stands to-day. The church mentioned was originally known as the Lamar Street church, and of the same Mr. Allen continued in pastoral charge until his death, which occurred in February, 1880. His name and memory are revered in Dallas, where he did a noble work in the upbuilding of his church and stood exponent of the highest civic ideals. His loved and devoted wife survived him by thirty years and was summoned to the life eternal in January, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. A tender, gracious woman, she went through life trailing the beatitudes and well may her children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, rise up and call her blessed.

After due preliminary discipline William H. Allen was matriculated in the Southern University, at Greensboro, Alabama, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His parents had removed to Texas in the preceding year and immediately after his graduation he came to this state, where he accepted the position of professor of mathematics in Marvin College, at Waxahachie. He held this position nearly three years and proved an able and popular representative of the pedagogic profession, with the result that he was called to the chair of mathematics in old Rock College, in Dallas, an incumbency which he retained for two years. Practical pedagogics did not, however, satisfy his ambition, and he had accordingly taken up the study of law, under effective private preceptorship. He devoted himself to his technical reading with characteristic earnestness and thus made rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence. In 1880 he was admitted to the Texas bar, at Terrell, Kaufman county, and there he initiated forthwith the active practice of his profession. He proved himself admirably fortified as a trial lawyer and conservative counselor, and soon succeeded in building up an excellent practice, in connection with which he was admitted to practice before the various federal courts in Texas, as well as its supreme court and finally to the supreme court of the United States. In 1906 Mr. Allen removed to the city of Dallas, where he has found a broader field for his professional endeavors and where he now retains as important and representative clientele. He has presented many causes in appelate and supreme courts of Texas, as well as in the federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, before which he had presented briefs in many important causes, much of his practice at the present time being in these courts of higher jurisdiction.

Ever unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Allen has been an effective exponent of its principles and policies but has only once appeared as a candidate for public office. In 1902, while a resident of Terrell, he was made the party nominee for representative of the Sixth district of Texas in Congress, and he made a most spirited canvass of the district, in which he was pitted against three opponents, with the result that he was defeated, though he received a gratifying support at the polls.

Among the most celebrated cases in which Mr. Allen has appeared in recent years was the mandamus suit conducted by him in the summer of 1906, as counsel for the so-called reorganized Republican party in Texas against the secretary of state, who was compelled by mandamus to place on the general election ticket the name of E. H. R. Green, as the candidate for governor on the reorganized Republican ticket. This case aroused wide attention through the state and in the connection Mr. Allen gained an unequivocal victory for his clients. In the active work of his profession he now has an effective assistant in the person of his eldest son, Archibald C., with whom he is associated under the firm name of Allen & Allen. They have well appointed offices in the Commonwealth National Bank building.

At Terrell, Kaufman county, Mr. Allen still retains affiliation with Artesia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Terrell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in his home city he is affiliated with Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templars. Both he and his wife are numbered among the active members of the Grace Methodist Episcopal church, South, in Dallas.

At Waxahachie, Texas, on the 3d of October, 1882, Mr. Allen wedded Miss Sidney Penn, daughter of G. J. Penn, who was a prominent citizen of that place. Mrs. Allen was summoned to eternal rest on the 11th of April, 1898, and is survived by five children—Archibald Campbell, Leda Belle, John William, Gabriel Penn and Walter Stanley. On the 17th of December, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Allen to Miss Eva Lawrence, of Bonham, this state, and she presides most graciously over their attractive and hospitable home at 4011 Swiss avenue. No children have been born of the second union.

OSCAR M. MARCHMAN, M. D. There is no profession to which men devote themselves more dignified in its ethics or more reasonably helpful to the world than that of medicine. Similar claims are made by the church and by the law, but they, while essentially true enough, are based on other foundations. The healing art demands of its real followers that natural reverence for the dignity of the human body that commands the exercise of all the skill that years of study and training have brought to them; to cure its ills when they often know their services will receive no reimbursement. Where or when does a real physician refuse to give help, and to what other body of men does the world owe so much? Its scientific discoveries have not

only eased the bed of former torture, but have found the cure for almost every bodily affliction. Justly is this noble profession in the fore-front. Methods may differ, systems may not be quite alike and personality counts for much, but the aim and principle remains the same. Among the medical practitioners well known in Dallas is Dr. Oscar M. Marchman, whose skill and faithfulness, together with his determined hopefulness and cheerfulness, have made his presence valued in many households during the last fourteen years, the last seven of which have been spent in his present field of endeavor. Not only has Dr. Marchman won a recognized position among the physicians and surgeons of Dallas, but here he has associated himself with other earnest and public-spirited citizens in forwarding works calculated to raise the moral and religious standard of the people.

Oscar M. Marchman was born at Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, April 5, 1872, and is a son of William R. and Fannie (Fowler) Marchman, natives of Atlanta, Georgia, who came to Texas and settled in Jefferson in 1869, where Mr. Marchman was engaged in mercantile pursuits. After securing his preliminary education in the public schools, Oscar M. Marchman entered upon the study of medicine in Washington University, and was graduated therefrom in 1899, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Subsequently he took extensive post-graduate work at Chicago, New York, Boston, London and Vienna. In 1899 he entered upon the practice of his profession at Mineola, from whence he later went to Grand Saline and eventually, in 1906, came to Dallas, which city has since been the scene of his labors. He has built up a large and representative practice and has gained the confidence alike of patients and confreres. He is not only thoroughly versed in his profession, but is well informed along other lines and from the faithful performance of each day's duties gains inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the next. Pleasant and agreeable in manner, his cheery disposition as well as his treatment of patients is a potent element in his success and makes him a favorite with all he comes into contact. From 1908 until 1912, Dr. Marchman was secretary of the Dallas Board of Health. He now occupies the chair of Physical Diagnostics in the Southern Methodist Medical College, Dallas, is medical director of the Texas Red Cross Society and a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is one of the most active workers in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been especially interested in the Men's Forward and Religious Movement in Dallas, being a member of a committee engaged in promoting the welfare of boys and working earnestly along that line.

On October 26, 1911, Dr. Marchman was married to Miss Martha Jenkins, daughter of Judge William H. Jenkins, of Waco, Texas. They have one son, Oscar M., Jr., born February 22, 1913. The pleasant family home of Dr. and Mrs. Marchman is located at No. 4831 Swiss avenue.

GILBERT HAVEN IRISH. Since 1896 Gilbert Haven Irish has been a resident of Dallas, and during this time has been so intimately associated with all that has made for the welfare of the city that he has reached a position where he is looked to by his associates for counsel and leadership. A lawyer by profession, representative of the best ethics of his chosen calling, he has found leisure from an extensive practice to devote to the needs of his city and to him is due the credit for a number of the laws that make Dallas one of the best-governed cities in the state. Gilbert Haven Irish is a native of Wisconsin, born at the town of Sextonville, in 1872, a son of Rev. William R. and Martha (Banks) Irish. His father, born in New York state, moved to Wisconsin at an early date, becoming a pioneer circuit rider of the Methodist church, and as a minister fo more than forty years filling a number of importar charges. Two of his brothers were also pioneer mi isters, and a son, Rev. James W. Irish, is now a pr siding elder at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Rev. Wi liam R. Irish is still living, his home being at Barabo Wisconsin, while his wife passed away in 1881.

Gilbert H. Irish received his early education in th public schools, following which he attended Lawrenc University, at Appleton, Wisconsin, and the Universit of Nebraska, at Lincoln, graduating from the law de partment of the latter institution in 1894, with th degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Irish belongs to tha class of professional men who value their education th more, in that it has been self-gained. The family circum stances were such that it was necessary that he wor his own way through college, and this he did by accept ing employment as a printer. For a time after hi graduation he studied law in the office of the Hon. Wil liam Lease, ex-attorney general of Nebraska, and i 1894 was admitted to practice in Lincoln, and subse quently returned to his native state, where he was en gaged in a general practice at Fenimore. The yea 1896 saw Mr. Irish's advent in Dallas, when he becam a general civil practitioner, and has continued as suc to the present time. While Mr. Irish is a familia figure in the courts of Dallas county and has a hig standing in his profession, it is probable that he i best known for his active participation in municipa affairs. As representative of his ward in the City Coun cil for four years, he inaugurated the movement, no become the settled policy of the city government, t acquire as rapidly as possible suitable grounds for pub lic parks, and at considerable personal expense, wit the assistance of others, conducted two campaigns fo the levy of a tax for the purchase and improvement o park grounds. He also drafted the suburban saloon law for the city of Dallas and finally succeeded in having i passed by the State Legislature. He is the author of the Anti-pass provision the present Dallas City Charter. His long and faithful services to the city of his adoption have marked him as a man of commendable public spirit who has considered it his duty to give of his best to the public weal. He is a director of the International Conservatory of Music of Dallas, and his business connections include directorships in the Air Blast Gin Company, of Dallas, the Johnston Printing and Advertising Company, C. A. Bryant Company and Rex Investment Company. He was the organizer and is now president of the People's Franchise Rights League of Dallas. Some years ago Mr. Irish was made an honorary member of the Dallas International Typographical Union, a connection he has continued to maintain. He has been interested in fraternal work, and is now past supreme senator of the Modern Order of Praetorians and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M. His political proclivities make him a Democrat, and he has been stanch in his support of his party's policies and candidates. His residence is situated at No. 3006 Cole avenue.

On June 20, 1894, Mr. Irish was married at Platteville, Wisconsin, to Miss Luella Henderson, daughter of W. T. Henderson, of Tully, New York. Six children have been born to this union, namely: Alva, Helen, Gilbert, Marjorie, Dorothy and Robert.

JOHN C. SANER. Probably the law has been the main highway by which more men of merit have advanced to prominence and position in the United States than any other road, and it is not unusual, therefore, to find among the leading citizens of a community a legal practitioner. John C. Saner's position at the bar of Texas is a firmly-established one, and has been gained through the medium of individual ability and a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence, but the prestige he possesses in

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the field of business is no less pronounced and today he is the directing head of some of the leading enterprises of the State. Mr. Saner was born in Hempstead county, Arkansas, May 1, 1874, and is a son of John Franklin and Susan Crawford (Webb) Saner.

Mr. Saner's education was secured in the public schools of his native community, at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and at the University of Texas, where he was graduated from the law department in 1897, with the degree of LL. B., and where he received the degree of LL. M., in 1898. While a student at the University, he was engaged in assisting the editor of several legal works, such as *Batt's Annotated Statutes of Texas* and *Batt's Buckler Digest*. In 1898 he came to Dallas and entered upon the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with his brother, Robert E. Lee Saner, under the firm style of Saner & Saner, and they now occupy a well-appointed suite of offices in the Commonwealth National Bank Building. It is as an organizer and promoter, however, that Mr. Saner is best known. Among the large concerns to which he has given the benefit of his able management may be mentioned the Saner-Whiteman Lumber Company, of Caro, Texas, and the Schluter-Whiteman Lumber Company, of Wood county, Texas. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Ragley-Saner Lumber Company, of Sabine county, Texas; president of the Caro & Northern Railroad; vice president and treasurer of the United Securities Company, of Dallas; president of the Southern Loan Company of Dallas; and a member of the firm of Saner & Whiteman, bankers, at Caro, Texas. Mr. Saner is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, being the founder of the chapter of that order at the University of Texas. He also holds membership in the Dallas Club and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is exceedingly popular in club life and social circles of the city. Among his business associates he is recognized as a man of foresight, capacity and acumen, whose judgment may be relied upon in matters pertaining to large ventures.

In 1896 Mr. Saner was married to Mrs. Mary R. Schluter, daughter of W. G. Ragley, of Ragley, Texas, and to this union there have been born three children: Ethel Schluter, Frederick Schluter and John C. Saner, Jr. The family home in Dallas is located at No. 4631 San Jacinto avenue.

WILKERSON A. BONNER. Within the pages of this History of Texas and Texans may be found specific mention of a very appreciable percentage of those sterling citizens and able lawyers who have lent dignity and distinction to the bar of the state, and such an one is Wilkerson Austin Bonner, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Dallas, the thriving metropolis of northern Texas, and whose well appointed offices are located at 706 Commonwealth National Bank building.

Like many others of the representative citizens who have been concerned with the civic and material activities of the Lone Star commonwealth in the past and present generations, Mr. Bonner claims the fine old state of Tennessee as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of its old and honored families. He was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, on the 21st of April, 1855, and is a son of Charles Wesley Bonner and Mary (Austin) Bonner, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that state, where they passed their entire lives and where the father followed agricultural pursuits during the greater part of his active career. He was born near Lebanon, Tennessee, and he was one of the valiant sons of that state who went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy at the inception of the Civil war, in which he served in the command of General Morgan, the famous and intrepid raider. He was a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, was a man of distinct individuality and sterling integrity, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member, she having been the eldest daughter of Wilkerson D. Austin, who was a nephew of Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the Austin colony in Texas and the distinguished pioneer in whose honor the capital city of this state was named.

After due preliminary discipline in the public and private schools of his native state Wilkerson A. Bonner there entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, where he pursued his studies along academic lines and finally entered the law department, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. In the autumn of the same year he initiated the active practice of his profession at Troy, Obion county, Tennessee, where he won his spurs and proved his powers as a skillful trial lawyer and effective counselor. He continued in active general practice in Tennessee until 1884, when he came to Texas and established his home at Decatur, the judicial center of Wise county, which place continued to be the stage of his professional activities for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, in February, 1889, he removed to Dallas, in which city he has found an inviting and able field for large and worthy achievement in his chosen vocation. He occupies a high place at the bar of Dallas county, has a representative clientele and in the department of civil law his practice is especially large and noteworthy. In addition to giving close and scrupulous attention to his substantial law business Mr. Bonner also effected, in 1903, the organization of the Bonner Loan & Investment Company, in which the other interested principals are his only son, Shearon Bonner, and his son-in-law, Arthur C. Rubey. He is manager of this company, which controls a substantial loan and investment business.

In politics, though never desirous of entering its arena of practical activities to the extent of subordinating in the least the work of his profession, Mr. Bonner is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bonner to Miss Mary Shearon, who was born and reared at Troy, Tennessee. Her father, the late Colonel Thomas Rogers Shearon served as the first railroad commissioner of that state and was one of its gallant representatives in the Confederate army in the Civil war, in which he was colonel of the Forty-seventh Tennessee Regiment. Colonel Shearon was a man of high attainments, having been graduated in Yale University as a member of the class of 1849, and he became a distinguished and influential figure in public affairs in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner occupy a place of prominence in connection with the best social activities of Dallas, their home being located at 4214 Swiss avenue. They have three children,—Shearon Bonner, Love A., who is the wife of Arthur C. Rubey, and Margaret W., who is the wife of W. Perry Bentley, of this city.

D. FRANK CARDEN. Since his admission to the bar of Dallas county in 1897, Mr. Carden has been rising in prominence and success as one of the local lawyers, and has given a good account of his ability, both in the law and in public office. He has served as special judge in the district, and adds special strength to the well known firm of Carden, Starling, Carden & Hemphill, whose offices as attorneys are in the Commonwealth National Bank Building at Dallas. Mr. Carden is also prominently connected with the social and civic life of this city.

He was born at Opelika, Alabama, on the twenty-fifth of November, 1873, a son of M. W. and Salena (Dunn) Carden. The father, a native of Tennessee,

at the age of twenty-one, moved to Alabama and was a resident of the county seat of Lee county at Opelika during the remainder of his career. During the war between the states, he served as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, and received six wounds in the battle of Chickamauga. During the remainder of his service, he was provost-marshal of the eastern district of Alabama, and until Sherman's invasion, at which time he retired with his command to the neighborhood of Dalton, Georgia. From the end of the war he resided in Georgia, for about a year with his family, and then returned to his old home in Opelika.

D. Frank Carden received most of his early education at Howard College in Birmingham, Alabama, and in 1891 at the age of seventeen moved to Dallas, where his brother, George A. Carden, had already located and where he had become established as a successful lawyer. He took up the study of law in the office of this brother, and was admitted to the Dallas county bar in 1897, since which time he has been actively engaged in practice. In 1907 he became a partner in the present firm of Carden, Starling, Carden and Hemphill.

Mr. Carden, in 1907, was appointed to serve as special judge of the fourteenth district court of Dallas county, and in 1908 again served as special judge, this time of the forty-fourth district court of Dallas county. He is associated by membership with the Dallas Club, with the Dallas Turn Verein, with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights & Ladies of Honor, with the Modern Woodmen of America, with the Praetorians, with the American Insurance Union and the National Protective Legion.

On November 7, 1900, Mr. Carden married Miss Alice Lee Fearn, a daughter of Major George R. Fearn of Dallas, the Fearn family having formerly come from Mississippi where it was long and prominently established. Mr. Carden and wife are the parents of two children: Alice Mildred, born in November, 1901; and D. Frank, Jr., born in July, 1904. Their home is at 1412 Pocahontas Street, in Dallas.

Col. William I. Yopp. The recognized authority on cotton-seed products, not only in Texas, but also through the south is Col. William I. Yopp, now, and for some years, secretary-treasurer of the Associated Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Products. Colonel Yopp has been identified with this department of manufacture for thirty years, the first ten years of which he had his principal offices in Memphis, and for the past twenty years has been a resident of Dallas.

While Colonel Yopp is known throughout the limits of the cotton-seed industry, he has also gained prominence through his varied public service in the city of Dallas, which has been his home for so many years. He has been liberal both of his time and energy in promoting every enterprise for the making of a better city, and for improving the life of the people of this community. Both as a man and as a citizen, the character of Colonel Yopp stands in the front ranks, and he is one of the most honored of Dallas's notable men. William I. Yopp was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, July 13, 1855. His parents were Doctor William T. Yopp and Elizabeth (Coleman) Yopp, and his father for thirty years practised medicine in Hardeman county, and was among the most honored and useful members of his calling in that vicinity.

Colonel Yopp attended the common schools of Hardeman county, and when a young man of twenty-two in 1877 moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, where he was engaged in business up to 1883. In the latter year began his connection with the cotton and cotton-seed product business at Memphis, where he established his offices. As a business man in this department of trade he has been uniformly successful, but at the same time has inaugurated many important improvements for the benefit and promotion of the business. Colonel Yopp compiled and published the first cipher code for use among buyers and followers of cotton seed products, and that code is still the standard in use by the trade.

In 1893 Colonel Yopp received a commission from Swift & Company of Chicago to construct its cotton seed oil mills at Houston, and at Waco, Texas, and at Little Rock, Arkansas. These are the pioneer establishments placed by Swift & Company in Texas. In 1892 before undertaking this work, Colonel Yopp had established a branch of his Memphis office at Dallas, the location being 305 Main Street, and this office had the distinction of being the first brokerage business in cotton seed products in the state of Texas. In 1894 Colonel Yopp removed his residence to Dallas, and this city has been his home ever since.

Both in the American and foreign markets Colonel Yopp is known as one of the leading brokers in his line, and as an expert on all matters pertaining to the manufacture and marketing of cotton seed products. Until July, 1907, he was in business for himself, but since that date has been one of the active associates of the Associated Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Products, an organization which he had an important part in establishing in Texas and of which he has been secretary and treasurer, and also general manager, for some years. The Association is composed of the manufacturers of the cotton-seed products throughout Texas and Oklahoma, and the business controlled by the members of the Association, in amount of capital invested and business transacted, comprises one of the largest industries of the entire southwest.

Through the initiative and enterprise of Colonel Yopp was due the organization of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association, an organization which for twenty years has done more to advance the mutual interests of cotton seed producers in this state than any other movement. The meeting, preliminary to the organization, was called at Dallas in 1894. Dr. Benjamin Badney was elected president of this convention, and Colonel Yopp was appointed secretary of the first committee on rules to govern the transaction in cotton seed products. He has ever since taken an active interest as a member and through official connection with the association.

Another local enterprise which has received his hearty cooperation and support is the great Dallas State Fair of which he has been a director for a number of years, and through his aid have been contributed no small elements to the substantial growth of the Association. He established upon a firm basis the exhibit horse department of the Fair and this department has since become one of the most notable and successful features of this great Dallas annual institution. He also took the initiative in raising the funds by which the splendid coliseum was erected on the Dallas Fair grounds, this building being the most attractive feature of the fair buildings. Colonel Yopp was organizer and is president of the Texas Saddle Horse Breeders Association.

In 1904 Colonel Yopp took the lead in the movement as a result of which was founded the St. Matthew's school for boys in Dallas. Under his leadership the grounds were selected, and he personally superintended the plans for the erection of the building, and was made president of the board of directors and in a general way had charge of the work, leading up to the opening of the school. The "Yopp Gold Medal," annually bestowed for excellency in debate was contributed by him, and proved an inspiration to the young students. This was the leading school for boys in Dallas for several years, and many of the rising and successful young business men of this city and elsewhere received their training there and remember with gratitude the advantages which the old school afforded. In spite of a varied and absorbing career in business and in connection with public affairs, Colonel Yopp has also interested himself in literature. He has writ-

Whitfield Hanes, M. D.

ten a number of articles on trade matters for magazines and various publications, and among these articles is the one on the cotton seed product published in Judge Phillip Lindsley's History of Dallas. He has also gained more than local fame as the author of a Civil war romance, entitled "A Dual Role."

Colonel Yopp is affiliated with Tannehill Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M. He is vice-president of the recently organized Lakewood Country Club in Dallas; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Dallas Club, Idlewild Club and one of the popular members of the Dallas Press Club. While he was not old enough to take part in Civil war as his father and brother did, his great respect for the men who fought for the lost cause, led him to suggest and work up an organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans which took part in the parade of the reunion of Confederate Veterans held in Memphis in 1891. He acted as Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans on that occasion. This was unquestionably the start of the present organization. Colonel Yopp moved to Texas the next year, 1892, and so took no further part in its perfection.

In 1890 Colonel Yopp was united in marriage with Miss May Dunlap, a daughter of General James T. Dunlap, who was Adjutant General of Tennessee under Governor Isham G. Harris, the war governor of Tennessee. Mrs. Yopp died in 1895, leaving one son, William Dunlap Yopp. In 1898 occurred the second marriage of Colonel Yopp, when Miss Carrie Coughanour became his wife. Mrs. Yopp is a daughter of the late Judge Coughanour, a well known pioneer lawyer of Dallas. By this marriage there is one son, Horace Gordon Yopp. Colonel Yopp and his family reside at 3932 Junius Street in Dallas.

JULIAN H. MORRIS, M. D. During the past ten years Dr. Morris had seen one of the leading specialists in his profession at Dallas, and has come into prominence as an educator and instructor in the science and practice of medicine. Dr. Morris is a physician of rare attainments and accomplishments, having had the advantages of some of the finest schools and colleges in the east, and it was his ability as an instructor in medicine which brought him to Texas some ten years ago to accept the chair in one of the local medical schools. He has been identified with medical education in this state ever since, at the same time, having a large practice in the city of Dallas.

Dr. Julian H. Morris was born in Macon, Georgia, August 7, 1878. His parents were Melvin J. and Dorothea (Heimann) Morris. His father was for many years one of the successful druggists in Macon, which city is still his home. Julian H. Morris, after his literary education in his native state, entered the University of Virginia in the medical department at Charlottesville, where he was graduated with his medical degree in June, 1901. From that month until the following November, he was connected with the hospital of Roanoke, Virginia, and then returned to the university, where for a year he was connected with the faculty of instruction as demonstrator of anatomy. This was followed by post-graduate courses at the Mother's and Babies' Hospital at New York City, and also at the New York Polyclinic.

In 1903 Dr. Morris came to Dallas to take a chair in the faculty of the Southwestern University Medical College, and he subsequently became connected with the Baylor University College of Medicine at Dallas, where he occupied the chair of physiology and practice of medicine up to 1911. Since that date the doctor has devoted himself to his large practice, and has a special reputation, and a patronage, as a specialist in skin and genito-urinary diseases. His office is in the Sumpter Building of Dallas. Although having retired as far as possible from his work as a medical educator, the doctor still holds the post of Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery in the State Dental College of Texas, an institution which has conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. D. S., doctor of dental surgery.

Dr. Morris is a member of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the United Benevolent Association, a fraternal insurance order, which was organized at Fort Worth in 1904, and of which he is the medical examiner. He is also affiliated with the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In 1904, Dr. Morris married Miss Gertrude Block, a daughter of David Block of Dallas, and a niece of E. M. Kahn of Dallas. The doctor and wife have an attractive residence at 1121 S. Akard street in Dallas, and are popular members of social circles in this city.

WHITFIELD HARRAL, M. D. Devoting his entire attention to his executive functions as medical director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, of Dallas, Texas, Dr. Harral combines high professional attainments with marked administrative ability and has inviolable prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state of his adoption—a commonwealth to which his loyalty is of the most insistent and appreciative type, the while he has gained high place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has maintained his home for nearly a score of years. The insurance company with which he is identified is one of the strongest of the order in Texas, and its business covers effectively a specially wide field. Further interest attaches to the career of Dr. Harral by reason of the fact that he is a native son of the Lone Star state and a representative of one of its sterling families.

Dr. Harral was born at Gonzales, Texas, the judicial center of the county of the same name, and the date of his nativity was February 27, 1871. He is a son of Theodore Eugene Harral and Martha Mildred (Littlefield) Harral, the former of whom died when the Doctor was but nine years of age and the latter of whom now maintains her home at Gonzales, Texas. After the death of his father Dr. Harral was taken into the home of his mother's brother, Major George W. Littlefield, of Austin, Texas, this uncle having been a gallant officer in the Confederate service during the Civil war and having long been one of the honored and influential citizens of the Texas capital. With deep interest and solicitude Major Littlefield gave to his nephew the best possible educational advantages, and the Doctor has ever held himself earnestly appreciative of the kindly care and unselfish liberality of his uncle. After completing the curriculum of the Austin high school Dr. Harral entered the University of Texas, in that city, and in this institution he continued his studies along academic lines.

In preparation for the work of his chosen profession Dr. Harral was matriculated in the celebrated College of Physicians & Surgeons in the city of New York, this being the medical department of historic Columbia University. He proved a most receptive and ambitious student and was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Almost immediately after his graduation the Doctor assumed the position of house surgeon at St. John's hospital, in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, and thus initiating the practical work of his profession he gained specially wide and valuable clinical experience. In 1896 Dr. Harral established his permanent home in the city of Dallas, Texas, and here his personality and fine professional ability soon enabled him to gain a representative patronage and built up a lucrative practice. He continued to devote his time and attention to general practice as a physician and surgeon until 1908, when he accepted the important office of medical director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, the manifold duties of which position now place exigent

demands upon his time and attention, with the result that he has withdrawn entirely from private practice. Dr. Harral has been earnest and indefatigable in keeping in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, is a student of its best standard and periodical literature and has taken a number of effective post-graduate courses in leading medical schools and hospital clinics. He is a valued member of the Dallas Medical Society, the Dallas County Medical Society and the Texas State Medical Society, besides which he is actively identified with the American Medical Association and was also one of the original members of the board of managers of the medical section of the American life convention, which is composed of five medical directors and of which he is one of the number.

Though insistently loyal and progressive in his civic attitude and a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, Dr. Harral has had neither time nor inclination for the activities of the political arena or desire for the honors of public office. He is specially enthusiastic in connection with sports afield and afloat, and in this connection it may be noted that he is a popular and appreciative member of the Dallas Hunting & Fishing Club and the Trinity Rod & Gun Club. He also holds a membership in the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Idlewild Club, representative organizations in his home city.

In 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Harral to Miss Elizabeth Field, who was born and reared in Dallas, where she is a prominent and popular factor in social activities of representative order, her father, the late John Field, having been one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Harral have two children, Martha Mildred and Alice Tillar, and the family home is maintained at 3823 Lemmon avenue.

JOHN W. PHILP. The leadership of the city of Dallas, among Texas centers of population and commerce has been due, more than to anything else, to the remarkable enterprise and cooperative work of its business men and citizens. The progressive periods in the history of the city have been characterized by particular display of these faculties of cooperation and enterprise, and at the present time, no less than in the past, the splendid prosperity and forward movement of the city, depend upon the same qualities in its local citizenship. It is no invidious distinction to name among the men who are so largely responsible for the present era of progress, Mr. John W. Philp, vice-president of the Huey & Philp Hardware Company.

Mr. Philp is a native of Texas, a nephew of the late Simon Philp, who was the founder of the immense wholesale and retail hardware company, with which his name is still connected, and has had a varied business career of unusual activity and accomplishment. Mr. John W. Philp, besides his connection with the hardware company is a director and chairman of Finance Committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and President of Texas Playgrounds Association; was formerly a director of the Dallas Advertising League; is president of the Hippodrome Theatre Amusement Company of Dallas, this company having the finest theatre building in Texas at the present time; a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Southland Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Kelly Standard Steel Tire Company of Dallas. Mr. Philp is also a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Texas Section of the National Citizens League during their campaign for Banking and Currency Reform. It is through these agencies and his important business connections that Mr. Philp is exercising his important work and citizenship in the upbuilding of his home city and state.

John W. Philp, who was born in Burleson county, Texas, October 7th, 1874, is the only son of William and Mary (Carroll) Philp. His father, who was a brother of the late Simon Philp, was born in England, and after coming to this country became a soldier in the Confederate Army, and following the war, returned to his plantation in Burleson county, where he continued to reside until his death. His mother, a native of Texas, was a member of one of the pioneer families, several of her brothers having attained much prominence in the state, viz.: John W. Carroll, Dr. B. H. Carroll, Sr., and Dr. James Carroll, the former prominently identified with the State Government and the two latter with the educational institutions of the state. John W. Philp received his early education chiefly in the Dallas public schools, and then attended the Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, the birthplace of President Wilson, and was also a student in the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, closing his collegiate career in the University of Texas. Liberally supplied with advantages of education and early training, he spent the following seven years in the State of Minnesota, where he followed various lines of activities, but chiefly in the advertising field. From 1905 to 1907, he was assistant advertising agent for the Great Northern Railroad Company at St. Paul. On returning to Texas in 1907 he became associated first with the Dorsey Co., and after that with the M. P. Exline Company, in the field of printing and advertising, those firms being among the most prominent of their kind in this state. In 1911, soon after the death of the late Simon Philp, he left the advertising field to take the place of vice-president of the Huey & Philp Hardware Company. However, he is still a stockholder in the Exline-Reimers Company of Dallas.

The Huey & Philp Hardware Company is a business institution of which Dallas citizens may well be proud, and along with the great store of the Sanger Brothers, shares the distinction of being the oldest important business enterprise in the city, and dating from the advent of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to this city. It was established in Dallas in June, 1872, by Joseph Huey and Simon Philp. The late Joseph Huey, senior partner of the firm, had established a hardware business at Bryan during the late sixties, and when the Houston & Texas Central Railroad pushed its rails north from Bryan as far as Dallas, as its terminus, he came to this new railroad center and with Simon Philp established the house of Huey & Philp, as above noted.

Sanger Brothers were about that same time engaged in business here, but with this exception the Huey & Philp concern is the only large business which can claim successive and successful record of forty years. Joseph Huey died in 1895, and in the following year the firm was incorporated as the Huey & Philp Hardware Company. The first store of the old partnership, as established forty years ago, was a one story frame building, with a twenty-five foot frontage situated on Elm street, near the present clothing store of E. M. Kahn. A two story brick building on the same street was the subsequent quarters for the firm, and still later the store was moved to a commodious building at 253-256 Elm Street, at the corner of Griffen Street. This location now being located as 1023 to 1029 Elm Street. The building was destroyed by fire in December, 1912, but without serious interruption to the retail trade, and the wholesale warehouses of the company were not touched by the fire. A new four story structure is being erected on the site of the burned building in which will be housed the retail department only. This will be completed by January 1, 1913, and will be one of the most complete and modern retail hardware stores in the United States.

The late Simon Philp was born in England from whence he came to Texas with his mother in 1857.

His father had preceded them and had located in Burleson county. In Burleson county, Simon was reared and educated, and in the fall of 1867 began his business career as a clerk in the employ of Mr. Joseph Huey, in the hardware store at Bryan. He accompanied the business on its removal to Dallas in 1872 and at that time became a partner. In 1896 on the incorporation of the company, he was elected president, and served in that executive capacity until his death in 1911. Simon Philp was also a director of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, and of the Commercial Bank & Trust Company of this city. He married Miss Elizabeth Shelby, a native of Mississippi who died in 1883.

Mr. John W. Philp is vice-president for 1912-1913 for the Alumni Association of the University of Texas. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus at Dallas, with the Dallas Club, with the Dallas Golf & Country Club, is a member and director of the Lakewood Country Club of Dallas, is a member of the Dallas Automobile Club, and also of the Kappa Alpha Greek Letter Fraternity of the University of Texas.

He was married November 10, 1898, to Miss Lillie Mae Smith, a daughter of Thomas H. Smith of this city. They are the parents of two children, William Hudson Philp, born in 1900, and Margaret Philp, born in 1904. Mr. Philp and family reside at 1515 Annex Avenue.

Louis Wilson. As a civil and criminal lawyer, Mr. Louis Wilson ranks as one of the leaders of the Dallas bar. This is a position of distinction which has been acquired not only as the result of fine native ability, but also by a process of thorough industry, and long attention to the preliminaries of his professional career. Mr. Wilson, in recent years, has been called to defend in many of the most prominent criminal cases of the Dallas courts, and it is in criminal law that his chief reputation centers, although he is only less able as a civil lawyer, and has engaged in many hard fought battles in the Appellate court, on civil cases.

Louis Wilson, who represents one of the old families of North Texas, was born at Alvarado, in Johnson county, Texas, September 17, 1881, a son of James M. and Lucy (Richardson) Wilson. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The father, a native of Mississippi, where he was born in 1846 was a child of three years when brought by his parents into eastern Texas, and the family home was first established on the Kickapoo river in Anderson county. James M. Wilson, at the age of fifteen years, enlisted in Company E of the Thirtieth Texas Infantry, commanded by Colonel Gurley, and though but a boy he gave valiant service to the cause of the Confederacy throughout the entire period of the war. The field of his service was chiefly, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Following the war he began business as a miller, and was a leading citizen of Alvarado and sheriff of Johnson county. His death occurred in 1898, when his son Louis was seventeen years of age.

Mrs. Lucy (Richardson) Wilson, the mother whose death occurred in 1899, belonged to one of the most prominent families of Texas, and through her Mr. Wilson is related with many prominent names in this state. She was born in the Kickapoo river country, a daughter of Louis Richardson, who was one of the pioneer settlers of eastern Texas. In the same neighborhood, and contemporaries of her childhood days were Addison and Randolph Clark, who were among the most prominent educators of that time, and subsequently became the founders of the well known institution known as Add-Ran College in this state. Others of her childhood associates were R. C. Ayres and Captain W. H. Gaston, both prominent names in the banking circles of Dallas. Her father, Louis Richardson, came to Johnson county, Texas, about 1840, being one of the early settlers in this region, and previous to the civil war was one of the largest planters and slave holders in the country. He was the father of a large family, and his descendants include many notable names and worthy characters in Johnson county and elsewhere.

Rev. Billy Richardson, a cousin of Mrs. Wilson, was a noted preacher of the south, an Evangelist of the Christian church and remarkably successful in the ministry. Another cousin of Mr. Wilson's mother was J. M. Jacobs, who was principal of the Cleburne High School. Her sister Mary became the wife of Dr. Powell, one of the well known physicians of Johnson county, and for many years a resident of Alvarado. Another cousin of the mother was John Rogers who for three terms served as sheriff of Johnson county. She was also related to the Dickerson family of Henderson county, this state, the members of which were prominent in the law and in the public life of that county, John M. Dickerson having been for many years county judge. Several uncles of Mr. Louis Wilson were farmers and among the large land owners of Johnson county.

Louis Wilson was one of seven children, and the death of his father left the mother with the care of these children, and with only limited means with which to provide for their future. It was with this situation that Louis Wilson had to cope as a boy, and it was against heavy odds that he pursued the higher course of his education of the law. He earned his first money as a newsboy in Alvarado, and pursued a number of occupations by which to provide for his self-support, and to secure the means wherewith to continue his education. The public schools of Waco were the source of much of his early schooling, and he also attended Alvarado College, and the private school conducted by Professor Culverson at Hillsboro. At Hillsboro, in the office of the county attorney, he began the study of law, and while working there acquired a proficiency in stenography. This latter skill served him to good purpose when he removed to Dallas where for three years he was engaged in court-reporting in the Dallas county courts. His services as reporter ended with the Hayden-Cransill case, one of the most notable civil cases before the courts of this state.

With the proceeds of his work as court-reporter, he was able to attend law school for the completion of his professional studies, and he entered the Omaha law school at Omaha, Nebraska, where he was graduated in 1900. In December of the same year he returned to Dallas and was admitted to the bar. Soon afterwards he became associated in the law office of Judge John L. Henry and W. T. Henry, and continued his connection with these notable leaders of the Dallas bar for five years. Since 1905 he has conducted an independent practice up to March 1, 1912, at which date he formed his present partnership with Charles T. Williamson, under the firm name of Wilson & Williamson, with offices in the Commonwealth National Bank Building. Mr. Williamson was formerly a resident of Meridian, Mississippi, and a member of the Meridian bar.

Mr. Louis Wilson has a reputation extending pretty well over north Texas as an eloquent and entertaining speaker. He has employed his faculty in the course of his political activities, and also in many popular functions, both in the state and counties. In August, 1912, he had the pleasure of responding to an invitation to address the Old Settlers' Reunion at Alvarado. This is one of the most notable of gathering of pioneers and descendants in Johnson county, and in the presence of about 7,000 people, among whom were many friends of his boyhood days, Mr. Wilson made an empassioned address. At the primary of 1908 Mr. Wilson was candidate on the Democratic ticket, for the office of county attorney of Dallas county. He also campaigned the state during the campaign of 1912 in the interest of Governor O. B. Collquitt.

Mr. Wilson from 1907 to 1911 was commander of the W. L. Cabell Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is one of the prominent officials in the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He and his wife are members of the Central Christian Church in Dallas.

On May 8th, 1908, occurred his marriage to Miss Claudine Rotan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rotan, of Lake Village, Chico county, Arkansas. Her family were prominent in educational matters in Arkansas, and her uncle, Mr. John Tillman is a lawyer of eminent ability and president of the University of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one daughter, Marcia Ellsbeth Wilson. Their home is at 512 Center Street in Dallas.

ALEXANDER M. ACHESON. The successive steps by which Alexander M. Acheson has risen to his present position as chief engineer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at Dallas, Texas, are illustrative of the opportunities lying open to the men of progress and action in the great Southwest. Opportunity, however, waits on fitness and capacity, and it is interesting to note the wondrous selection in the sifting out of the fittest from the mass of common material that crowds all avenues of railroad work. Mr. Acheson has risen from a humble position in the field of civil engineering by his own unaided exertions, through capacity and merit, to a high place calling for the exercise of foresight and judgment, and to the management of an important branch of an important transportation line. Mr. Acheson was born at Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1858, and is a son of James C. and Mary E. (Mahon) Acheson.

Mr. Acheson was reared and received his early education in the historic town of Washington, situated on what was before the days of railroads the old National Highway, which ran from Cumberland, Maryland, to Wheeling, West Virginia. He attended the Washington and Jefferson College, where he took up the study of civil engineering, and during his leisure hours received his early business training in his father's mercantile establishment at Washington. Mr. Acheson was graduated from college in 1879, with the degree of Civil Engineer, and at once embarked upon the practice of his profession in the employ of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Subsequently, he entered the services of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad, where he was employed in the construction department, and at a later date was engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. In 1889 Mr. Acheson came to Denison, Texas, as assistant engineer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, with which he has been connected to the present time. He came to Dallas in 1895, as resident engineer of the road, and in 1906 was considered the logical man for the position of division superintendent, an office which he held until 1909. In that year he became chief engineer of the M. K. & T. for "Texas Lines" and in November, 1912, was promoted to the responsible position of chief engineer of maintenance for the entire road. As a railroad man Mr. Acheson has become known throughout the entire Southwest. The duties and responsibilities of the positions he has held have demanded his entire attention, and he has had neither the time nor the inclination to seek political preferment. He has, however, taken the interest that every good citizen should feel in matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted place, and his influence has been felt in movements making for progress along all lines. His fraternal connection has been with the Masons, where he has reached the Chapter degree, and he also holds membership in the Phi Kappa Psi, with which he became connected during his college days.

On December 6, 1894, Mr. Acheson was united in marriage with Miss Alice Brown Hanna, daughter of Samuel Hanna, of Dennison, an early pioneer of that place and a member of the grocery house of Hanna, Patter & Company. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Acheson: Alexander M., Jr., and Sam Hanna. The pleasant family home is situated in Highland Park.

CHARLES A. MANGOLD. The United States owes to the struggle for more liberal government in Central Europe, which culminated, in 1848, in the suppression of the patriots and in the self-expatriation of many of their brilliant leaders, some of her best citizens. The names of Gen. Franz Sigel and Carl Schurz will be recalled as shining examples of these German-American patriots. In this connection it will not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the career of Charles A. Mangold, vice-president of the firm of Swope & Mangold, of Dallas, who, although not himself a native of Germany, is a son of an expatriate. Mr. Mangold, whose prominence in business circles has been no less pronounced in art and music, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 31, 1860, and is a son of Adam and Margaret (Zittle) Mangold, natives of Germany. In his native land, Adam Mangold became a sympathizer of the promoters of liberal ideas in government, and when it became evident that the cause in which they had struggled was hopeless, sought a permanent asylum from political persecution in America, like his personal friend Carl Schurz. In 1845 Mr. Mangold located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery and liquor business until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Union army and served therein throughout that struggle. On its close he returned to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in business up to the time of his death.

Charles A. Mangold received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, and for several years in that city was employed in an establishment in which also worked his present business associate, Joseph Swope. Subsequently, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in the distilling business until 1887, which year saw his advent in Dallas. On May 1, 1887, the firm of Swope & Mangold was organized by Mr. Mangold and his boyhood friend, and since that time the business has been incorporated, the present officers being Joseph Swope, president; Charles A. Mangold, vice-president; A. E. Mangold, secretary; and R. L. Swope, treasurer. The business consists of the handling of wines, liquors and cigars, on a wholesale scale, and is one of the solid and substantial houses of Dallas. From the very outset of his business career Mr. Mangold has kept in close touch with every department of the industries of whose perfection his own establishment has been so high an exponent. No detail of his vast business has been too minute to attract his attention, and his opinion is accepted by his brethren of the trade as that of an expert. The regard in which he is held by his commercial brethren has been repeatedly attested in trade conventions, where his unaffected manners and quick perceptions always command respect.

Perhaps more marked than his commercial prominence and success has been Mr. Mangold's interest in the advancement of music and entertainment in Dallas. For years he has taken a conspicuous part in various public enterprises and at the same time has contributed liberally of his own funds for their maintenance, particularly in the line of high-class public amusements. He was the originator of the Grand Order of Caliphs, organized in Dallas several years ago for the purpose of giving public fetes and parades, and it is conducted on the same order as the Veiled Prophets in St. Louis and the Mardi Gras in New Orleans. He was instrumental in securing that great meeting

Jno. O. McReynolds

for Dallas in 1894, making possible the appearance of the first famous singer to be heard in this city, Marie Decca, as well as the great orchestra conducted by Michael Brand. He has long been prominent in all the German singing and social organizations and was president of the Texas State Sangerfest on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1904, when another great artist was seen by the people of Dallas, Mme. Sembrich, as a result of his efforts. He was the founder and is the present manager of the Lake Cliff Park, in Dallas, the most pretentious summer amusement enterprise in the Southwest, where the principal light operas are produced by the most noted artists in the country.

For several years Mr. Mangold was the vice-president and director in charge of the racing department of the Dallas State Fair, and to him belongs the credit of building that department up to a success which it had never before enjoyed. He was one of the organizers of the Texas Thoroughbred Association, in 1904, to encourage the breeding of high class horses in Texas, and placed the racing department of the State Fair under its jurisdiction, thus making it, for the first time, a financial success; was very active in the erection of the exposition building; and was director in charge of amusements, presenting many new attractions and features and making it a profitable department.

For some years Mr. Mangold was the owner of a stock farm at Hutchins, Dallas county, where he raised high-class stock of all kinds, particularly a fine breed of Angora goats, and was the owner of the celebrated stallion "Pentland," in its day the fastest pacing stallion in the state, with a record of 2:10, which was exhibited at every prominent race track in the United States. At this time he is the owner of he famous Sam Lazarus ranch in Wichita and Archer counties, Texas. In 1900 he was one of the organizers of the *North Texas Press*, the leading German publication of Northern Texas, and was active in the organization of the Dallas Press Club, of which he is an honorary member. In addition, he holds membership in numerous social and musical clubs.

In 1899 Mr. Mangold was married to Miss Anna Honeck, of Herman, Missouri, daughter of Henry Honeck, and to this union there have been born four children: Lawrence W., Irma M., Olga A. and Charles A., Jr. The family home, erected in 1913, and the first reinforced concrete residence in Texas, is located on Colorado avenue, near Zang's Boulevard, in Oak Cliff, just opposite Lake Cliff Park.

JOHN OLIVER MCREYNOLDS, M. S., M. D., LL. D. In his special field Dr. McReynolds probably has no superior, and few equals in the United States. A specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, his reputation in practice extends all over the southwest, and as a scientist and scholar in these departments of medicine he is known all over the world. The career and achievements of Dr. McReynolds have often been sketched in the literature of the profession, and it is on the basis of his distinctive and preeminent service in medicine and surgery that his name claims a precedence among the men of Texas second to few of the greatest characters in the history of this state.

Born at Elkton, Kentucky, July 23, 1865, a son of Richard Bell and Victoria (Campbell) McReynolds, he obtained his collegiate training in Kentucky University, where he was graduated B. S. in 1890, and was subsequently awarded the degree of Master of Science from this institution in 1900 and the degree of LL. D. in 1904. He began his studies in medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York, and from there entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1891, receiving the highest honors in a class of one hundred and sixteen. During 1891-92 he served as first assistant resident physician to the Baltimore City Hospital. Since graduation he has made many different trips to Europe for the purpose of attending eye and ear clinics at London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and has attended a number of clinics in Chicago and New York City. Dr. McReynolds began his career as a teacher, and it was through his work as an educator that he finally succeeded in entering upon the profession of his choice. He had the chair of mathematics and natural science at Burrett College of Tennessee in 1886, and from 1887 to 1889 was teacher of mathematics in the Dallas high school, this being his first introduction to the city where he afterwards began his career in medicine.

Dr. McReynolds came to Dallas in 1892 and in 1903 established the present firm of McReynolds & Seay, who are specialists on the eye, ear, nose and throat, with offices in the Trust Building of Dallas. Probably more than to anything else, Dr. McReynolds' world-wide reputation in eye and ear surgery is due to what is known through the profession as the "McReynolds' Operation for Pterygium," now recognized everywhere as one of the best operations for this specific difficulty, and constantly recommended by the leading European and American authorities in ophthalmology.

Dr. McReynolds was the founder of the Medical Department of the Southwestern University of Dallas, having presented to the university the ground for the building as well as making large contributions to the cash funds for the establishment of the school. He has also been active since the organization of the school in its practical work and management, and has served continuously as dean. Since 1911 the school has been known as the Medical Department of the Southern Methodist University, the medical school having been transferred by the Southwestern University to the Southern Methodist University. Dr. McReynolds is professor of Ophthalmology, and a member of the executive committee of the Medical College. He is oculist and aurist of St. Mary's Episcopal College and Leake's Sanitarium, ophthalmologist of St. Paul's Sanitarium, and oculist for the Texas and Pacific, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroads. He is president of the Trust Building Company, the company which owns and which erected the Trust Building of Dallas. He is also a director of the Southland Life Insurance Company.

Due to his professional achievements, Dr. McReynolds has a varied and large connection and affiliation with professional societies and organizations. He is first vice-president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, being chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology. He is former vice-president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society and member of the Oxford Ophthalmology Congress. He has membership in the Dallas County Medical Society, the Texas State Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association, with the Authors Club of England, at London, England, The Dallas Club, the Lakewood Country Club, the Idlewild Club, and is a communicant of the Christian church.

Dr. McReynolds has an interesting ancestry. His father, Judge Richard Bell McReynolds, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, was educated at Bethany College, a school which was founded by Alexander Campbell, the father of the Christian church; graduated from the Louisville Law School; during the early years of his life, was a prominent lawyer of Kentucky, where he subsequently became a merchant and planter, and in 1908 died at his old home in Elkton, Kentucky. The mother of Dr. McReynolds was a woman of strong intellect and of many virtues of heart and mind. She was related on her father's side to Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman. On her mother's side, she was a descendant of Benjamin Edwards, whose son, Ninian Edwards, was the first governor of the state of Illinois,

and whose name is prominent in the history of that state and of the nation. The McReynolds family history goes back to the fifth century, and in all the generations were found men of wit and wisdom and high achievements in the professions, a large number from the different generations having been successful in medicine and surgery. An uncle of the Dallas doctor, Dr. John O. McReynolds, was for many years one of the most eminent physicians of Kentucky, while James C. McReynolds, a son of that physician and a cousin of Dr. McReynolds of Dallas, was prominent as first assistant attorney general under President Roosevelt, and was appointed attorney general of United States in 1913 by President Wilson.

Dr. McReynolds was married on November 27, 1895, to Miss Katherine Seay, whose father was Judge George E. Seay of Gallatin, Tennessee. They are the parents of one daughter, Mary Victoria McReynolds, who was born in January, 1900. The McReynolds home, Villa Victoria, is at the corner of Live Oak and Haskell streets in Dallas.

Dr. Allen C. Gillespie. In Dr. Allen C. Gillespie Dallas has a man who has the distinction of having won decisive success in two fields of activity, as unlike each other as they might well be. In medicine Dr. Gillespie secured prominence and position and between the years of 1891 and 1908 was active and successful in that profession. The actual forces that determined him to withdraw from the practice of medicine and devote himself to the business of real estate, loans and insurance, which he has pursued with success since 1908, are not known, but the fact remains that his progress in this latter field has been unmarred by untoward incident, and his success as a business man is an established fact.

Born in Fayette county, Tennessee, in 1863, the Doctor is the son of Andrew J. and Julia Ann (Wright) Gillespie, the father a native son of Knoxville, Tennessee, born there in 1814, and presumably of Scotch ancestry. In his early infancy he became a resident of Madison county, Mississippi, whither his parents moved, and he was there reared. In young manhood he settled in New Orleans, remaining there for some little time. He was still in his early manhood when he married Julia Ann Wright and they moved to a farm in Fayette county, Tennessee, where they remained until 1866, in which year the family home was established in Colorado county, Texas, where he had purchased a fine large plantation near Columbus from Dr. J. W. Wright. Though a lawyer by profession, Andrew Gillespie devoted the best years of his life to the business of agriculture, and he died in 1868, in the fifty-fourth year of his life, while on a visit in Tennessee. The mother was a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Dr. J. W. Wright mentioned above. He came to Colorado county, Texas, in the early days, and was a large land owner in that district.

In 1872, a few years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Gillespie moved to Dallas with her family, and there she secured by purchase a tract of two hundred acres of land in the northern part of the city of Dallas, making the purchase from Mrs. Calvin Cole. It was an investment on the part of Mrs. Gillespie, and a splendid one it proved to be. She disposed of the land after laying it out in plats of five and ten acres each, designedly for building spots, and thus was commenced the development of one of the most beautiful sections of the city, which was given the name of Oak Lawn. The place at once became a favored district for fine residences, and is today one of the most attractive sections of the city, where many of the old-time citizens of wealth have erected costly and elegant homes. Mrs. Gillespie died in 1897.

Dr. Gillespie received the best part of his early education in the schools of Dallas, the Oak Lawn school, taught by his brother, being one that he attended considerably, also G. W. Grove's private school, of Dallas, corner of Main and Harwood streets. He began his professional studies at the Alabama Medical School in Mobile, Alabama, and was graduated therefrom in 1891, after which he supplemented his studies there with post-graduate courses in Chicago and New York. In 1891 Dr. Gillespie commenced the active practice of his profession in Travis county, Texas, but remained there only a short time, his removal coming about as the result of his appointment by Governor Hogg to the position of surgeon of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station. For twelve years he remained in that post, when he resigned and established himself in private practice in Dallas. After a successful career as a physician in his home city, Dr. Gillespie retired from the medical profession in order to devote himself to other interests in the city, and founded the firm of Cochran, Gillespie & Hollifield, dealers in real estate, loans and insurance. This firm has in its brief life thus far gained a high place for itself in the business of Dallas, and is conducting a lively activity in general real estate, in both city and farming properties.

In 1893 Dr. Gillespie married Miss Hester Frances Cole, the daughter of the late John H. Cole, a distinguished pioneer of Dallas, and a member of the family from which Mrs. Gillespie, the mother of the Doctor, made her purchase of land in the northern part of the city of Dallas, the same being now included in the Oak Lawn and other additions. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie: John Cole, Cora Laura and William Field Gillespie. The family have a pleasant home at No. 3937 Cole avenue, this city.

Eugene G. Eberle. For fully a quarter of a century Mr. Eberle has been a prominent and influential figure in connection with pharmaceutical enterprise in Texas, and he is now editor and publisher of the Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, which is maintained at a high standard and has proved an important contribution to effective class journalism in the south, as well as of much value to its clientele, the representative druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations in the wide field which it covers in its wide and constantly expanding circulation. Mr. Eberle is a man of high attainments in the technical line to which he has long devoted his attention and he has recognized precedence as one of the representative business men and progressive citizens of Dallas, in which city the Southern Pharmaceutical Journal is published—one of the leading periodicals of the kind in the south of the Ohio river.

Mr. Eberle claims the fine old Badger state as the place of his nativity, as he was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 3d of June, 1863. He is a son of Gustave W. and Marie (Kaltenbrunn) Eberle, both representative of the staunch German pioneer element in that commonwealth, within whose borders they continued to reside until their death, the father having engaged in the manufacturing and also retail drug business at Watertown in the early days and having long been one of the prominent business men and honored citizens of that section of the state.

In the public schools of his native city Eugene G. Eberle gained his preliminary educational discipline, after which he continued his studies for three years in Northwestern University, at Watertown, Wisconsin. After leaving the institution mentioned Mr. Eberle was matriculated in the celebrated Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, one of the best in the United States, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, with the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. Baylor University, Waco, Texas, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1910. He returned to his native state after graduation from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and remained until 1886,

when he came to Texas and established his residence in the city of Fort Worth, and continued to be actively identified with the retail drug trade until 1894, in which year he removed to Dallas and became one of the promoters and organizers of the Texas Drug Company, with which he continued to be associated for the ensuing fourteen years, in charge of laboratory and secretary for a time. He was closely concerned with the development of the extensive wholesale and jobbing trade now controlled by this corporation, and upon his retirement from the same, in 1908, he realized a long cherished ambition by founding the Southern Pharmaceutical Journal, of which he has since been editor and publisher, with office headquarters at 1804 Jackson street. The publication is made an effective exponent of the wholesale, manufacturing and retail drug trade throughout the south and its high standard has gained to it an appreciative support, both in advertising patronage and in general circulation.

Mr. Eberle has continued indefatigable in his study and research along the lines of the profession of his choice and has become an authority in regard to scientific pharmacy and its practical workings. He has the distinction of being the only representative of the southern states on the committee to which is assigned the important work of revising the United States Pharmacopœa during the decade between 1910 and 1920, and his preferment in this connection attests his marked ability in his profession as well as its objective appreciation. In 1901-2 Mr. Eberle was chairman of the committee appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to investigate drug addiction in the United States and Canadian provinces, with a view to regulating the same, and he also was a member of the committee which formulated the bill regulating the sale of narcotic drugs, this bill, in its general provisions, having been made a law by enactment of the United States Congress. Mr. Eberle gained wide reputation in pharmaceutical circles through his services in these connections, and he again came into prominence as a member of the committee of organization of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, the initial meeting of which was held in the city of Washington, D. C., in September, 1912. He served as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1910-11 and is one of the valued and popular members of this organization, as is he also of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, of which likewise he has been president. He is identified with the St. Louis Academy of Science, in the metropolis of Missouri, and with the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, the headquarters of which are in the city of London, England. He is chairman of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the time of this writing, in 1913; is a member of the American Chemical Society; and has given most able and effective service as dean of the school of pharmacy of Baylor University, at Dallas, a position of which he has been the incumbent since the organization of this department, in 1900. He is the author of several valuable works pertaining to pharmacy and allied subjects, and among the most important of these is that entitled "The Student in Pharmacy," two volumes of which have been issued and placed in circulation and three more volumes of which are still to be issued from the press.

Mr. Eberle and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church. He is an active and valued member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and holds membership in the Dallas Club and other representative civic organizations in his beautiful home city. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he has shown a deep interest in the teachings, history and practical affairs of the great fraternal order and has been elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He is past master of Dallas Lodge, No. 760, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; past high priest of Dallas Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Dallas Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; and past potentate of Hella Temple, No. 34, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he has passed official chairs in the various Scottish Rite bodies with which he is affiliated.

In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Eberle to Mrs. Anna I. (Drennan) Ryan, of Honey Grove, Texas, her place of birth having been near that city. No children have been born to this union.

Dr. Henry K. Leake is the oldest practicing physician in Dallas, Texas, today, having been established in practice here since 1875, and his name is one that is known to the profession throughout the state. He has gained prominence in his private practice, and also as the owner and proprietor of the Leake Sanitarium, which he organized and set in operation as long ago as 1891, and which has continued to be one of the most complete and well conducted places of its kind in the state. The doctor has been a student of his profession all his professional life, and has delved deep into scientific research, pursuing his studies both at home and abroad, and sparing no effort to advance himself in the deeper knowledge of his profession.

Dr. Leake is the representative of two of the oldest families of the southland; members of the family on both the paternal and maternal sides have gained honor and distinction in their public service during several past generations. He was born at Yazoo City, Mississippi, in 1847, and is the son of Dr. William J. and Martha Letitia (Hughes) Leake. The father was born in Virginia and moved to Mississippi in his boyhood, receiving his educaton principally at the Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, where he studied medicine, taking up the practice of that profession in Yazoo City, and there spending practically all the remainder of his life. He was a grandnephew of Hon. Walter Leake, one time Governor of Mississippi, and a protege of Thomas Jefferson. Walter Leake was sent to Mississippi as United States Judge, soon after the state of Mississippi came into existence as such, and served as United States senator from the state. In 1824 he was elected the third governor of the Mississippi commonwealth, and was a man of much prominence and influence in Mississippi all his days. Dr. William J. Leake, the father of the Dallas physician, was a brother of Hon. Shelton F. Leake, for many years a member of the United States Congress from the Charlottesville district of Virginia, and who was also the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia during the Civil war.

The mother of Dr. Henry K. Leake was a native of Kentucky. Her grandfather on the paternal side, Edward Hughes by name, served in the Colonial army under General Washington, and was an officer in the brigade sent out after the Revolutionary war to defend the western states from the Indians. He settled and reared his family in old Kentucky, and was the father of a family that lived to honor his name and perpetuate it in the history of the nation.

Henry K. Leake was educated in his youth by private tutors, who made him ready for his advanced studies in the University of Virginia, but the Civil war interfered with his plans, and when he was but sixteen years old he enlisted in the Cavalry Regiment of Wirt Adams, for service in the Army of the Confederacy. He served for a year, and with the close of the war his people sent him to the Kentucky Military Institute and was about to be graduated from that school when he was called home to attend the bedside of his dying father. He was thus not present at the graduation of his class, but the degree of A. M., which he had well earned, was later conferred upon him. He then entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Ken-

tucky, and in March, 1869, was duly graduated with the degree of M. D., and taking the three class honors as well.

Dr. Leake made no delay about getting into the medical harness, and established himself in practice at once at Indianola, Texas, as assistant to his uncle, Dr. F. E. Hughes, then in charge of a Federal Hospital at that point, in addition to which he conducted a large private practice in the city. It was in the year 1875 that Dr. Leake's home in Indianola, together with all his personal effects, were destroyed by the long remembered storm at that place, and at that time his brother, Dr. John Hughes Leake, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was visiting him at his home at the time, lost his life in the affair. The happenings of the season were sufficient to uproot Dr. Leake from his associations in Indianola, and in October, 1875, he severed all connections with that place and removed to Dallas, where he took up the practice of medicine and surgery, and where he has since continued, enjoying the most emphatic success in his profession and winning an enviable reputation for skill and proficiency in his work. In 1891 Dr. Leake established the Leake Sanitarium on South Pearl street, Dallas, which has prospered through the years and is one of the most successful places of its kind in the state. It was in 1890 that the doctor made a trip to Europe by way of advancing himself in his profession, and while there was a pupil of the famous Lawson Tait, of Birmingham, England.

Dr. Leake is a member of the State Medical Association of Texas, as well as being a member of the Local and County medical societies, and the American Medical Association, and enjoys a considerable prominence in each of them. Since 1906 he has been president of the Board of Health of Dallas, and has done praiseworthy work for the city in that important capacity.

In 1869, Dr. Leake was married to Miss Lillie Montgomery, of Bloomfield, Kentucky. Her father was an Englishman, who emigrated to this country in his youth, settling in Kentucky, where he married Anna Blackwell, the daughter of a prominent family of Kentuckians. Eight children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Leake, —six sons and two daughters, of which number four of the boys are now deceased. The surviving children are named as follows: William J.; Davis Proctor; Annie, married to John McCauley; and Louise Leake.

Reverting to the ancestry of the family of Dr. Leake, some interesting facts are to be had, and the same may with all propriety be introduced here. The first ancestor of the family of which there is actual record lived in the fourteenth century, and the name in those early days was rendered "Leck," he being presumably one of the old time physicians, or as they were then called, "Leeches," and it is noteworthy that the family has been from then down to the present day identified with that profession. The first American ancestor, William Leake, as the name was then given, emigrated from Nottingham, England, in 1685, coming to Virginia. He was a first cousin of Admiral Sir John Leake of the English navy, who was in command and particularly distinguished himself by his action in the relief and salvation of the British forces at the time of the wresting of Gibraltar from the French and Spanish forces in 1705. Admiral Sir John Leake was the father of Sir Francis Leake, the Earl of Warwick, the title having been transferred to him upon the event of his marriage to Lady Frances Rich, who then held the title. Sir Francis Leake was known as the Earl of Scarsdale, a title which he abandoned to assume that of Earl of Warwick. Another son of Admiral Sir John Leake was Sir John Leake, an eminent physician, who founded the hospital of Westminster for Women, and he gained considerable distinction in the profession as a specialist in the diseases of women, being the author of a well known work on that subject.

Walter Leake, the third governor of Mississippi, and already referred to in a previous paragraph, was a son of Captain Mark Leake, who distinguished himself in no uncertain terms during the Revolutionary war at the battle of Yorktown, coming under the personal attention of General LaFayette as a result. When the French patriot made his celebrated visit to the United States after its actual formation, he visited Mississippi, and was the guest of Governor Leake, who recalled in conversation the deeds of heroism of not only Captain Mark Leake, but those of his son, Governor Walter Leake. Many other incidents and historical facts of a similar nature are available, but the above is sufficient to convey some idea of the family in its earlier days, its ancestry and its connection with American history.

Dr. Leake has thus fulfilled family tradition by adopting the medical profession, and like all of his name who have entered that field, he has won laurels to himself in the performance of his duty, and added another to the long list of successful medical men who have been found in the annals of the House of Leake.

H. F. Moore. As president of the First National Bank of Crockett, and an executive officer in various other business organizations, Mr. Moore has for many years occupied a foremost place in the business activity of Houston county and southeast Texas. He is in every sense a business builder, an energizer of latent resources and industry, and one who, in building up and extending private business, has also been a notable contributor and invaluable factor in the general advancement of the community.

Harry Frederick Moore was born in Iowa county, Iowa, December 15, 1854, a son of Hamilton and Maria J. (Clark) Moore. The father was a native of Moore's Mills, West Virginia, and the mother of Chillicothe, Ohio. The family is Scotch-Irish, and the Moores were settled in western Virginia during the early period when the Scotch-Irish immigration was the largest and most important factor in the population of that country. Hamilton Moore, the father, was throughout his life a miller, and was a strong and vigorous man of affairs in his community. At an early day he had gone west to Iowa, where his son, Harry F., was born, but became dissatisfied with that country and moved back east and settled at Chillicothe, Ohio, where his son was reared. The parents were married in Virginia. In the paternal ancestry in the direct line is found the name of Daniel Stull, a great-grandfather of the Crockett banker. This Daniel Stull was a colonel in the Continental army, and was killed during the revolutionary war. For his distinguished record as a soldier in the winning of independence, his descendants, including two sisters of Mr. H. F. Moore, are members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

The parents of Mr. Moore are both deceased, the father having passed away at Chillicothe, Ohio, at the age of fifty-six and the mother in Los Angeles, California, at the age of eighty-two. The mother belonged to a prominent family, her grandfather, Judge Scott, having been secretary of the constitutional convention which formulated the first Ohio state constitution, and he was the writer and transcriber of that document. Of the seven children in the family of the parents Harriet Amanda died at the age of fifty, but the others are all living and their names and situations in life are as follows: Virginia, wife of W. C. Patterson, active vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles; James H., an attorney at Waverly, Ohio; Oscar Stull, connected with the Gas & Light Company of Los Angeles; Harry F.; Caroline, wife of Alfred Howsen, of the Citizens' National Bank of Chillicothe, Ohio; and Kate Scott Moore, who is a trained nurse in Los Angeles.

Mr. H. F. Moore began his career in 1873 as a telegraph operator for the old Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. He was dependent upon his own ability for his advancement and he has achieved through his own labors

Chas. Hodges

a handsome success which now places him in the front rank among Texas business men. After two years in the railroad service he entered the Ross County National Bank at Chillicothe and was connected with that institution for seven years. He then organized the Scioto Valley Bank of Kingston, Ohio, and was cashier for seven years. Having sold out his interest in Ohio as a banker, he came to Texas, spending the first eighteen months in Galveston, and then made his permanent location in Crockett. On January 20, 1892, he organized the First National Bank of Crockett and has been identified with this institution ever since and has been a chief factor in its splendid prosperity. He was cashier for some time, but for the past seven years has been its president.

Mr. Moore has enjoyed prosperity in almost every enterprise with which he has ever been connected, and now has a large estate, including farm lands in Houston county, and he is an active producer of the crops of this part of Texas. Every important undertaking in Houston county during the last twenty years has had Mr. Moore's name and active co-operation. He assisted in the organization of the Houston County Oil Mill & Manufacturing Company, of which he is now president. The ice and light plant at Crockett is another of the enterprises with which he has been associated and he is director in that concern. During the recent movement for good roads and the voting of the large bond issue for improvement of highways, he was a liberal supporter and earnestly advocated this splendid movement for public improvement. Mr. Moore for about ten years served as treasurer of Crockett, and has also formerly been president of the city school board.

Mr. Moore married Annie Laura May of Kingston, Ohio, a daughter of John M. May. Their four children are as follows: Donald G., who is secretary-treasurer of the Beaumont Water Company at Beaumont; Louise McLean, wife of George McLean of Crockett; Harry Frederick, Jr., and Phillip Clark Moore, who are both attending school in Crockett. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally Mr. Moore is affiliated with Lothrop Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; with Trinity Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is Past High Priest; and Palestine Commandery, K. T.

Charles O. Hodges. To engage in a business in which one has had no experience whatsoever, depending solely upon native common sense and good judgment, combined with honest methods and fair dealing, requires the possession of a strong quality of courage on the part of the individual. Charles O. Hodges was never lacking in that element, and the success he has made of the hotel business, in which he began with the equipment described above, manifestly entitles him to some consideration among the business men of his community. He has reached a place of prominence and prosperity by an up-hill route, with hard sledding most of the way, but his native courage, ambition and business perspicacity have been sufficient to carry him over the hardest places, and he is now at the high tide of his success. As the proprietor of the St. George Hotel, in this city, which he has operated since 1895, he has given to Dallas a hotel service that has made it one of the most popular hostelries in the state, and gained him a state-wide reputation as a landlord.

Born in Missouri, in Saline county, on November 27, 1862, Charles O. Hodges is the son of Marcus and Lydia (Hunt) Hodges, natives of Virginia and Missouri, respectively. As a boy at home Charles Hodges received but the meagrest educational advantages, in fact, none worthy of the name. He came to Texas with his father in 1876, and they located in Hunt county. He was but fourteen years old at that time, but he set about farming on his own responsibility. He put in a goodly acreage in corn and cotton, and the results of that season's work was one that surprised not only himself but his neighbors among the native farmers. He made a trip to Dallas to market his crop, and received the top market price for his products, realizing a round sum from the sale of the same. His profits on the season were sufficient to enable him to locate in Dallas and enter the school of Mrs. Miller, known as the Cumberland Hill School, and he remained there for one year, devoting himself to the most diligent study during the time. When he had concluded his year of study the young man took a position in a dry goods store owned by S. A. Mahon, on old Elm street, and for the space of three years he continued in that establishment. He then clerked for several years at Abeline, Texas, and from there went to the Black Hills, remaining two years, 1887 and 1888. It was at the end of that time that he became possessed of a determination to engage in some business where he might be independent, and while looking about for some suitable opening he heard of a hotel being for sale in the town of Abeline, in Texas. He knew nothing whatever about hotel management, but he was moved to look into the proposition and he accordingly went to the town to look into the plan. He was impressed with the opportunity he saw there and purchased the hotel, becoming its active manager and proprietor, and remaining there until 1885. He had in the years he spent there demonstrated his ability as a hotel manager, and had learned many things that he put to excellent use in the business in his later connection with the work. In 1885 he returned to Dallas, here taking charge of the Old National Hotel on Pacifice avenue, and for ten years he dispensed the comforts of a well kept hotel to a public who never had other then friendly criticism concerning his hostelry. In February, 1895, Mr. Hodges purchased the St. George Hotel on Main street, and has continued as its proprietor since that time. After he became proprietor of the place, the St. George underwent a complete change, and takes its place among the best equipped and operated hotels in the city. He has in recent years built a modern, fireproof addition of eight stories to the general structure, and it is in every way adequate to the demands of the public. For many years, or since it came into the ownership of Mr. Hodges, the St. George has had the name of never having a vacant room over night, a record that is justified by the fact of its excellent management, its splendid cuisine, and its attractive and genial host. He is a man who has shunned the use of liquor and tobacco all his life, and he has the confidence and esteem of a most comprehensive and extensive circle of men throughout the state who know him for the many excellent qualities which are his dominant characteristics.

All his business activities in recent years have met with an unusual degree of success, and Mr. Hodges owns fifteen thousand acres of land in Bailey county.

Referring to the parentage of Mr. Hodges, it may be stated here that his father, who died in 1910, served as a policeman in the city of Dallas at a time when it took a man of absolute fearlessness to perform the duties of that position. He was a man of many praiseworthy qualities, and bore an excellent reputation in Dallas and in whatever communities he was known throughout his long life. The mother still lives in Dallas, and is now more than seventy-seven years of age. She is exceedingly active for a woman of her years, and still retains the use of her every faculty. Her father came to Texas in 1860 and located in Collins county, where he carried on farming operations on a large scale. He moved to West Texas in 1877, where he ranched along still more extensive lines at Buffalo Gap. He raised thousands of cattle and horses. He died in 1896, when he was eighty-two years of age.

Mr. Hodges was married to Miss Emma B. Kirby, a daughter of John Kirby, of Peoria, Illinois. They have no children.

TOM B. OWENS. The title of vice-president of the Cotton Exchange, of Fort Worth, Texas, carries with it a certain prestige that is recognized by every business man of standing in the Southwest. When an individual has qualified himself for such a position, he may be accounted, aside from his knowledge of the staple article itself, one who has established himself as a superior man of affairs—a business man in a section which has, by the right of its commercial citizenship, earned the right to claim high place among those who have as their slogan: "Business means Business." Tom B. Owens owes his present position to no adventitious circumstance; he has won his way cleanly and self-reliantly, and it is the well-founded opinion of his associates that few men could be found who have done more to inspire public confidence or interest in business progress in this prominent city of the Lone Star State.

Tom B. Owens is by birth and training a Texan. His parents, Nathan E. and Martha Washington (Honaker) Owens, came from Russell county, Virginia, to this State during the early days, and located on a farm in Collin county, where Tom was born. His father, a large cattle raiser, was known throughout this part of the country as an excellent judge of livestock, and the quality of his horses insured their ready and profitable sale in all the markets of the Southwest. After attending the public schools of Collin county, Mr. Owens was sent to Ravenna College, in Fannin county, being graduated therefrom in 1895, and for two years was engaged in teaching public school, but, realizing that the role of educator was one not best suited to his inclinations or abilities, secured the necessary financial support from his father to enter the cotton business. For three years, he followed a more or less secondary career at Merit, Hunt county, then going to Weatherford, Texas, where he established himself in business under the firm style of Tom B. Owens and Company, although he was the only member of the concern. When he came to Fort Worth, in 1904, he continued to use the same firm style, which has continued to the present time. The largest buyer of cotton in his section, Mr. Owens represents the cotton industry as a capable, conscientious and reliable handler. His abilities have drawn him into other enterprises, and at this time he is a director in the Western National Bank of Fort Worth, also interested in numerous enterprises throughout the state and other business enterprises in Ft. Worth. A member of the Chamber of Commerce, he has not allowed himself to be satisfied with simple membership, but has proved himself, by action and influence, one of the working individuals of that body. He has ever had confidence in his adopted city, and has signified his faith by investing in realty here, his home being one of the finest in Fort Worth. He maintains offices at Nos. 407-415 Cotton Exchange Building.

On August 29, 1901, Mr. Owens was married to Miss Edna Ranson, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth O. Ranson, of Bastrop, Texas. To this union have come two interesting children: Edna Beryl, born December 3, 1904; and Tom B., Jr., born March 23, 1911.

VERY REV. PATRICK A. FINNEY, C. M., PH. D. As organizer of Holy Trinity College, now known as the University of Dallas, of which institution he is president, Very Rev. Patrick A. Finney has filled a most worthy place in the religious, educational and social system of the city of Dallas, with which he has been identified in his high capacity since October, 1905. His work has been of an order calculated to elevate the character of the entire social fabric of not only the University, but of the community, and the value of such a man in any city may not be overestimated.

Patrick A. Finney was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1874, and is the son of Patrick A. and Bridget R. (O'Neill) Finney. In the parochial school of the Christian Brothers of New Orleans the embryo university president received his preliminary training, followed by attendance at the Jesuit College of his home city. From there he went to St. Mary's Seminary at Perryville, Missouri, the original institution of the Vincentian Fathers, and in that school he carried on his study of theology and the classics. In 1895 he completed his studies in that institution, and in the same year began his work of teaching. In 1899 he completed his theological studies and was ordained to the priesthood. Previous to that, however, he had been sent in 1898 as a teacher to the DePaul University of Chicago, whence he was transferred to St. Louis in 1900. There he was director of the preparatory department of Kendrick Seminary for four years. From St. Louis Father Finney was sent to St. Vincent's College at Los Angeles, California, in 1904, thence to Dallas, in October, 1905, when he undertook the work of organizing and opening Holy Trinity College.

Father Finney, it may be said here, is an educator of the highest standing, and a scholar of the most profound depth. He is particularly well known as a Greek teacher, and for an improved elucidation of the Greek verb, on which subject he has prepared a most helpful work. In many other ways he is qualified for the great work he undertook here in Dallas, and not the least of these is his manly, straightforward, Christian character, which have made him a power among men, and one particularly fitted to guide the destinies of young men, just in preparation for the serious business of life.

Holy Trinity College, or the University of Dallas, as it has come to be called in more recent times, is essentially a Catholic institution, but its doors are open to young men of every sect and creed. It is an institution of learning first and last, incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas, and empowered to confer university degrees. It was founded by the Vincentian Fathers upon invitation of the Rt. Rev. Edward J. Dunne, Bishop of Dallas, and the cost of grounds and buildings approximated something like $250,000. The main building, which is five stories in height, is reared of brick and stone, with a campus comprising some thirty acres, occupying a magnificent site at the north edge of Oak Lawn, one of the highest elevations in Dallas. The corner stone of the building was laid by Bishop Dunne on June 17th, 1906, and the work was carried to completion with all promptitude thereafter.

In his work of organization, Rev. Father Finney was ably assisted by Rev. Father E. F. Park. Since its doors were opened to the public, the annual increase in its student body has been something like ten per cent, and the institution bids fair to rival in its growth that of many an older house of learning. The name of the school was changed on June 8, 1910, from Trinity College to the University of Dallas.

Concerning the Vincentian Fathers, who founded the college, it may be said that they are members of a community more properly known as the Congregation of the Mission, an organization founded by St. Vincent De Paul, in 1625, for Missionary and Educational work. Their first appearance in America was in the early part of the nineteenth century, when they settled at Perryville, Missouri, and there, in 1818, laid the foundation of St. Mary's Seminary, which enjoys the distinction of being the oldest institution of higher education to be located west of the Mississippi river. From Perryville the society found its way into different parts of the country, and today they conduct colleges or seminaries in Brooklyn, New York; Niagara Falls, New York; Germantown, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Cape Girardeau, Missouri; New Orleans, Louisiana; Los Angeles, California; Denver, Colorado; and Dallas, Texas, a statement which serves to convey some little idea of the magnitude of the work these holy fathers have carried on in our

country within the past century, and not the least of which has been done within this city.

HON. ANSON RAINEY. An associate justice since 1893 and chief justice of the court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth Supreme Judicial District, Honorable Anson Rainey fills a peculiarly high and responsible office in Texas Judiciary, and both as a lawyer and as a judge has had a career of long and useful service. He has been a member of the Texas bar since 1873, and has had really 28 years of service on the bench.

Anson Rainey is a native of the State of Arkansas, where he was born March 1, 1848, a son of Columbus and Nancy (Baker) Rainey. From Arkansas the family moved to Alabama where he spent most of his boyhood and was educated in the schools of that state. He was still a boy when the Civil war came on, but in 1863, though but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate army from Greene county, Alabama, and marched in the ranks with the older veterans until the end of the war. After the war he spent a short time in Alabama, but in 1867 came to Texas, and for three years was a resident at Crockett in Houston county. In 1870 he moved to Louisiana, where he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar.

Judge Rainey returned to Texas as his permanent home in 1873, and locating at Waxahacie in Ellis county, he was engaged in the active practice of his profession there until 1885. Almost from the first he had taken an active part in public affairs, and in 1880 was elected State Senator from Ellis and Dallas counties, representing that senatorial district for two years. Then in 1885 he was appointed district judge of the Fortieth judicial district, which at that time comprised the counties of Dallas, Kaufman and Rockwell. As a judge he displayed a seasoned ability, and quickly made a reputation with both the bar and the laity as one who presided in court with the utmost dignity and impartiality and was a promoter on all occasions of justice between man and man. His services on the district bench called for a promotion in 1893, to the court of Civil Appeals for the Fifth Supreme Judicial District, and he continued as an associate justice of this court until 1900 at which time he became Chief Justice, and has held that honored and responsible office to the present time.

Judge Rainey is prominent in Masonic circles, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1888. His affiliations are with Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Chapter No. 47, R. A. M., and Dallas Commandery No. 6, K. T. He is a member of the Christian church.

In 1874 Judge Rainey married Miss Fannie Meriweather, a daughter of Dr. F. L. Meriweather, who was orginally from the state of Alabama and later a resident of Houston county, Texas. The two children born to Judge Rainey and wife were: Frank, who died in 1909, and Edna, the wife of Andrew Fenn. Judge Rainey and wife reside at 3507 Cedar Springs avenue, in Dallas.

COL. MURRELL L. BUCKNER. Some of the best civic service, with the most lasting influence to the community, is performed by men in the ranks of private citizenship rather than in the conspicuous political offices. During the past ten years no citizen of Texas has been more active in public and political life of the state and had more effective part in the upbuilding and extension of important local public enterprises in his own community than Col. Murrell L. Buckner of Dallas. Col. Buckner has never aspired to the conspicuous political offices, but has assumed the burdens of various places which carry with them more responsibility and actual labor than either honor or renumeration. Col. Buckner is essentially a business man, one of the leaders in the business circles of Dallas, and from the higher sense of civic duty and a desire to do something to promote the aims of good government and state development he has at various times taken active part in politics and as members of commissions and boards for the accomplishment of large and vital matters in his city and state.

Murrell L. Buckner was born at Paducah, Kentucky, September 16, 1875, a son of James M. and Bettie (Murrell) Buckner. This branch of the Buckner family is related to that which has produced several notable names in Kentucky history, perhaps the best known in the recent generation having been Simon Bolivar Buckner, who was a governor of Kentucky, and was also in 1896 the candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Palmer-Buckner ticket for the gold-standard wing of the Democratic party. Col. Buckner, as a boy, attended the Davis Military Institute in North Carolina and when General Buckner became Governor of Kentucky he received an appointment through the Governor as cadet in the Kentucky Military Institute at Frankfort, where he completed his education. He also studied law, although he never practiced that profession.

Col. Buckner came to Dallas in 1892, and though a young man had in a few years gained a prominent place in the real estate and insurance business. He was connected with real estate and insurance up to March, 1912, at which time he was elected secretary of the Union Terminal Company and has since devoted all his attention to the enterprise of this concern. This company is now building the large passenger terminal at Dallas. Col. Buckner is also a director of the Port Bolivar Iron Ore Railroad Company.

From 1906 to 1912 Col. Buckner served as a member of the board of the Park Commissioners for the city of Dallas. This period of six years has been fruitful in the extension of large municipal enterprises and in no direction more so than in the enlargement of the park facilities, and as a member of that board Col. Buckner has been very influential in obtaining lands and developing the old reserves of park sites for the benefit and pleasure, not only of the present generation, but for all the generations to come.

Col. Buckner in 1906 took a prominent part in the Gubernatorial Campaign, at which time he was manager for Hon. O. B. Colquitt in his race for nomination to the office of governor. In 1910 he again took a prominent part for Mr. Colquitt and did much to further the election of the present executive of the state. In 1910 he declined an appointment offered by Governor Colquit to the office of game, fish and oyster commissioner. In 1910-1911 he was secretary of the state Democratic executive committee, resigning in the latter year. In 1911 he was appointed to the staff of Governor Colquitt with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, an office which he resigned January 1st, 1913. In January, 1913, Col. Buckner was chosen by the presidential electors of Texas to convey the votes of that body to the senate of the United States at Washington, these votes of course naming Wilson and Marshall as their choice for the office of president and vice-president of the United States. Col. Buckner has also recently declined a proffer of the office of postmaster of Dallas, tendered him by Senator Culberson.

Col. Buckner in 1894 organized and became captain of the old Metropolitan Guards of Dallas, the organization being known as Company E of the State Militia. Through his early military training and his enthusiasm in military activities Col. Buckner brought this organization into a very high state of efficiency, and the old Metropolitan Guards have many associations of memory among the early citizens of Dallas. It subsequently became known as the Trezevant Rifles. Col. Buckner was made aid-de-camp on the staff of General Wozencraft and later was made assistant adjutant-general of the brigade with the rank of major.

In 1908 he was retired from active service with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Col. Buckner is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., Louisville Chapter, R. A. M., and Louisville Commandery, K. T., at Louisville, Ky.; and with Hella Temple No. 34 of the Mystic Shrine at Dallas. He is a member and one of the board of governors of the Dallas Country Club, and also has membership in the Idlewild Club of Dallas.

On June 16, 1896, Col. Buckner married Miss Lille May Johnson, a daughter of Rev. A. M. Johnson of Dallas, a well known Baptist minister. Their residence is at 2723 Lemmon avenue in Dallas.

GEORGE A. HARMON. The beautiful and progressive city of Dallas, metropolis and commercial and manufacturing center of northern Texas, claims its full complement of able and sterling representatives of the legal profession, and prominent among those who have lent dignity and precedence to the bar of this favored section of the state is Mr. Harmon, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Dallas, with offices at 207 North Texas Building, and who is known as one of the city's most loyal and enthusiastically progressive citizens. He has here maintained his home for a score of years and prior to entering the legal profession he built up and conducted one of the largest and most successful business colleges in the entire south.

The fine old Western Reserve of the Buckeye state figures as the place of Mr. Harmon's nativity, and in this connection may be recalled one of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew's characteristic statements in metaphrase of a familiar quotation, to the effect that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in the state of Ohio." Mr. Harmon was born on an attractive old farmstead near the village of Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, on the 4th of September, 1863, and is a son of Daniel Wright Harmon and Harriet (Martin) Harmon, both likewise natives of the Buckeye state. In his earlier career Daniel W. Harmon was a successful and popular teacher, but during the greater part of his active life he was identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, as one of the representative farmers and influential and honored citizens of Lake and Fulton counties, Ohio, in which state both he and his wife continued to reside until their death.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, George A. Harmon waxed strong in mental and physical powers and his early educational training, like that of the other children of the family, was gained largely under the able and effective direction of the honored father. With ambition definitely quickened with an insistent desire for broader education, Mr. Harmon found himself dependent upon his own resources to a large extent in the realizing of this laudable ambition. He had the will to dare and to do and through two years of arduous application to farm work he earned the funds necessary to defray his expenses while pursuing higher academic studies in the Northwestern Normal University, at Fayette, Ohio. He was graduated in this admirable institution as a member of the class of 1885 and was granted a teacher's certificate. After teaching one year in the public schools of his native state the aspiring young pedagogue determined to seek a broader and more inviting field of activity,—one in which personal ability and determination would not be obscured by established restrictions and policies. Accordingly, in 1888, when twenty-five years of age, he came to Texas. He established his home in the city of Fort Worth, and there he gave his attention principally to teaching until 1892, when he removed to Dallas, in which city he has maintained his home during the long intervening period, marked by large and worthy accomplishment on his part, as well as by his deep appreciation of the attractions and advantages of his home city. Soon after his removal to Dallas Mr. Harmon effected the purchase of the old Lawrence Commercial College, the headquarters of which were on Elm street. He forthwith reorganized the institution under the title of the Dallas Commercial College, and by his aggressive policies, wise management and effective work in the various departments of his school, he soon gained a substantial supporting patronage. The college rapidly expanded in its functions and service, and each year witnessed a very appreciable increase in attendance, with the result that it gained high reputation and drew students from distant points. In 1902 a concrete evidence of the success that had attended his indefatigable labors in this connection was given by his erection of the first brick building in Dallas to be devoted to educational work along practical business lines. He received a representative support and in the Dallas Commercial College were trained many students who have since attained to prominence and success in various fields of activity in the great southwest. The college received a specially noteworthy quota of students from Mexico, and within a single year forty young men from that sister republic were enrolled in the college. Among the Mexican students were sons of distinguished families, including L. M. Navarro, son of the president of the state of Coahuila, and Monwell Garcia Larso, son of the president of the state of Tampoelis. In 1908 Mr. Harmon disposed of his college at advantageous terms and the same was consolidated with the Metropolitan Business College of Dallas.

In connection with the affairs of his business college Mr. Harmon found it expedient to give close attention to the study of law, in order to make the law curriculum of the institution of the high standard which he demanded in all departments. He thus gained a broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and in 1909, the year after the sale of his college, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his adopted state. Since that time he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Dallas, and his firmly established reputation for integrity of character and distinctive ability, made his novitiate one of brief duration. He now controls a substantial and representative law business and the same is constantly expanding in scope and importance, the while he has so proved his powers that he has solid vantage-place and is known as a resourceful trial lawyer as well as a conservative and well fortified counselor.

In his civic attitude Mr. Harmon has stood exponent of the highest type of loyalty and progressiveness, and has taken the deepest interest in the upbuilding of the Greater Dallas. From 1906 to 1908 he was secretary of the Dallas One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Club, and in the years last mentioned he traveled extensively through Europe and Mexico, as representative of the organization noted and with the primary purpose of exploiting abroad the manifold advantages and attractions of his home city and state. He was also identified in an active way with the Dallas Chamber of Commerce for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Harmon is found aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and he has been an influential figure in its councils and practical manœuvering of forces in Texas. In 1911 he was elected representative of Dallas county in the lower house of the state legislature, in which he served for the two years' term, 1911-12, and in which he was a valued and influential factor in the deliberations of the house and the important committees to which he was assigned. He was the senior representative from his county and among the committees to which he was assigned were the following named: Appropriations, revenue and taxation, judiciary and municipal corporations. He introduced and ably championed a number of important measures, including the bill for the establishing of criminal district court No. 2, of Dallas county, a

bill that was enacted, as was also his bill for an amendment to the city charter of Dallas, providing for an authorized increase of its bonded indebtedness. In the primary election of 1912 Mr. Harmon was a candidate for nomination for represenative at large in the United States congress, and though he failed of nomination he received the majority vote of his county and a very flattering vote from the state at large, there having been twenty-three candidates in the race. He was Secretary of Harmon Presidential Campaign for the state of Texas. It may be noted that he is not the only representative of the Harmon family to have attained prominence in political lines, as Hon. Judson Harmon, late governor of Ohio, is his cousin. He is also a third cousin of Mrs. Frances (Folsom) Cleveland, widow of the late President Cleveland and recently wedded to Professor Thomas J. Preston, a member of the faculty of Princeton University.

Mr. Harmon and his wife are most zealous members of the Christian church and he is an elder of the church of this denomination in his home city. He is a valued and popular member of the Ohio Club of Texas, of which he is president in 1912-13.

In the city of Dallas, in the year 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harmon to Miss Elizabeth W. Gilmer, who was at the time a valued and popular instructor in his business college. She was born and reared in the state of Illinois and is a daughter of the late John Gilmer, a representative attorney of Quincy, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon have one son, Francis Gilmer Harmon, who was graduated in the Dallas high school and who was graduated in the law department of the University of Texas, as a member of the class of 1913. Since receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concomitant admission to the bar of his native state, he has been associated with his father in the practice of his profession. "Oak Towers," the beautiful and stately home of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, is situated at the corner of Greenwood and Oak streets, in one of the most attractive residence sections of Dallas, and it is a center of much social activity of representative order. Within its hospitable walls have been entertained many notable public men, including Senator Culberson, representative of Texas in the United States senate, and Governor Harmon of Ohio, who is a close and valued friend of his kinsman.

Benjamin F. Brandenburg. The present sheriff of Dallas county and former chief of police of Dallas city, Mr. Brandenburg has had a record of executive efficiency as a police and judicial officer which probably has few paralells in the annals of local government in this state. He came upon the Dallas police force more than twenty years ago, and has been continuously connected with either the municipal department or with the county government down to the present time. The office of sheriff is recognized as probably the most important of county offices, and the choice of Mr. Brandenburg was the result both of his oft-tested efficiency and of a thorough popularity throughout the county. He began his career as a poor boy, yielded his opportunity for schooling in order to contribute to the support of himself and family, and depended upon his own resources throughout his youth for his advancement.

Benjamin F. Brandenburg was born in Dallas county in 1862, and represents one of the pioneer families of this locality of north Texas. His parents were John and Nancy M. (Carr) Brandenburg. The father died in 1874 when Benjamin was twelve years of age, and the mother brought up her family as best she could, with the limited resources at her command. For this reason, the son had to begin work at an early age and had only three months of schooling throughout his early life. After his marriage in 1884 he was employed in the gin and threshing business, and for a time was a locomotive fireman on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad.

The late J. C. Arnold, then chief of police of Dallas, appointed Mr. Brandenburg a police officer in 1891, and in that capacity he served for a number of years. The police commissioner and the fire commissioner under the commission government of the city appointed him to the office of captain of police, and five years later he was promoted to chief of police by Police Commissioner H. O. Samuels and Fire Commissioner A. B. Flanery. Mr. Brandenburg was chief of the municipal police for three years. In 1910 he was elected sheriff of Dallas county for the term of two years, and in 1912 he was reelected for a second term of two years.

Sheriff Brandenburg is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He was married in 1884 to Miss Etta Nance, a daughter of A. Q. Nance, who was a pioneer settler of Dallas county and a farmer. Ten children were born to Mr. Brandenburg and wife, and seven daughters and one son are now living. Their residence is at 1607 Nettie street.

Fred W. Jersig. One of the best known of the younger cattlemen of the Panhandle of Texas is a native of this state, having been born at old Flatonia, December 5, 1870, son of Wenzel and Elisa (Flato) Jersig. His father was born at Galveston, in 1840, and his mother was also a native daughter of the Lone Star state. During the Civil war, Wenzel Jersig served as a trumpeter and was stationed at Galveston, Texas, throughout the war period. It is a matter of great regret to his son that his war records have been lost, but he is remembered to have been a brave and valiant soldier. On the close of hostilities he resumed business operations in Flatonia, became a prominent and successful merchant, and died in Galveston in 1882, when forty-two years of age. He was married to Elizabeth Flato, who was born at Austin, Washington county, Texas, and reared and educated there, and she still survives and makes her home at Comfort, Texas. Her father, F. W. Flato, was born in Germany, and came to the United States in young manhood, migrating to Texas with Judge Kleberg. Settling in Fayette county, he became largely interested in stock raising, was widely known, and the important town of Flatonia was named in his honor. He passed away at Shiner, Texas. To Mr. and Mrs. Jersig there were born four children, of whom F. W. is the eldest.

F. W. Jersig attended the public schools in the county of his birth, after which he engaged in the stock business in Fayette county from 1886 to 1888. From 1888 to 1894 he was in the employ of the S. P. R. R. at La Grange. In 1894 he became employed as bookkeeper and loan inspector for a live stock commission firm at Kansas City, Missouri, but after three years severed this connection to again engage in the cattle business on his own account. In 1898 he came to Parmer county, and here he has continued operations to the present time, being the owner of a fine ranch in the vicinity of the city of Bovina. He is known as one of the able business men of Parmer county, a skilled judge of stock and a thorough master of his vocation in its every detail. His interests are extensive, and he has had the courage to invest unreservedly where he has believed the opportunities have warranted and his judgment has seldom been at fault. In political matters he is a Democrat, but he has cared little for the struggles of the public arena, his principal interest being that taken by every good citizen. He has been identified with Masonry for a number of years, holding membership in the various branches of that order and appreciating in full the privileges of membership. He is also a member of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas. On October 5, 1897, Mr. Jersig was married to Miss Anna B. Shelby, daughter of Gen. Jo O. Shelby and Mrs. Elizabeth N.

Shelby of Missouri, the former of whom took prominent and active participation in the war between the states. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jersig, namely: Alleen Shelby, who was born in 1898, at Kansas City, Missouri, and now attending school at Christian College, Columbia, Missouri; and Jo O. Shelby, who was born February 16, 1911, at Bovina. Mr. Jersig's career has been a long, useful and honorable one, and has been marked by constant advancement. He values whatever success he has attained the more inasmuch as he has gained it through individual effort and sheer merit, and because he has made the most of his opportunities at all times. His hearty support and co-operation are given to all movements which he believes will benefit the community, the welfare of which he has ever had at heart.

JOHN B. SMOOT, M. D. For a quarter of a century a physician in Dallas, Dr. Smoot during this time has not only enjoyed the success of the leading practitioner of Madison, and utilized the many opportunities for social service connected with the practice of every true physician, but has also taken a prominent part in the promotion of medical education in this city. In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Dallas, and upon the opening of the college accepted the chair of Professor of Surgery. This college subsequently became the Medical Department of the Southwestern University, and that in turn, in 1911, became the Southern Methodist University, in which Dr. Smoot is still Professor of Surgery.

John B. Smoot is a native of Texas, and was born in Plano, February 20, 1868. His parents were Walter E. and Elizabeth (Bozarth) Smoot. His father, a native of Virginia, went to Missouri before the war and was a pronounced southerner in his convictions and sentiments. The portion of Missouri in which he located was on the whole Union in sentiment, and his opinions encountered much opposition there, and it finally became so disagreeable that he determined to leave. In 1859 he had visited Texas, and in 1862 when the feeling in Missouri became too strong for him, he left that state and moved with his family to Texas. His two oldest sons were both soldiers of the Confederate army. In Texas he became a farmer and stock raiser, and continued in that way until his death in 1867. The mother of Dr. Smoot was born in Missouri of an old family in that state and she is still living, making her home at Plano.

Dr. Smoot received his education in the common schools of Plano, and had very liberal advantages. After his common-school education he was sent to Add-Ran College at Thorp Springs, one of the most noted institutions of the kind in this state. Subsequently he completed his literary education in the Christian Brothers College at Canton, Missouri. He decided to take up the study of medicine, and pursued these studies in Beaumont Medical College at St. Louis. The Beaumont College has since become the Medical Department of the University of St. Louis. In 1888 he graduated there with the degree of M. D. and in November of the same year began his practice at Dallas, where he has since been actively identified with the private practice of medicine and has enjoyed a large patronage among the better classes of citizenship.

Dr. Smoot is a member of the Dallas county and the Texas State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. Dr. Smoot is married and makes his home at Park Hotel in Dallas.

HON. JAMES MELVILLE TALBOT. Forty years as a member of the bench and bar of Texas, have placed Judge Talbot very high in the ranks of Texas men of the law. He represents one of the oldest families of northeast Texas, his father was a lawyer before him, and nearly forty years ago he entered practice upon his own account. He was one of the successful lawyers, and at different points in his career honors came to him, some of which he accepted and others he declined. Ten years ago he was appointed an associate judge of the court of civil appeals for the fifth supreme judicial district, and has been an honored member of this court ever since.

James M. Talbot was born in the town of Boston in Bowie county, Texas, March 12, 1853. His parents were John Allen and Sarah Jane (Lane) Talbot. Both parents dated their residence here back to the beginning of the Texas Republic. The father, who was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, was a young man when he came to Texas in 1836, the year of independence and establishment of the republic. He located in extreme northeast Texas, within six miles of what is now the city of Texarkana. The entire country then was a wilderness, and no more unsettled country could have been found on that borderland between the new republic and the still pioneer states of Arkansas and Louisiana. About 1850 John A. Talbot moved to Boston, where he engaged in business as a merchant, and in 1859 became a planter and carried on a large plantation in the Red river valley. In 1866 he became a merchant at Jefferson, this state, and continued in the mercantile business until finally selling out in 1871. In the meantime, although already in the years of later life, he had studied law and in 1872 began his active practice. He was devoted to the profession and gained unusual distinctions in spite of his late entrance into its ranks. He continued practice until his death at Texarkana, July 12, 1894, when he was in his seventy-ninth year. His wife belonged to a family whose previous residence was near Denmark, and they all moved to Texas in 1837. The journey was accomplished overland and she rode horseback all the distance. Her marriage to John A. Talbot occurred in 1838. She died at the age of sixty-nine years, on October 29, 1886.

Judge Talbot received his education in the common schools which existed at that time. Public school education had not advanced to very high standards in his part of Texas, and he has largely depended upon his own exertions for both his education and his subsequent advancement. He took up the study of law under the direction of his father, who had only recently begun practice himself, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. His first practice was in partnership with his father. In January, 1876, he moved to Texarkana, where he was actively identified with his profession until 1896. In 1890 Judge Talbot was elected to the office of district attorney, but after serving two years in the office declined renomination. Then in 1896 he was elected district judge, and was reelected for a second term of four years in 1900. It was his record of efficiency on the district bench that caused him to be chosen by the Governor in 1903 for a vacancy in the fifth supreme judicial district of the court of civil appeals. He resigned from the district bench in order to accept this appointment, and in 1908 was elected for the regular six year term, so that his present term of office closes in 1914.

Judge Talbot is a member of and finds his recreation at the Lakewood Country Club in Dallas. He was married October 16, 1878, at Texarkana to Miss Emma Kizer, a daughter of W. B. Kizer, formerly a resident of Hannibal, Missouri. They are the parents of two children, namely: Clifton Lee and Cornie Melville Talbot. The family have their home at 5201 Live Oak street in Dallas.

WADE B. LEONARD. Now occupying a prominent place in the business circles of Dallas as an investment banker, with offices in the North Texas Building, Mr. Leonard is an excellent type of the successful man who began his career without any advantages or without aid from any influential friends, and by sheer force of ability and energy has made his way to a place of influence and responsibility in one of the larger cities of the south.

Wade B. Leonard

Mr. Leonard, outside of his regular business, is prominently connected with a number of the organized civic and social movements of this city, and has been an active factor in politics and good government movements.

Wade B. Leonard was born at Troutsmans, Iredell county, North Carolina, January 30, 1877, a son of Joseph S. and Martha Jane (Bost) Leonard. The military record of the Leonard family is noteworthy. Both the father and grandfather of the Dallas business man gave service to the Confederacy during the Civil war, while the great-grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also the war with Mexico. Mr. Leonard himself, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, endeavored to enlist, but his application was refused on account of weakness of the eyes.

Mr. Leonard, during his youth spent in North Carolina, attended the public schools of Stateville, but at an early age he took up his practical career. His first work was as messenger boy for the Postal Telegraph Company, and during his employment with that corporation, he advanced from one minor position to the next grade higher, and during his employment served as a lineman, then as an operator, and finally as manager of the local office at Charlotte, N. C. On resigning the management of the Charlotte office, he came to Texas, and arrived at Dallas on the first of January, 1905. Here he opened an office as an investment banker, and has since dealt strictly in miscellaneous Texas stocks and bonds, specializing in the securities of banks, insurance companies, and traction companies. He does a very large and high class business, and has established his name in high confidence among a large patronage. Mr. Leonard is especially prominent in the Y. M. C. A. work, being vice-president of the Dormitory Men's Club of the local association. He is also president of the Modern Home Builders; associate member of the National Newsboys Association; vice-president of the North Carolina Club of Texas; member of the Texas State Historical Association; member of the National Geographical Society; member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; member of the Dallas Humane Society; of the Dallas Debating Club. For some years Mr. Leonard took an active part in Republican politics, and was a member of the Dallas County Republican Executive Committee. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Young Men's Republican Club, but during the recent campaign that organization became the Roosevelt Club, of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Leonard was secretary of the new organization. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Dallas.

Mr. Leonard was married March 26, 1913, to Sallie Ruth (Read) of Dallas, daughter of the late John T. Read and Henrietta (Gaston) Read, of this city.

Ben B. Cain. Not only as a representative member of the bar of the Lone Star state but also as one who has been prominently identified with railroad promotion and construction and other corporate enterprises which have had potent influence in connection with civic and industrial development and advancement in the state, is Mr. Cain entitled to specific recognition in this publication. He is an enthusiast in connection with the manifold attraction and great resources of Texas, is concerned with important colonization and development enterprises and is vice president and general manager of the Gulf, Texas & Western Railroad Company. Though he still gives his attention to the work of his profession, in a somewhat restricted way, he is best known as a promoter, and financial intermediary, with large and worthy achievement to his credit in the matter of organizing public-utility corporations and the financing of other concerns that in their operations tend to conserve the social and material progress of his home state. He maintains his offices in the Merchants' National Bank building in the city of Dallas, metropolis of northern Texas, and is known as one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of this favored section of the state.

Mr. Cain was born in Elmore county, Alabama, on the 22d of June, 1859, and is a son of Washington G. and Sarah (Butler) Cain, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Alabama, where their marriage was solemnized. Washington Gray Cain was left an orphan when a mere boy, and through his own ability and earnest endeavors valiantly fought his way to decisive victory and worthy accomplishment and one of the world's workers. As a young man he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the state of Alabama, and there he wedded Miss Sarah Butler, a daughter of Lovick P. Butler, who later became one of the sterling pioneers of Texas, where he served in the state legislature and was otherwise influential in public affairs. Washington G. Cain continued to maintain his home in Alabama until 1869, when he came with his family to Texas and established his residence at Tyler, the judicial center of Smith county. There he engaged in the general merchandise business and gained prestige as one of the leading business men of that section of the state, his energy, enterprise and fair dealings enabling him to build up a large and prosperous trade. He finally turned his attention to the banking business, and he was one of the organizers of the Tyler National Bank, of which he served as president for many years.

Ben B. Cain gained his rudimentary education in his native state and was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Tyler, Texas, where he continued his studies in the public schools, in which he made himself eligible for matriculation in the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, where he continued his higher academic studies for two years. After leaving the University Mr. Cain began reading law in the office of Hon. William S. Herndon, at Tyler, and made rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence, with the result that in 1880 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the Texas bar. He forthwith instituted the practice of his profession under most auspicious conditions, as he became associated with his honoerd preceptor, Mr. Herndon, under the firm name of Herndon & Cain. In the early '80s Mr. Cain became an associate of Mr. Herndon and Messrs. Bonner and Williams, all representative citizens of Tyler, in the promotion and building of the Kansas & Gulf Short Line Railroad, extending from Tyler to the city of Lufkin, capital of Angelina county, Texas. Upon the incorporation of the company Mr. Cain became its secretary and assistant treasurer, and in this connection he gained his initial experience as a railroad builder. The line was eventually absorbed by the Cotton Belt Railroad Company and is now known as the Lufkin branch of that system.

Mr. Cain continued in the active and successful practice of his profession at Tyler until 1907, since which time he has retained his residence and professional business headquarters in the city of Dallas. He was prominently concerned with the development and upbuilding of Tyler, where he expended his splendid initiative and executive powers with utmost liberality in connection with enterprises and measures tending to advance the best interests of the community. He is still the owner of the waterworks system of that city, as president of the Tyler Water Company, and is also president and one of the owners of the Tyler Sewer Company, which he organized. He was a charter member and a director of the Tyler Electric Light Company, and was the first president of the Tyler Car & Lumber Company, which represents one of the most important industrial enterprises in that section of the state.

In 1907 Mr. Cain assumed the post of legal adviser and general counsel of the newly organized Gulf, Texas & Western Railroad Company and when, in the following year, the proper financial support had been gained to the undertaking and the company had been duly in-

corporated under the laws of the state, Mr. Cain became its vice president and general manager, of which important office he has since continued the able and valued incumbent, with administrative functions that he has discharged with signal discrimination and success. The company now has in operation a well equipped line between Galesville in Palo Pinto county and Seymour, the judicial center of Baylor county—a distance of one hundred miles trackage over the W. M. W. & N. W. Railway to Mineral Wells and Weatherford. The charter of the corporation provides for the building of its line across the state from a point near Burns Ferry, Newton county, through Tyler and Dallas and thence westward into Mexico. Mr. Cain is also vice president and general manager of the Trinity Townsite Company, which owns and is developing all townsites along the line of the railroad just mentioned. In 1910 he turned his attention to the organizing of a national bank in Dallas, and the results of his well ordered promotive work, in which he gained the co-operation of representative capitalists and business men of Dallas, find concrete showing in the corporation, in January, 1913, the Merchants National Bank, of which he is vice president and the chairman of the board of directors, and which bases its operation on a capital stock and surplus of $300,000. This bank, a valuable acquisition to the financial facilities of Dallas, initiated active business on the 24th of February, 1913, and gained at once a liberal and representative popular support.

In all that makes for civic loyalty and progressiveness Mr. Cain stands prominently in the front, and in 1909-10 he served as vice president and a director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, of which he is one of the most active and valued members. He is president of the Texas Commercial Secretaries' & Business Men's Association, and in March, 1913, was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee for the state of Texas for the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, a corporation chartered by act of the Legislature of the state of Maryland for the purpose of developing and colonizing the vacant lands of the southern states. A most popular figure in professional and business circles in his home city, even as he and his wife are prominent in the representative social activities of the community, Mr. Cain is an appreciative member of the Dallas Club, the Dallas Country Club and the Dallas Automobile Club. In politics he accords unfaltering allegiance to the Democratic party, though never manifesting aught of desire for public office. Both he and his wife hold membership in various literary and civic associations, their attractive home being at 5023 Reiger avenue, in the city of Dallas, where they delight in extending hospitality to their wide circle of friends.

Mr. Cain was first married, in 1881, to Miss Ellen M. Walker, daughter of Judge J. C. Walker, one of the most prominent citizens of Waco, Texas, also a niece of Judge W. H. Bonner, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and T. R. and J. H. Bonner, formerly bankers and leading citizens of Tyler. His eldest son, J. W. Cain, was born of this marriage and now survives his mother, who died in 1884.

In 1890 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cain to Miss Belle M. Chrisp, who was born and reared in Tennessee and whose father, Benjamin Chrisp, was for many years a representative business man and influential citizen of Memphis, Tennessee, where he died. His widow finally removed to Los Angeles, California, where she still maintains her home. Mr. and Mrs. Cain have one son, Ben B., Jr.

Lemuel Craddock. In 1875 Lemuel Craddock established himself in business in Dallas, and since that time he has maintained his place in business circles of the city as head of the firm of Lemuel Craddock & Company, wholesale liquor dealers. The concern, though a small one at its inception, has experienced a continuous and solid growth with the passing years, and is today one of the leading houses of its kind in the state.

Lemuel Craddock was born in Henry county, Alabama, on October 10, 1847, and was there reared. His early life was spent on the home farm, and his educational advantages were of the most meager order, his attendance at school being very irregular, and not extending past his boyhood. Mr. Craddock came to Texas in February, 1870, and located first at Bremond, in which place he remained for three months. He then moved to Kimball, and there he secured his first acquaintance with the retail liquor business, continuing for five years. In 1875 he saw an opportunity to become independent in business, and it was then he located in Dallas and opened up the business which he is still the proprietor of. The increase of the business has been consistent and conservative, and the house is known for one of the most stable and solid in the state.

Mr. Craddock is a family man, and has three children.

General Robert Vance Davidson. In addition to a prominent career as an attorney, Robert Vance Davidson, Sr., has filled many positions of a public nature in the years since he became a member of the legal profession. In both these fields he has gained distinction, and his name is one that carries with it much of public favor and approval and stands for a high order of citizenship, public service and skill in the profession of its bearer.

Born in the town of Murphy, in Cherokee county, North Carolina, on July 23, 1855, Robert Vance Davidson is the son of Allen T. and Elizabeth (Howell) Davidson. He was educated in the Old Field Schools of North Carolina, after which he studied law in the law school of Judge James L. Bailey at Asheville, North Carolina. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and he came to Texas in that year, locating at Galveston, where he established himself in practice, with F. D. Minor, under the firm name of Davidson & Minor. This firm continued for many years, and came to be known for one of the most reliable and capable in the city. In 1879 Mr. Davidson began his political career by his election to the office of city attorney of Galveston, holding the office for a term of four years. He also took an active part in the civic activities of that city, and for something like fourteen years he was a member of the Galveston School Board, a part of that time being its President. In 1900 Mr. Davidson was elected to the state senate, serving therein for four years, after which he was called to fill the office of Attorney General for the state of Texas, serving in that high office for three successive terms, his service terminating in 1910. During his service in that office he turned into the state treasury almost two millions of dollars from oil trusts in the state. Mr. Davidson has conducted many important cases in the district courts, the court of Civic Appeals, the Supreme Court and the Federal Courts, prosecuting in these various courts cases fraught with the utmost interest and serious import in many instances to the people of Texas, and with almost uniform success. On January 1, 1910, Mr. Davidson resigned the attorney generalship and resumed the practice of law in January, 1911, locating at Dallas, under the firm name of R. V. & W. S. Davidson. His partners are his sons W. S. Davidson and R. V. Davidson, Jr., both graduates of the law school of the University of Texas.

General Davidson married Miss Laura Harrison Jack, daughter of Col. Thomas M. Jack, of Galveston, who was a prominent lawyer in that place, and served in the Confederate army with the rank of Colonel. General Davidson's father was a member of the Confederate Congress. He, too, was a distinguished lawyer. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are: Nancy Carmichael, wife of R. H. Carmichael of Houston, Texas; Thomas Jack Davidson; Wilbur S. Davidson and R. V. Davidson, Jr.

Curtis McCutcheon

J. Knox Finley. A distinctive place in business affairs has been for a number of years held by Mr. Finley, who has his offices in real estate and loans in the Scollard building at Dallas, and he has been a resident of the city for thirty years. His father and himself have long been prominent both in public life and business, and although strictly business men they have been of no small influence in the commercial relations of this state.

J. Knox Finley was born at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1864. His parents were Samuel M. and Sally (Oliphant) Finley, both formerly of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Finley's mother was a daughter of F. H. Oliphant, of Oliphant Furnace, Pennsylvania. He was during his time one of the largest furnace men in Pennsylvania, and besides being a leader in the typical industry of that state was also well known for his philanthropy and splendid integrity of character.

The late Samuel M. Finley came to Texas in 1883, locating in Dallas, and establishing a loan and mortgage business in this city. As representative for a northern and European syndicate, he was engaged in loaning money on farm and ranch lands exclusively, and it was in this line of business that he became a beneficient factor to a large proportion of the farmers and landholders of this state. Up to that time loans upon Texas real estate had carried an exorbitant rate of as much as 50% interest, and the money lenders through the state were practically confiscating the property which fell under their control. Though Mr. Finley's operations were on a strict business basis, and without any pretense of philanthropy, yet he was instrumental in loaning upwards of $16,000,000 throughout the state, and succeeded in scaling down the regular interest rate to a nominal basis. For his fairness and frank business methods, he gained a high reputation throughout the state, and had many admirers and friends both in and outside of Dallas.

Mr. J. Knox Finley, received his early education in Niles, Michigan, where he was graduated from the public schools in 1881. The subsequent two years he spent in Denver, Colorado, and in 1883 joined his father in business at Dallas. For some years he was engaged in traveling over the state, and in making loans and appraising property for mortgage loans and similar purposes. His father had been a close personal friend of the late Governor Hogg, and in the political strife, in which the Governor became involved, and especially during his strenuous advocacy of the bills through the legislature for the reduction of interest per cent on money loaned, Mr. Finley took a very active part in support of the Governor and his measure, and was a very influential factor in getting the bill through the legislature. Mr. Finley has always interested himself in public movements and civic enterprise, outside of his private affairs, and has a record of upright business management and integrity which is a source of much pride among all his friends. It was due to Mr. Finley that the well known capitalist and town builder, Mr. Rhome, was enabled to prosecute successfully his enterprise in locating and establishing the town of Rhome. Mr. Rhome became involved in financial embarrassment, and in his difficulties Mr. Finley became his creditor for a large sum. He allowed Mr. Rhome a number of years in which to extricate himself from the situation, and it was due to this liberal business policy that the town of Rhome was finally put upon a solid basis, so that it is today one of the thriving smaller centers of this state.

Mr. Finley married Miss Georgiana Nichols, a daughter of Henry Nichols, a well known ranchman and large cattle raiser of Bowie, Texas.

Currie McCutcheon. The present county attorney of Dallas county is one of the younger and ambitious members of the bar of north Texas, and since his admission to practice has been coming rapidly forward as one of the men of influence and ability in his community. He is now in charge of the largest and most important office of its kind in all Texas, there being no other county in the state which furnishes more business for its county attorney than Dallas.

Mr. Currie McCutcheon is a native of the city of Dallas, where he was born in 1885. He is a son of the late William and Bettie (Hamilton) McCutcheon. His father, who died in 1899 at the age of sixty years, was one of the well known old residents of this city. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, came to America about 1860, lived in Minnesota and Wisconsin for a number of years, and in 1874 located at Dallas, Texas. He was here almost at the beginning of the railroad era, and lived to see the town on the banks of the Trinity grow from a straggling village to the largest and most important commercial center of the state of Texas. In 1879 he became connected with the mercantile firm of Sanger Brothers, and remained with them for twenty years up to the date of his death. The mother still resides in Dallas.

Mr. Currie McCutcheon received his education in the Dallas public schools, prepared for college in that excellent school of New Hampshire, the Phillips Exeter Academy, and from there entered the University of Texas, where he was graduated LL. B. in the law department in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and on returning to Dallas entered the county attorney's office in the position of assistant. He discharged the responsibilities of assistant county attorney, up to November, 1912, and in the meantime he had been nominated and was elected by a handsome majority for the succeeding term of two years as county attorney.

Mr. McCutcheon is one of the leading Masons of Dallas, being a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and his affiliations are with Dallas Lodge No. 760 A. F. & A. M. and with Hella Temple, No. 34 of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his university career he was affiliated with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. In politics Mr. McCutcheon is a Democrat. He is unmarried and resides at the old home at 2616 McKinney Avenue.

G. A. Trumbull. As president of the Huey & Philp Hardware Company, Mr. Trumbull is head of one of the most distinctive and important wholesale and retail firms in the commercial district of Dallas. The business originated in June, 1872, at which time the firm of Huey & Philp established a small store in this city, about the same time the Houston & Texas Central R. R. was completed to Dallas, and the history of the business therefore substantially covers the history of the city during its modern development of a commercial center. About the same time Sanger Brothers also established their business, and these two houses are now the only permanent business establishments with a continuous existence during this important period of forty years in the history of Dallas. Joseph Huey, the senior partner in the original firm died in Corsicana in 1905, and Simon Philp, who was president of the company, passed away in 1911. The business was conducted as a partnership, under the original name, until 1896, at which time it was incorporated as the Huey & Philp Hardware Company. The first store was a small one story block house with a twenty-five foot front situated on Elm street. The partners subsequently erected a two-story brick bulding on the same street, and later established the headquarters at the present site at No. 1023 to 1029 Elm street.

Mr. Trumbull has been one of the citizens of Dallas who has grown with the expansion of the city from its

early commercial days. He began his career more than thirty years ago with the Houston & Texas Central Railway, and left the railroad to enter the employ of Huey & Philp as bookkeeper. From one responsibility to another he was advanced in this firm until he became one of the officers at the time of incorporation and is now the head of one of the largest hardware houses in Texas.

G. A. Trumbull was born at Belle Centre, Logan county, Ohio, on Christmas Day, 1856. His parents were R. H. & Catherine (Christie) Trumbull, both of whom were natives of Craftsburg, Vermont, whence they moved to Ohio in 1850, settling on a farm. The father was a soldier of the Civil war, and one of his brothers, named James A., was at the same time a member of the Texas Rangers, during the war between the states. The military records of the Trumbull family are pronounced, Mr. G. A. Trumbull's great-grandfather having been a commissioned officer during the Revolution.

During his boyhood Mr. Trumbull attended the public schools, and was also a student in Geneva College at West Geneva, Ohio. On coming to Texas in 1880, he entered the traffic managers office of the Houston & Texas Central R. R. under Mr. H. A. Jones, the latter now holding a similar position with the Southern Pacific R. R. A few years later he left the railroad business, and began keeping books for the firm of Huey & Philp. On the incorporation of the business in 1896, under the firm name of Huey & Philp Hardware Company, Mr. Trumbull was elected secretary and treasurer, a position in which he continued until 1908. At that date he became vice president and assumed the general management of the concern. In July, 1911, after the death of Mr. Simon Philp, he succeeded to the chief position of president. From its beginning, this business had a remarkable growth, and especially since its incorporation, has become a firm of foremost rank. Its stability was put to a severe test on December 12, 1912, when the retail building covering an entire block was totally destroyed by fire, and yet such was the readiness of the business management to cope with any emergency, that another retail store was arranged for before the debris had cooled off, and there was scarcely an interruption to the large trade of the concern. The wholesale building and warehouse were untouched by the fire, and the entire business is now prospering as though no disaster had come near.

Mr. Trumbull was married July 17, 1888, to Miss Katherine Jaas, a daughter of a former resident of Florissant, Missouri, where her father died while she was still an infant and Mrs. Trumbull was reared in the home of a prosperous minister, who had been a close friend of the family. Mr. Trumbull's attractive residence in Dallas is at 2508 McKinney Avenue.

Fred H. Lowrance. For fifteen years an active member of the bar, Mr. Lowrance has attained a position of distinctive ability in his profession, is identified with large business affairs, and has a high place in social and civic circles of his home city.

Fred H. Lowrance, whose offices as attorney are in the Scollard building of Dallas, was born in Tupelo, Lee county, Mississippi, January 8, 1873. His parents were William L. and Cordie (Stewart) Lowrance, the father formerly of North Carolina and the mother from Mississippi. His father was a man of prominence during his active career, and is now living retired in San Antonio, seventy-eight years of age. He was by profession a minister of the Presbyterian church, and for many years was a loyal and devoted worker in behalf of that denomination. During the Civil war he was Colonel of the Thirty-Fourth North Carolina Regulars, and made a notable record as a Confederate officer. He commanded General Scales brigade at battle of Gettysburg. In 1868 he moved to Mississippi, where he was elected a member of the state senate in 1876, serving in that body until 1880. In 1881 on coming to Texas he organized several churches in this state and was a minister. Some years ago he retired from active work, and is now one of the most honored as the elder members of the Presbyterian clergy.

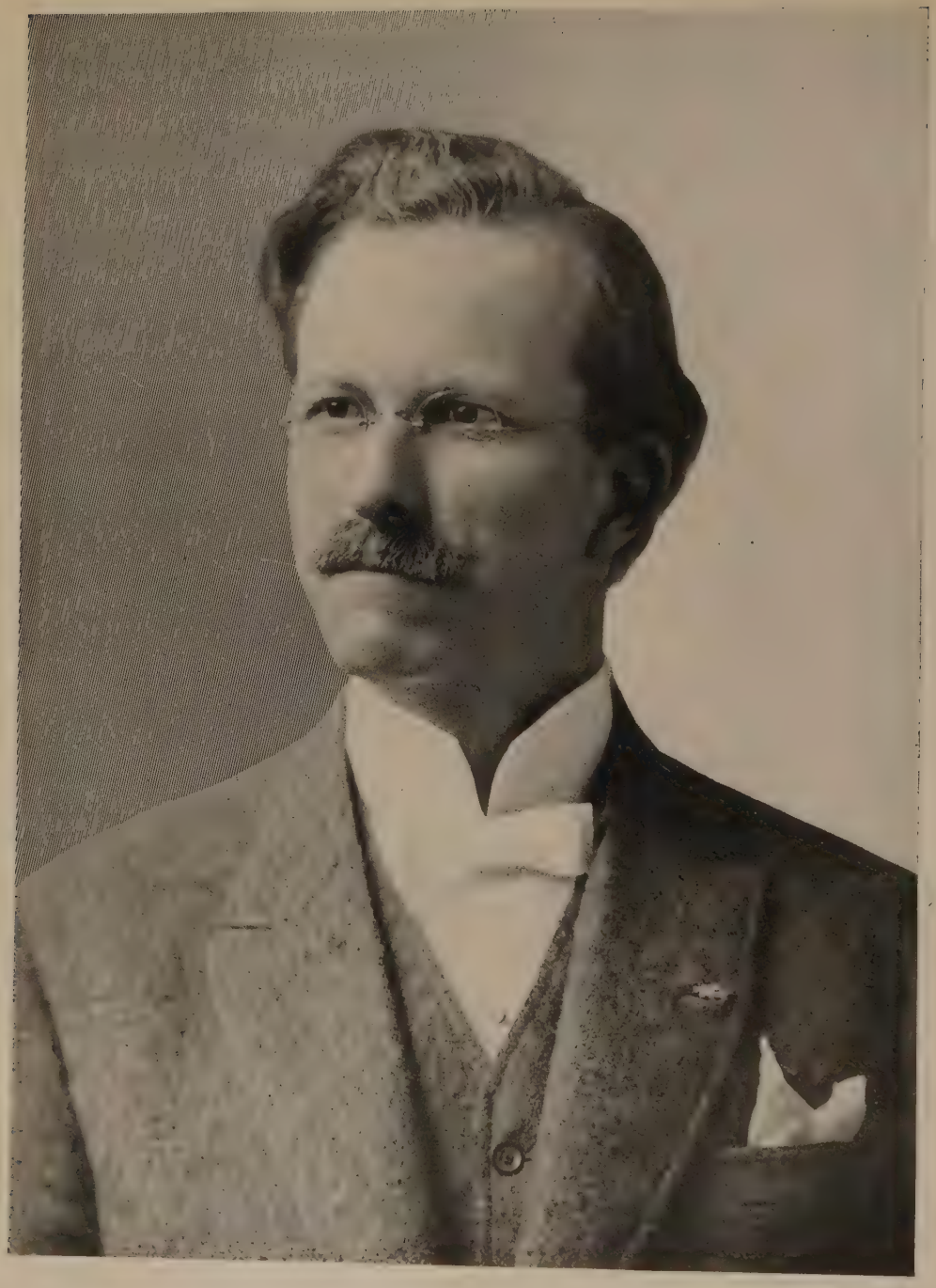
Mr. Lowrance, as a boy, attended the public schools in the town where he was reared, and was also a student in the Austin Academy, where he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1893. Then entering the University of Texas he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of LL. B. and in 1897 was awarded the degree of Master of Laws. At the beginning of his practice he opened an office in Dallas under the firm name of Read and Lowrance, and now for fifteen years has been one of the rising attorneys of the city, and his firm has had a generous share of the legal business in this locality. He became city attorney of the Oak Cliff Corporation and was instrumental in securing the annexation of that suburb to the city of Dallas. Mr. Lowrance is secretary and treasurer of the Central Ice & Cold Storage Company of Dallas.

On the 26th of October, 1910, he was married to Miss Christine Young, a daughter of Thomas P. and Katherine Young, both of Marshall, Texas. Mrs. Lowrance belongs to one of the old and prominent families of East Texas. Her grandmother, Elizabeth Peters Young came to Texas in the very early period of settlement, and located on land that is now the city of Marshall. She was born in the year 1818, and died at the ripe old age of ninety-three. An aunt of Mrs. Lowrance's was Mrs. Young Terell, the wife of the late Judge J. C. Terell of Fort Worth. Mrs. Terell, for a number of years, was one of the ablest and best known of Texas women in the Women's Club, and their large movements. She was the first president of the Woman's Federation Club of Texas, and was also campaign manager for Mrs. Pennybacker, in the latter's successful campaign for election as president of the United States Women's Federation Club. Mr. and Mrs. Lowrance have a charming home in Dallas and are both prominent in social affairs of this city.

Clarence M. Grigsby, M. D. A physician who has gained prominence in devotion to the interests of his profession, and who is one of the successful practitioners at Dallas, Dr. Grigsby has been engaged in active practice for the past twenty years, and since 1910 has been located in the city of Dallas. He has his offices in the South Western building, and has enjoyed a large practice among the better class of patients in this city. He is one of the physicians who maintain a progressive interest in both the science and the organized activities of their profession, and has been each year, since his graduation from medical college, improving his own capabilities and rendering his services of greater value to the community in which he has resided.

Clarence M. Grigsby is a native of Louisiana, having been born at Homer, Louisiana, on October 27, 1868. His parents were Luke M. and Lucilla (Eason) Grigsby. The family came to Texas in 1881, when Clarence M. was thirteen years of age, and located at Kaufman. The doctor received his early education partly in his native state, and also in the public schools of Kaufman, and after he had arrived at the point in his career where he was sure of his inclination for life of usefulness, he directed his efforts to the medical profession. Entering the well known College of Physicians at Baltimore, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1893, and in the same year opened his office for practice in his home town of Kaufman. He was one of the successful physicians of that vicinity up to 1910, in which year he came to Dallas.

Dr. Grigsby, in addition to carrying the burdens of a large private practice, is also professor of principles and practices of medicine at Baylor University. He has membership in the Dallas County Medical Society,



J. H. Martin, M. D.

the Texas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is popular both among the members of his profession and in the general rank of citizenship. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Grigsby married Miss Rosa Webb, a daughter of Dr. S. M. D. Webb and Carrie (Jackson) Webb of Minden, Louisiana.

H. Reid Williams. It is a precedent of long standing that from the ranks of the bar are recruited many of the ablest civic readers, and in more recent times men of the law have also gained almost equal prominence in business circles. In both cases the practice has been confirmed by Mr. H. Reid Williams, one of the well known attorneys of Dallas. Mr. Williams has served his constituency, as a member of the legislature, has been prominent in municipal politics, and is one of the high class lawyers of the metropolis of north Texas. He began his career without special advantages in the way of education or influential friends to promote him, and his won his way by his own efforts to a place of recognized ability in the bar of Dallas.

H. Reid Williams was born in Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, on the sixteenth of March, 1880, the son of Gilbert Lafayette and Caroline M. (Tidwell) Williams. His father was a veteran of the war between the states, and was a hard fighting soldier of the Confederacy and a member of the famous Churchill Brigade.

Mr. Williams was reared in Bonham, where he spent most of his youth, and where he received a fair education in the public schools. Subsequently he came to Dallas, and was a clerk in the Sanger Brothers department store until 1903. It was during this time, by attendance at night school and industrious application of all his leisure hours, that he pursued the higher branches of literary culture and also his studies in law. By the use of all his spare time he was thus prepared for his profession, and was admitted to the bar in Dallas in November, 1904. During the same year he took up the active practice of the law and was soon called into public service. From May 1, 1905 until May, 1906, he served as assistant city attorney.

In May, 1907, he was elected to the office of city judge, and held that responsible place in municipal affairs for two years. In the election of 1907 he was defeated for the office of police commissioner and then started the law firm of Walker & Williams. This is one of the fine combinations of legal talent in Dallas, and has its offices in the Commonwealth building. In November, 1910, Mr. Williams was elected representative from Dallas to the legislature, and is a member of the thirty-second legislature. He has also taken an active interest in military affairs, and at the present time is captain of Company F of the Fourth Regiment State National Guards.

At Corsicana, Texas, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Vera Holland, a daughter of G. A. and Florence (McClure) Holland. The three children of their marriage are as follows: Reid H., born May 3, 1905; Robert Allen, born July 7, 1908; and Lucile, born June 21, 1911.

James M. Martin, M. D. A national authority in electro-therapeutics and X-ray practice, Dr. Martin has conferred distinction upon the profession of medicine in Texas by his long and active membership, and for a number of years has been one of the ablest and most successful physicians at Dallas. At the beginning of his practice twenty years ago, Dr. Martin devoted himself to the general lines of the profession, but being a man of progressive ideas and a thorough student, his ability has expanded with increasing years and apace with the rapid advance of the science in its various departments. In this way he adopted later in his professional career a special study of the new branches brought into practical application through discoveries in the X-ray and the comparatively new science of electro-therapeutics. His specialization in these branches have given him not only a large reputation as a successful practitioner, but also a prominent place in the field of medical education and authorship.

James M. Martin was born in Phelps county, Missouri, in 1867, a son of Charles M. and Valeria (Simpson) Martin, his father having been a substantial farmer and stock raiser, and for one term a representative in the Missouri State Legislature. Dr. Martin began his education in the public schools of his native state, then entered the noted normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana, and pursued his studies in general medicine at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Graduating in 1892 with the degree of M. D. he has since taken post-graduate courses in both Chicago and New York. Immediately after graduating from the St. Louis school in 1892, Dr. Martin came to Texas and began practice at Hillsboro in Hill county. He was for six years located at Hillsboro, and for nine years at Massey in the same county.

Dr. Martin has been a practitioner at Dallas since the fall of 1906, and during these years has specialized in electro-therapeutics and X-ray methods. His practice is almost entirely in these lines. Dr. Martin is professor of electro-therapeutics and X-ray methods in the Baylor University Medical School, and holds the same chair in the Southern Methodist University Medical School. He is also a member of the staff of the Baptist Memorial Sanitarium at Dallas, having charge of the X-ray Department in that institution.

In 1912 was published "Practical Electro-Therapeutics," a work that covers the entire field of electro-therapeutics and its practical application to medicine, and as the author of this work, Dr. Martin's name has been given extended reputation throughout the profession in this country and abroad. Dr. Martin is a member of all the state, county and local medical associations, and of the American X-ray Society.

One of the prominent Masons of Texas Dr. Martin has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and his lodge is Brandon Hill County Lodge A. F. & A. M. and he is affiliated with Hella Temple No. 34 of the Mystic Shrine in Dallas. His marriage occurred January 22, 1893, when Miss Emma Auerbach became his wife. Mrs. Martin is a native of Missouri and belongs to a noted German family, whose name has been familiar in many departments of activity. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have one son, Charles L., who is now a student of electrical engineering at the University of Texas, in the class of 1914. The Martin residence in Dallas is at 723 Haines avenue.

August S. Guillot. Whether considered as an executive or as an expert, Mr. Guillot is a foremost figure in the great field of mining enterprise, and has held important offices and commissions with mining undertakings in all parts of the world, particularly in South Africa, and in various parts of America. Mr. Guillot is a native son of Dallas, a representative of a family whose name was synonymous with early industry and fine citizenship in this vicinity. He was reared in the city, received his early business training in this state, and then began his career as a mining expert in the distant fields of South Africa, where he became associated with some of the most notable figures in that romantic gold center. Mr. Guillot maintains offices as a mining broker and assayer in the Gaston Building at Dallas.

August S. Guillot was born in Dallas in 1868, a son of Maxime and Mary (Mullen) Guillot. His birthplace, the old Guillot family home, was in the second block north of the present court house. His early education was acquired in the Dallas schools, and subsequently from

1879 to 1882 he attended St. Mary's College in Galveston. Although while a school boy, he had become interested in mining, and had centered his ambition upon achievement in that field, he began his career in more prosiac and assured fashion, by becoming a master of stenography. An expert in this line, he served efficiently for several years in various railroad offices of Texas, and for some time was court reporter for the legal department for the Houston and Texas Central R. R. Company. His steady pursuit of this work gave him the means and the opportunity finally for the change and travel which he had long set his heart upon. Instead of seeking fortune and fame in his own country, he went to South Africa, at a time when the goldfields of that region were figuring largely in the world's news and there he came in contact with such characters as Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British interests in that part of the world; with Barney Barnato, the eccentric diamond king; with John Hays Hammond, the noted American who acquired fame and fortune in South Africa, and who has subsequently become a prominent figure in politics and public affairs in the United States; and with Paul Kreuger, the former president of the Boers.

By 1890, at the age of 22 years, Mr. Guillot had attained position of president of the American Exploration Company at South Africa, and was at the head of the expedition conducted by that company into the country north of Kimberly. He acquired large interests during his residence in South Africa, and has subsequently extended his holdings and activities into many other centers of the mining industries. He has been an operator in South America, in Mexico and in the United States, and is now at the head of companies which control valuable properties in Mexico, Colorado, California, Arizona and Nevada. At Dallas, he maintains his offices as broker and assayer, and has a large business through the medium of these offices.

Mr. Guillot is a member of the American Mining Congress, and fraternally is affiliated with the Order of Elks and with the Local Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1893 to Miss Anna Regan, a daughter of Thomas Regan, of Waco, Texas, formerly from Paradise, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Guillot are the parents of one son, Maxime Guillot 3rd. Their home is at 4019 Oak Lawn avenue, in Dallas.

The founder of the Guillot family in north Texas was the late Maxime Guillot, whose career must always share an important place in history of pioneer personalities and industries of this state. Both through his principal work as a business man and manufacturer, and also through his high character, he left an important heritage to the community with which he was so long identified. Maxime Guillot was born in Angers, France, December 10, 1824, and the first of February, 1847, arrived penniless at the city of New Orleans. He was a skilled artisan, having acquired his trade as wagon and carriage maker in his native country, and soon obtained employment in New Orleans. The periodical scourge of yellow fever drove him away from that city and his employment, and he took refuge first at Shreveport, where he spent some time with an old French pioneer of that locality. While there, he and two companions constructed a rude and primitive cart out of sassafras trees, without the use of metal or nails of any kind, and with an old horse, both decrepit and infirm, the young men set out for northern Texas, finally arriving in Benton county. There were few French speaking people in this part of Texas at the time, and Mr. Guillot experienced great difficulty in getting work of any kind to do. However, in the summer of 1850 he went to Fort Worth, where he sold the sassafras cart for $10.00 and while there made the acquaintance of Major Arnold, who at that time was commander of the military post there, and who spoke the French language with fluency. As a result of this acquaintance, Mr. Guillot obtained work as the government wagonmaker, at a salary of $20.00 per month. His skill at the trade soon brought him double that salary, and from that time on his success was practically assured. After Fort Worth was abandoned as a government military post, Mr. Guillot took up his residence at Dallas, with which city from its pioneer conditions until the later era of modern developments, he was closely identified for many years. At Dallas he set up a shop as a private wagonmaker, his quarters at first being very simple and of a temporary nature, but within two or three years his business had so increased from custom drawn from localities fully three hundred and fifty miles distant, that he was compelled to enlarge his business, and establish it on a permanent scale as a large local industry.

In 1853 Maxime Guillot returned to France for a double purpose—to marry Mademoselle Drouard, a sister of one of his comrades with whom he had entered Texas, and also to bring back with him to the states some experienced assistants in the wagonmaking business. After a year in his native land, he returned to Dallas bringing his wife and four French wagonmakers. With this nucleus of the business organization, he became the founder of the first important manufacturing enterprise of any kind in northern Texas. The Guillot industry prospered beyond all expectations, and in many ways was a nucleus for the growing young city of Dallas, and a part of the substantial foundation on which the modern prosperity of the city has been erected. At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Guillot was appointed under the Confederate government superintendent of the factory established at Lancaster, Texas, for the manufacturing of army wagons. He had charge of this important plant for four years, and at the conclusion of the war practically retired from business, having at that time a handsome competence and also a reputation for industrial skill and character as a business man, second to none in the state.

The death of Maxime Guillot whose career has been so briefly sketched, occurred at Dallas on the twenty-third of October, 1889. His passing was mourned as that of one of the best of the pioneer citizens of this community, and his name will always have a place among the early founders of Dallas. His first wife passed away in 1856, leaving one son, Maxime, Jr. In 1859 he married Miss Mary Mullen, who survived her husband and died on May 31, 1896. She was the mother of several children, including August S. whose career has been sketched in the first paragraph of this article.

ELBERT H. MCCLURE. As president of the Kirby Instrument Company, of Dallas, Texas, Elbert H. McClure had been identified with a concern that has come to be a prominent factor in the commercial activities of the city, and has reached a place where he is regarded as one of the foremost business men of Dallas, as well as one who has had a leading place in its civic development.

Born on a farm near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, on November 7, 1874, Elbert H. McClure is the son of Clark O. and Lizzie R. (Hamilton) McClure. The father was born in Boone county, Missouri, and when he was married moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where he lived for several years, coming to Atascosa county, Texas, in 1878. There he established himself on a sheep ranch, and continued for a few years, when he removed to San Antonio, Texas, and there he was for many years successfully engaged in the live stock business. In 1893, however, he withdrew from that industry and engaged in the life insurance business, passing with rapidity from the status of a solicitor to that of general agent, and in May, 1895 (finding it essential to his well being to become more centrally located), he moved to Dallas, where he died some four years later, in 1899. The mother, who is a native of

Calloway county, Missouri, is still living in Dallas. The McClure family is one of Scotch descent, the first of the American branch coming from Scotland and locating in Virginia in the early days of the American Republic, and their descendants gradually spreading into Kentucky and Missouri.

Elbert H. McClure was a boy when the family moved to San Antonio, and there he received the best part of his early education. He was still at an early age when he became connected with his father in the insurance business, in which he continued for a number of years. On March 4, 1901, he identified himself with the old W. S. Kirby Company, dealers in drugs, surgical and dental instruments in Dallas. Mr. McClure entered the service of this concern as a traveling salesman for them, and he continued in that capacity until March, 1903, when he was offered the position of general manager of the surgical and dental instrument department. He accepted the position, and remained thus occupied until the first of July, 1905. It was then that he organized the present Kirby Instrument Company and took over from the old company its surgical and dental instrument department. Mr. McClure became president of the new organiaztion and under his capable management and progressive methods, the house has come to be a center for the distribution of that class of instruments in this state.

Mr. McClure is a man who has always been busy in the best interests of the city, and it was in the offices of the Kirby Instrument Company, on the afternoon of February 27, 1907, that a meeting was held where plans were discussed for the election of a City Commission, under the new city charter. Those present at that first meeting were Mr. McClure, M. H. Mahana, B. E. Julian and J. D. Aldridge. Another meeting was held at the same place on the following morning, at which were present the above named gentlemen and J. W. Slaughter, L. W. Campbell, John A. Barnard, and Fred Lowrance. They agreed at this meeting to start a movement on foot for the placing in the field of representative business men in the positions which the provision for five city commissioners called for, these men being called to act as administrators of the affairs of the city. On March 4, following, another meeting was held, more formal in its nature, and at which were present some sixty representative citizens of the city. The meeting was held in the office of the Builders' Exchange, with J. W. Slaughter presiding, and resulted in the organization of the Citizens' Association, which within a few days thereafter numbered among its membership the representatives of the leading interests of the city, and the exponents of progress, regardless of party lines or preferences. Henry D. Lindsley was chosen president of the body and Mr. McClure became its first secretary. They named a ticket headed by Stephen J. Hay, the same being elected by an enormous majority in May, 1907. This campaign was one of the most notable victories for a clean and wholesome administration of the affairs of the city that has ever been experienced, and gave a most valuable impetus to the upward progress of the community.

Mr. McClure is a member of the McKinney Avenue Baptist church, of Dallas, and is fraternally identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Scottish Rite body, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of Hella Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Dallas Lodge No. 760, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On January 9, 1897, Mr. McClure was united in marriage with Miss Carrie G. Johnston, in Los Angeles, California. She is a daughter of James Johnston, of Roodhouse, Illinois, where he was prominent as an attorney. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McClure,—Waunda, Ruth and Mahala McClure. The family home is located at No. 3609 Oak Grove avenue, this city, and is one of the representative residences of the place.

William P. Peter. The oldest and best known firm of public accountants in north Texas is that of Peter & Company, whose offices are in the Praetorian Building at Dallas. Modern business methods have recognized and accepted the thorough usefulness and practical indispensability of the science of accounting as a safeguard and measure of practical common sense in all business establishments whether large or small. But this conception and appreciation of the usefulness of accounting is to a large degree of comparatively recent growth, and the profession is therefore a new one, yet none-the-less important and dignified in its rank among the professions and departments of the modern commercial and industrial era.

Mr. William P. Peter came into his present profession through a long experience beginning a number of years ago as clerk in a country store. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, January 20, 1866, a son of Preston and Isabel (Harber) Peter. His father was an able physician and surgeon of Kentucky, and was noted throughout the state for his surgical skill. Both the Peter and the Harber families came to America in company with the Father of Methodism, John Wesley, and the members of both families were among the prominent upholders of this faith throughout the state of Kentucky. The great-grandfather of the Dallas business man, Colonel Straughan, served in the war with Mexico, leading the First Kentucky volunteers.

William P. Peter, after leaving the Fuqua Institute of Logan county, Kentucky, where he acquired most of his early education, began practical work as a clerk in a country store at Olmstead, Kentucky, where he continued for four years. His next experience was in the newspaper business as reporter on the *Daily Avalanche and Scimitar* of Memphis, Tennessee. In 1892 he located at Dallas where he entered a wholesale importing firm and was connected with that business in its clerical and executive departments up to 1905. In that year he organized the firm of Peter & Company, Accountants, and has enjoyed a very large business both in the city and throughout the state.

Mr. Peter was married to Miss Mary W. Vaughan, a daughter of James and Frances Vaughan of Tennessee.

W. Frank Knox. As one of the chief railroad centers of the southwest, Dallas has long enjoyed the presence among her local citizenship of able representatives of the railroad world, and these railroad officials have not only occupied prominent places because of their business rank and responsibilities, but have been among the most enterprising and public-spirited contributors to the greatness and growth of the city. One of the best known of the railway officials who now have their headquarters and residence in Dallas is Mr. W. Frank Knox, who is secretary and treasurer of the Gulf, Texas & Western Railroad.

Mr. Knox is a native of New York City, where he was born May 27, 1865. He comes of a prominent family of merchants in that city. His parents were William G. and Belinda (Henderson) Knox. His father built up and for many years conducted a large and prosperous wholesale drygoods house in New York city, and finally retired in 1900 from his business career, and is now living in the metropolis at the age of seventy-eight.

W. Frank Knox attended the College of the City of New York, and after leaving college entered the export commission business as a buyer for one of the largest houses in that line in New York City. With the varied experience in commercial affairs, Mr. Knox came to Texas in 1889 to take up his duties as treasurer of the New Birmingham Iron & Land Company, which estab-

lished its offices in Cherokee county. Mr. Knox continued to make his home in this county until 1902, at which date he moved to Tyler in Smith county, where he formed a law partnership with Ben B. Cain. These two gentlemen who are now so well known in railroad circles of north Texas were engaged in the practice of law at Tyler, until 1909. Since then both of them have been prominently connected with the Gulf, Texas & Western Railroad, Mr. Knox being elected secretary and treasurer of the company at that time, and still occupying that position. Towards the close of 1912 Mr. Knox was one of the influential group of citizens who organized the Merchants National Bank at Dallas, and on its organization he was made its active vice president.

Mr. Knox was married in Tyler, Texas, November 25, 1896, to Miss Mittie Alford, a daughter of Benjamin and Maria Alford. They are the parents of two children: W. Frank Jr., who was born June 20, 1901, and Helen Barrett, born May 24, 1907.

ALBERT A. JACKSON. The career of Albert A. Jackson is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the term, for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigerous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. To-day he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Most of his attention has been devoted to the fruits and produce business, his headquarters being at 1509-11 Elm street, in Dallas, Texas.

Albert A. Jackson was born in Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1862. He is a son of Joseph and Hettie (Smith) Jackson, the former of whom was a farmer in Iowa in his younger days. In 1867 the family located in Kansas, to the public schools of which state the subject of this review is indebted for his preliminary educational training.

In 1878 Albert A. Jackson came to Dallas, Texas, and in 1883, in company with his brother William R. formed the firm of A. A. Jackson & Brother, wholesale fruits and produce. The business was begun with a capital of but five hundred dollars and has grown so that, in 1912, it amounts to six hundred thousand dollars per year. The first headquarters were in a small building in East Dallas and in 1888 the firm located at 1509-11 Elm street in a two-story building, whose lateral dimensions were fifty feet by two hundred. Finally, as the concern outgrew these premises, a two-story building with basement was erected on the Houston & Texas Central Railway tracks, on the corner of Pearl and Marilla streets, in 1912. This building is one hundred and eleven feet by one hundred and eleven and is known as the finest equipped produce house in the United States. It contains a cold-storage plant and the structure is erected in such a manner that if need be additional stories can be added at any time. William R. Jackson died in 1894 and since that time Albert A. Jackson has conducted the business individually, the same being now known as A. A. Jackson & Company.

Mr. Jackson is a director in the American Exchange National Bank, the Dallas Trust & Savings Bank, the Title & Guarantee Company, the Southern Traction Company, the Southwestern Life Insurance Company and the Adolphus Hotel Company. He is vice-president of the Pure Ice & Cold Storage Company and of the Max Hahn Packing Company. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Dallas Lodge, No. 71, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks; and Dallas Lodge, Knights of Pythias. His political support is given to the Republican party but he is not an office seeker.

In 1894 Mr. Jackson married Miss May D. Williams, a daughter of C. C. Williams, of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children, Albert A., Jr., and Mildred, both of whom are attending school Dallas. The family maintain their home in a beautif residence at 2905 Oak Lawn avenue, and the same the scene of many attractive social gatherings.

EDWARD B. WILLIAMS. A resident of Dallas sin 1904, Mr. Williams is at the head of Edward B. Wi liams & Company, a legal firm doing an extensive bus ness in commercial law, collections and adjustment with offices in the Commonwealth building.

On both his father's and mother's side, Mr. William represents prominent ancestors. He was born at Fo Lyon (a military post), Colorado, July 6, 1878. H parents are Major W. M. Williams, U. S. A., an Engenia L. (Simon) Williams. Major Williams is no a retired United States Army officer, residing in Ch cago. He entered the military service during the Civi War, enlisting as a private in the 45th Ohio Voluntee Infantry. He served with distinction at the battles o Nashville and Atlanta and was with Sherman in hi campaign in that section. He received rapid promotio to the various grades, reaching that of Captain, an was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious serv ice in the pursuit of the Confederate Cavalryman Joh Morgan, through Indiana and Ohio.

At the close of the Civil War, Major Williams wa tendered a commission as Lieutenant in the Unite States Army, which he accepted, and served continu ously up to the date of his retirement from active serv ice, with the rank of Major. He has been stationed at the various army posts in the West, and in fac throughout the United States, and participated in the Indian campaigns which marked the service of the regu lar army during the decade or so following the close of the Civil War.

Through his mother, Mr. Williams is connected with eminent members of the Louisiana legal profession. His mother's father is Judge Edward Simon of St. Martinville, Louisiana, a locality which has special distinction in American literature as having been the home of "Evangeline" after the exile of the Acadians to Louisiana. The grandfather of Mrs. Williams was Judge Edward Simon, for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

Edward B. Williams received his higher education in the Detroit College of Law, also attending the University of Michigan, graduating from the former institution in 1900 with his legal degree. On September 1, 1904, he located in Dallas, in the employ of a local mercantile agency, after which he established the present firm, which now enjoys a large practice in its special branches.

Mr. Williams is a captain in the Texas National Guards and is Secretary of the Dallas Association of Credit Men. He was married November 30, 1904, to Miss Margaretta Lewis, a daughter of Major E. C. Lewis of Nashville, Tennessee, a prominent citizen of Nashville identified with large railroad interests, besides being interested in other enterprises.

EGBERT B. SANDERS. One of the most progressive real estate operators in Amarillo and the Panhandle country is Egbert B. Sanders, who has been identified with this city for the past six or seven years, and has led a long and varied career as civil engineer, real estate man, and has been a promoter and developer of various large enterprises.

Egbert B. Sanders was born at Davenport, Iowa, during a visit of his parents there from their home at Marietta, Georgia, on June 29, 1867. His parents were Addison H. and Amelia (Barrows) Sanders. The father, a native of Virginia, when a young man emigrated to Scott county, Iowa, in 1845, about the time Iowa was admitted to the Union, he being one of the early settlers of that state. During his active career he was especially well known in journalism. He was editor and proprietor

A. A. Jackson

of many papers in various parts of the country. He was editor of the Cairo *Delta* at Cairo, Illinois, of the Evansville *Herald* at Evansville, Indiana, and owner of the Davenport *Gazette* in Iowa, and was connected with many other newspapers. During the Civil war he enlisted with the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, being lieutenant colonel in the regiment, and at the battle of Corinth was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was wounded in the hip at that battle, but did not leave the field until the fight was ended. His death occurred in Marshalltown Soldiers' Home in Iowa, on November 7, 1912. His birth occurred in 1822, so that he was ninety years of age when he died. The mother was born in Davenport, Iowa; was reared and educated there, and is now a resident of St. Louis. There were three children in the family, of whom Egbert B. was the first.

As a boy he attended the public schools at Marietta, Georgia, and also those of Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated from the high school in the latter city in 1884. When only twelve years old he had his first experience in the real estate business in connection with his grandfather, Egbert Storres Barrows, and at the time he graduated from high school he had accumulated a considerable sum of money, and also a great deal of experience, which was helpful to him in his subsequent career. After leaving high school he became an employe in the engineering department of the Rock Island Railroad, and continued with that line of work until 1887. For one year he was a member of the United States Geological Survey, and then moved to eastern Tennessee, having worked in the engineering department of the E. T. G. & M. Railway, and also with the Southern Railway Company, after the latter had taken over the former railroad. He continued in that employment for twelve years, and at the same time carried on a real estate business, with head offices in Washington, D. C., and with branch establishments at Knoxville, Tennessee, and at Atlanta, Georgia. His next important move was to Oklahoma, and he located on a farm near Elk City, during which time he was also engaged in engineering work. He obtained a contract for the erection of the American Bag Company's Plant at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1906 he moved to Amarillo and established the real estate office conducted under the name of Egbert B. Sanders. He makes a specialty of subdivisions and business property, and conducts the largest business of the kind in the Panhandle in this particular line.

Mr. Sanders has given the full benefit of his experience and business enterprise to the welfare of Amarillo. For several years he served as president of the Amarillo Business Men's Association. He is not active in politics, and has always maintained an independent attitude toward the political party. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and attends the Episcopal church. He has been twice married. He was married at Wichita, Kansas, in November, 1895, to Miss Edith Merrill, who died at Elk City, Oklahoma, in October, 1900. Their one child was Egbert B. Jr., born in Washington, D. C., in 1896, a graduate of the Wichita high school and now assistant sporting editor on the Wichita *Times*. Mr. Sanders was married at Sioux Falls, Iowa, August 10, 1906, to Miss Anna Stallman, daughter of John and Mary Stallman, who still reside at Sioux Falls. The three children of this marriage are Jean Elsie Sanders, born at Amarillo in June, 1907; Elma Marion, born in August, 1909; and Virginia Mary, born at Sioux Falls, February 12, 1912.

JUDGE HIRAM F. LIVELY. Former County Judge of Dallas county, and since 1895 an influential and successful member of the Dallas bar, Judge Lively has been foremost in citizenship and through his individual career is an excellent representative of one of the oldest families of north and east Texas. The Lively family have been identified with Texas since the first year of the Republic, and no name has been borne with more honor and with greater service to the community than this.

Judge Hiram F. Lively was born in Wood county, Texas, June 12, 1867, and is a son of the Rev. Hiram Y. and Delilah (Roberts) Lively, and a grandson of Phillip Lively, who came to this state, or more properly speaking Republic, in 1838. The family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of the Dallas county judge, James Lively, who was born in England or Wales, and who settled in Virginia where he was a planter and slave owner. Phillip Lively was born in Virginia in 1787, began life as a school master, in 1833 with his wife and children migrated over the mountains to Tennessee, where he lived until 1838. Having spent a few weeks in Texas in 1837, in 1838 he founded a colony from seven Tennessee families and in a flatboat they journeyed over the various rivers, along the Mississippi to Vicksburg, thence up the Red river by steamer and across the country by wagons and teams until reaching Nacogdoches, within twelve miles of which old settlement Phillip Lively made his first location. He taught school in that vicinity during 1839 and his death occurred early in 1840. Phillip Lively married Susanna Young, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of a Baptist minister. They reared eight children, among whom was Hiram Young Lively.

Hiram Young Lively was born in Monroe county, Virginia, November 28, 1829, was eight years of age when the family came to Texas, and during his early life experienced to the full all the limitations and hardships of existence in this border frontier between the Republic of Texas and the United States. At times his mother had to limit her children in the amount of corn-bread they should eat, lest the supply of corn should be exhausted before another crop could be raised. She was a woman of superior ability, and carded, spun and wove the material with which to clothe her household. Hiram Young Lively remained at home and assisted his mother in the care of the homestead until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1852 he bought land in Wood county, only four acres of which was cleared, and without buildings; and there in a small frame house which he erected he began his independent career, improving eighty acres of land and remaining a resident there and an active farmer until 1881. He then sold out and bought 150 acres of wild prairie land in Dallas county, ten miles east of the city of Dallas, and that has been his home ever since. He was converted and united with the Baptist church at the age of twenty, began preaching the gospel as a licensed minister in 1860, in 1868 was regularly ordained and for many years held pastorates in different localities. During the war he held the office of county commissioner of Wood county, and was re-elected after the war, but refused to take the oath of office prescribed by the military government then in force throughout Texas and resigned rather than express sympathy for the lost cause. He was married on September 1, 1851, to Delilah Roberts, a daughter of Stephen G. and Lucretia (Robinson) Roberts, who died August 8, 1872, leaving eight children, namely: Irena, Susan, Mary, John J., Stephen P., Theresa, Hiram F. and Nannie R. The Rev. Mr. Lively married in 1873 Abbie Williams, who died in 1894, and in 1895 he married Mrs. Fannie (Rhodes) Walton.

Hiram F. Lively was fourteen years of age when his father moved from the old homestead in Wood county to the Dallas county farm. His education had been begun in the common schools of his native county, and he continued his education after he came to Dallas county, and in 1891 was graduated from Baylor University at Waco. He then took up the study of law at Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in 1895, having been engaged in practice ever since, so far as his public duties have permitted.

Mr. Lively served as assistant county attorney from the fall of 1900 to the fall of 1902, and in 1904 was

elected to the office of county judge, serving until 1908. As county judge he was chairman of county commissioners, and had executive direction of many important public undertakings and the expenditures of large sums of moneys during this four year period.

Judge Lively is one of the prominent Masons of north Texas, being Past Master of Dallas Lodge No. 760, A. F. & A. M., having completed his year as Master in June, 1912; is affiliated with Dallas Chapter No. 47, R. A. M.; and has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, being also a member of Hella Temple No. 34 of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership in Dallas Lodge No 44, I. O. O. F.; in Francis J. Bell Lodge No. 108, K. of P.; in Dallas Tent No 23 of the Maccabees; in the Modern Order of Praetorians; Woodmen of the World; and belongs to the Lakewood Country Club.

Judge Lively married in August, 1906, Miss Trixie Green, a daughter of A. P. Green of Thorp Spring, Texas. They have one son, Hiram A Lively Their residence is at 5105 Rieger avenue, in Dallas.

Judge Kenneth Foree. It has been said that there is a certain sameness in the careers of American judges. With a few exceptions the common type brings to mind an ambitious and gifted youth, born, if not in penury, in humble circumstances, struggling with ceaseless labor and self-denial to obtain subsistence while giving his thoughts to the acquisition of an academic and usually a collegiate education. A calling to the bar follows, and then comes a settlement in some growing community, often in the West. The gaining of a foothold in practice by slow and painful steps ensues, and with moderate success the founding of a home and family life results. After a few years of more marked prosperity, a selection by the bar for judicial honors is followed by popular ratification at the polls, and then come years of labor, of isolation, of anxious thought, of conscientious devotion to the high calling, of which the highest praise is that of duty done. The career of Judge Kenneth Foree, Judge of the Fourteenth District Court, at Dallas, Texas, has been but a minor departure from the ordinary type. His educational advantages were probably more pronounced, his struggle for recognition not so keen because his abilities were more quickly recognized. His high position, however, has been gained through the same conscientious service, and for more than twenty years he has been known, throughout the State, as a fair, dignified and impartial judge.

Kenneth Foree was born July 30, 1859, on a farm in Henry county, Kentucky, and is a son of Silas H. and Elizabeth (Kyle) Foree, natives of the Blue Grass State. Early in 1861 the family came to Dallas county, Texas, and settled about seven miles northeast of the city of Dallas, where the town of Reinhardt now stands, but soon thereafter removed to a farm. Silas H. Foree enlisted in Company I, Thirtieth Regiment, Texas Volunteer Infantry, and served therewith in the Confederate army throughout the War between the States. On his return, he resumed agricultural pursuits and was engaged therein up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1895.

After attending the country schools of Dallas county, Kenneth Foree entered a private institution in Dallas, succeeding which he became a student at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. He next studied law in the offices and under the preceptorship of the late Judge and former Congressman R. E. Burke and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. Mr. Foree at once entered the practice of his profession, opening offices in Dallas, and in 1891 was elected Judge of the City Court of Dallas, serving as such until 1896. In that year he was elected Judge of the Dallas County Court, was re-elected in 1898, and served all told four years in that office, or until 1900, when he returned to private practice. In 1908 he was elected Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court of Dallas county, and in 1912 was re-elected for another four-year term. He has ably maintained the high dignity of his office, and Dallas county has had no jurist who has been more popular with the members of the bar. Judge Foree has been prominent in Masonry being a member of Tannahill Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M.; Dallas Chapter No. 47 R. A. M.; Dallas Commandery No. 6, K. T., and Hella Temple No. 34, A. A. O. N. M. S., having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

In 1895 Judge Foree was united in marriage with Miss Edna Fisher, daughter of Robert H. Fisher, of Dallas county, and to this union there have been born four children: Kenneth, Jr., Robert, Elizabeth and Margaret. The pleasant family home of Judge Foree is situated at No. 2926 Fairmount avenue.

Lafayette Ward. The name of Lafayette Ward has for many years been well known in Jackson county, and among stockmen all over the state of Texas. At the present time he occupies one of the beautiful homes of San Antonio, from which city he supervises his varied interests both in south and north Texas, and is prominent in banking and business circles at San Antonio. Identified with the cattle industry from the time of the open range his activities have been so well directed and his management of affairs so masterly handled that Lafayette Ward is rated among the wealthiest of the many wealthy men of the Lone Star state.

Jackson county has been a center of the cattle industry from the early days, and it was there Lafayette Ward was born in 1854, a son of Lafayette and Agnes (Patterson) Ward, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Maryland. His father was one of the pioneers of Texas, to which republic he came in 1834, two years before the independence of Texas was won from Mexico. Coming from the Blue Grass state, and locating in what is now Jackson county, he spent the remaining years of his life there and died in 1862. He was one of the earliest of Texas cattlemen, was successfully engaged in the stock business for many years, and in his time was a citizen of prominence and influence. Among his many friends in the era of the Republic General Sam Houston was numbered, and that great Texas patriot and statesman several times enjoyed the southern hospitality of the Ward home in Jackson county.

From the time he was strong enough to keep his seat in a saddle, Lafayette Ward has been identified with the cattle industry. Few of the old-time cattlemen have seen more of the vicissitudes of the business, have witnessed more transformations in its management, and have survived with greater success the fluctuating fortunes of ranch and range. His success has been due to his own ability, and for many years he has enjoyed both wealth and position. In the old times of the open range which form such a fascinating period of Texas history, he was widely known for his skill and efficiency in handling large herds, was a master executive whether on the ranch or at the market, and knows cattle and the cattle business in every detail, and this thorough knowledge and his long concentration of effort are the chief causes for his success. His home ranch is at LaWard, Jackson county, about twenty miles southeast of Edna, the county seat, in the same vicinity where he was born, and where his father first settled. It is one of the finest properties in Texas, and the town of LaWard, named in his honor is situated on the ranch and forms the ranch headquarters. It is a flourishing community, located on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad. In partnership with his son, A. P. Ward, who is a member of the executive staff of the Pan Handle South Western Live Stock Association, Mr. Ward has another ranch near Quanah, in Hardeman, Cottle and Ford counties, besides some valuable property in Kimball county.

Yours truly
L. Ward

Mrs. L. Ward.

Mr. Ward's business connections are large and of a varied character. He is president of the firm of Ward & Company, general merchants of LaWard, president of the Rice mill at Ganado in Jackson county, director and member of the executive committee of the Great Southern Life Insurance Company of Houston, besides possessing financial interests at San Antonio. Since coming to San Antonio he has become an important figure in investment circles of that city. Mr. Ward is also a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, and in practically every section of the state where cattle raising is still supreme as an industry, at the market centers of Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, the name of Lafayette Ward is spoken with respect and admiration. In 1912 he removed from his old home at LaWard to San Antonio, and has a beautiful modern home at 117 East French Place, besides other city property.

At Galveston on May 31, 1880, Mr. Ward married Miss Lottie B. Compton, a native of Texas. Besides their son A. P. Ward, previously mentioned, they have another son, Lafayette Ward III. Mrs. Ward is one of the leading members of San Antonio's select society, and with her husband has long been a leader in philanthropic enterprise, interesting herself in every movement for the betterment of conditions among the poor, taking up worthy causes of a civic and benevolent nature, and by her personality and often through her own contributions giving success to a movement which otherwise would fail for lack of just such enthusiasm.

JOHN L. STEPHENS. As general secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry in Dallas, Mr. Stephens occupies a place of unusual distinction and high service in the various orders of Masonry. Mr. Stephens was called to his present duties after a long and successful career in commerce and industry, most of which was passed in Kentucky, but since 1900 he has been a resident of Dallas, and for a number of years was closely identified with the business enterprise of this city.

Mr. Stephens became a resident on January 1, 1900, at which date he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Southwestern Electrical Engineering & Construction Company. Hon. Samuel P. Cochran was president of that company, which had been organized in 1899, and was operating the pioneer electrical supply jobbing house at Dallas. This was an important concern contributing to the making of Dallas the center of the wholesale trade in electrical supplies for the entire southwest. The business was conducted under the original organization until 1908, since which time it has been transferred to other parties.

It was at that time, when Mr. Stephens was leaving the electrical business that the local Masonic bodies prevailed upon him, by earnest solicitation, to accept the position of general secretary of the Scottish Rite Bodies located at Dallas. His duties in this connection have identified him with the Consistory of the Valley of Dallas, the Scottish Rite Cathedral Association and St. Mark's Conclave No. 13, Red Cross of Constantine. He has been a vigorous promoter of every enterprise undertaken under the Masonic auspices in this city, and in the northern part of the state, for several years. He had a prominent part in the erection of the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Dallas, which is noted as one of the finest structures of its kind in the United States. Mr. Stephens holds the honorary thirty-third degree in Masonry in the Scottish Rite branch, and his progress in the order is indicated by the following records: Was made a Master Mason in Golden Rule Lodge No. 345, at Covington, Kentucky, December 13, 1880; received Royal Arch degree in Covington Chapter No. 35, February 5, 1881; became a Knight Templar in Covington Commandry No. 7, April 5, 1881; took the Council Degree in Kenton Council No. 13, June 19, 1883; and completed the Scottish Rite degrees at Dallas in April, 1905. He was elected Knight Commander of Court of Honor, October 24, 1907, and was coronated inspector general honorary in October, 1911.

John L. Stephens was born in Kenton county, Kentucky, in 1852, a son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Rebecca (Hughes) Stephens. He represents one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Kentucky families. His paternal ancestors, during the early colonial days, immigrated from their original homes in England, to the colony in Georgia, where the Stephens family has long flourished, and where among the descendents was the distinguished Alexander Stephens. The great-grandfather of the Dallas citizen was named Benjamin Stephens, who immigrated from Georgia into Virginia, and about 1789 crossed the Allegheny mountains into the Kentucky region, where he became an early settler in what was then called Campbell county, but is now Kenton county. That region with Boone county was celebrated in the early history of Kentucky, and is associated with many historical incidents, connected with the story of old Kentucky.

A son of this old Kentucky settler was General Leonard Stephens, grandfather of Mr. John L. Stephens of Dallas. General Stephens was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, and gained distinction as a soldier of the War of 1812, and also in a number of campaigns against the Indians. He rose to the rank of brigadier general of the militia, and left an honorable name for his descendants both in military and political life. The annals of the Stephens family contain a coincident which is almost unique in family history, in that General Stephens and his son Napoleon B., the latter being the father of John L., were at the same time members of the state Legislature of Kentucky, the elder being in the senate and the younger in the house, while both were representing the same district. Napoleon B. Stephens was also for a number of years a clerk of the court in Kenton county. The mother of John L. Stephens was a native of Boone county, Kentucky, where she was born in 1822 and was a descendant of some of the early pioneers in the Kentucky regions, her forefathers having come over the mountains and floated down the Ohio river to Kentucky when it was still under the domain of Virginia. Among the ancestors on the mother's side was a Duke of Argyle.

This representative of the best in the history and citizenship of Kentucky, Mr. John L. Stephens, spent the greater part of his life in his native state, as a resident of Covington. In that city he was most widely known as a manufacturer. In 1877 he had established, at that place, what is reputed to have been the first wire nail manufactory in America. Eventually this grew to be an important concern, and was incorporated as the American Wire Nail Company, of which Mr. Stephens was president. After a long and successful career as a manufacturer and business man in Kentucky, Mr. Stephens left Covington towards the end of 1899, and with his departure from the state, there remained no other representative bearing the name of Stephens, a name which for more than a century had been established in that state, and which had always been associated with high distinction in business and citizenship.

At Lexington, Kentucky, January 12, 1875, Mr. Stephens married Miss Mary C. Cochran, a daughter of James W. Cochran of that city. Their home circle consists of three children named Rebekah, James and Brainerd. The Stephens home in Dallas is at 3807 Holland avenue.

HON. CHARLES A. RASBURY. As associate justice in the court of civil appeals for the fifth supreme judicial district at Dallas, Judge Rasbury has attained one of the highest dignities in the legal profession of Texas.

He began his career as a sort of all around newspaper reporter and printer, studied law in Dallas, under two of the leaders of the bar of that time, was admitted to practice about twenty years ago, and after twenty years of successful practice in all the courts was honored with the appointment to his present important judicial office. Judge Rasbury is now in his first year of the regular six year term. As a judge he has justified all the expectations of his many friends, and is regarded as one of the ablest representatives of the bench of Texas.

Charles A. Rasbury was born at Waco in McLennan county, Texas, in 1870. His parents were Leon L. and Margaret C. (Gates) Rasbury. His father, a native of Mississippi, and a planter, came to Texas before the breaking out of the Civil war. During the war he enlisted in a Texas regiment and gave several years of faithful service to the Confederacy. When hostilities were over, he returned to Texas and for many years before his death in 1895, made his home in Milam county, engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits. The mother, who is still living at Rockdale, was born in Texas during the period of the Republic, in 1843, and she attended the original Baylor College when it was located at Independence in Washington county. The children in the family of the parents were: Charles A.; Edward L., now a merchant at Thorndale, Texas; Mary C., the wife of E. H. Wynne, of Temple, Texas; Eula D., the wife of C. M. Sessions, of Rockdale; and Leslie L., also a resident of Rockdale. Two, William G. and Margaret, are dead.

Judge Rasbury, during his youth, attended the common schools in Milam county, and on leaving school began working in the office of the *Rockdale Messenger*. His experience in the *Messenger* office fortified his ambition to become a lawyer, and in 1888 he came to Dallas and entered the offices of Bookhout & Culberson, under whom he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1892. He rose rapidly to success as a lawyer and enjoyed a large business in the courts and in consultation practice. In February, 1912, Governor Colquitt honored him with appointment to the position of associate justice of the fifth supreme judicial district for an unexpired term, and during the succeeding summer he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office, and in November, 1912, at the general election, was elected to the office for a term of six years.

Judge Rasbury is a past exalted ruler of Dallas Lodge No. 71, B. P. O. E. He was married in 1896 to Miss Maude Camp, a daughter of W. H. Camp of Georgia. They have two daughters, Maud Margaret and Catherine Elizabeth. Judge Rasbury's home is at 4103 Ross avenue in Dallas.

HENRY F. SPEER. Among the more prominent and prosperous business men of the city of Dallas, Texas, none have a more secure position than Henry F. Speer, president of the Pure Ice & Cold Storage Company. His business career has been of a somewhat varied nature, but always successful, and he has added no small measure of prosperity to the general development of this city in the years in which he has been identified with its interests.

Born in Jack county, Texas, on the farm home of his parents, on December 28, 1857, he is the son of Benjamin F. and Lizzie (Hancock) Speer. The year 1826 saw the establishment of the Speer family in Texas, Benjamin Speer having located here at that time, making settlement in Jack county and identifying himself with the cattle and horse raising business. It is of record that he was counted the second largest operator in the state in his time, and was considered by many to be the best judge of either horses or cattle that might be found in the whole southwestern country. He was a warm personal friend of the renowned Stephen F. Austin, for whom the city of Austin is named, and of that most excellent and world famed character, General Sam Houston, whose name was given to the city of Houston.

The ranch home of his parents was the birth place of Henry Speer. He received his higher education in Mansfield College at Mansfield, Texas, under the direction of Professor Collier, dean of Mansfield College, whose daughter later became his wife. Mr. Speer did not remain long enough to graduate from that institution, however, for he was too anxious to get into business to continue in school through to the close of his senior year. He went to Fort Worth directly from school and there identified himself with a saddlery house, and for three years continued in that place. He then went to Weatherford, Texas, remaining for two years in the same line of business, and at the expiration of his Fort Worth and Weatherford experience he came to Dallas, where he formed a co-partnership to conduct a wholesale saddlery business, under the firm name of Speer, Stinnman, Wolf & Company. Mr. Speer became president of the company and continued thus until 1902, when he sold out his entire interest therein and withdrew from the manufacturing business, assuming the manufacturers' agency for a number of large tanneries in San Francisco, California, Buffalo, New York, and other cities, which agencies he still retains, although he is active and prominent in other connections.

Mr. Speer is president of the Pure Ice & Cold Storage Company in Dallas, which has a most modern and up-to-date plant, equipped with every appliance known to the business in these days of progress. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Texas, with a capital of $75,000, but they have a $200,000 plant with a capacity of two hundred cars in the storage and seventy tons of ice per day. Mr. Speer is also a member of the directorate of the People's Ice Company and the Cliff Ice & Cold Storage Company, both of which are modern and well equipped and conducted plants.

Mr. Speer was married on December 24, 1888, to Miss Allie Collier, daughter of Rev. Jno. Collier, dean of Mansfield College, of Mansfield, Texas. They have one son, Francis E. Speer, born in 1893, whom they hope will follow in the business career that his father has so ably begun. Mr. Speer is a member of the Dallas Club, and stands among the foremost in the esteem and regard of his fellows.

JOHN W. SLAUGHTER. The place of John W. Slaughter in the business and civic enterprise of the city of Dallas is well known and appreciated. He is president and general manager of the J. W. Slaughter Construction Company, and in that connection he has much to do with the growth and active development of the city in recent years. As a citizen, perhaps his best known activities have been his participation in the movement a few years ago which led up to the formation of the Citizens' Committee.

John W. Slaughter was born near Lafayette in Chambers county, Alabama, in 1858, and is a son of Rainey S. and Nancy (Creddelle) Slaughter. The Slaughter family was originally founded in Virginia, but Rainey S. Slaughter was one of the early planters of Georgia, and subsequently moved his family to Chambers county, Alabama. After attaining his education in the common schools of his native county, John W. Slaughter assisted his father until he came to Bowie in Montague county, Texas, in 1877. There he learned the trade of carpenter, and from working at that trade gradually got into the building business. In 1887 he came to Dallas, and soon took a prominent part in the building and contracting line in which business he has continued to the present time. Mr. Slaughter is a member of the First Methodist church, South, the oldest Methodist association in Dallas. He is a member of the directing board of the Young Men's Christian Association and his fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias.

John M. Spellman

In 1884 Mr. Slaughter married Miss Mary Harris, and to their union have been born eight sons. The family residence is at 2011 Park avenue.

Dr. Peyton Law Campbell. A native son of Texas, Dr. Peyton Law Campbell is of Scotch ancestry, as his name would readily indicate to one versed in those matters. The ancestry is somewhat remote, it is true, his great-grandfather Campbell having come from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war period, settled in Virginia and fought throughout the struggle of the colonies. His son, Robert Campbell, the grandfather of the Dallas physician, settled in Tennessee, and there reared a family, among which was Edwin C. Campbell, who was born in that state in 1825. He married Elizabeth Law after he came to Texas in 1849. She was a native of the state of Alabama, and they met in Texas at Johnson Station, which place is now known as Arlington, Texas. They settled on a farm near Alvarado in Johnson county, and there they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother passing away on the old homestead in 1899 and the father surviving her until 1906. These were the parents of Peyton Law Campbell, who was born on the home place on the 25th of April, 1866.

The public schools of Alvarado, including the high school, afforded to young Peyton Campbell his early education, and he later took up the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, being graduated therefrom in 1894. In the same year he began the practice of his profession at Pleasant Point, in Johnson county, later locating at Files, in Hill county, and still later in 1899 establishing himself in practice in Dallas, where he has conducted an ever increasing practice in medicine and surgery, enjoying a pleasing clientele and the esteem of his colleagues as well as of laymen.

Dr. Campbell is a member of the State and County Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, in all of which he is active and more or less prominent.

On December 21, 1905, Dr. Campbell was united in marriage with Miss Clara Fakes, daughter of William T. Fakes, of Dallas, where he is a prominent merchant. Mrs. Campbell was born at Austin, Texas, in 1883. Two sons have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Campbell,—William Edwin, born August 11, 1909, and Peyton Law Junior, born July 18, 1912.

The home of the family is located at No. 1918 Prairie avenue.

John M. Spellman. The state of Texas and the entire southwestern part of the country recognizes in John M. Spellman an authority on the laws concerning patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., and he has won a reputation in that particular branch of legal practice that is not excelled by any who have made that subject the object of their special attention. Dallas especially has profited by his identification with this work and is indebted to him in more ways than one for his work along these lines,—a fact it has been ready and willing to acknowledge at all times. Mr. Spellman comes of a family that has been identified with the fortunes of Dallas since 1846, on the maternal side, and his people have been prominent in the business and civic affairs of the city for many years.

Born in Dallas, Texas, in 1877, John M. Spellman, of the firm of Spellman & Murray, attorneys, is the son of John and Florence Belle (Patterson) Spellman. The father was a native of Memphis, Tennessee, who came to this state in about 1873, and the mother, it is believed, was the first white girl born in Dallas county. She was a daughter of the late Judge J. M. Patterson, who is distinguished by the fact that he was the first merchant in Dallas,—in which business he achieved a goodly prosperity and position. He came to Dallas in 1846, and aside from his prominence as a pioneer merchant of the city and county, he was also chief justice of the county for a number of years. He was long prominent in public and commercial affairs of the city, and did much to promote its growth and prosperity in those early days. He died a few years ago at the fine old age of ninety-four years, and his widow still resides in Dallas. For many years the home of this pioneer family was maintained at the Southeast corner of Elm and Akard streets, in this city, and was one of the more pretentious places in the city. John Spellman, the father of the subject of this review, came to Dallas in 1873, or thereabouts, as has already been intimated, and he filled many positions of prominence in the city government in the ensuing years. He served the city on its board of aldermen for several terms, a position wherein he was able to wield a most valuable influence in the administration of city affairs, and also served on occasions as mayor *pro tem.* His death occurred here in 1910, and his widow still lives here in Dallas.

In the public schools of Dallas John M. Spellman received his preliminary educational training, his studies here being followed by a course at St. Edwards College in Austin, Texas, from which institution he was graduated in 1892. Soon thereafter he began the study of law at the Columbian University in Washington, D. C., graduating therefrom in 1897 with high honors. Mr. Spellman remained in Washington for some little time after he obtained his degree, and he returned to Dallas, his home city. While in Washington Mr. Spellman had been unusually attracted by the varied aspects of corporation and patent law, and gave more than ordinary attention to these subjects, but did not confine his activities to them, and from 1899 to 1905 he conducted a general law practice in Dallas. In 1905 he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and therewith began to specialize in patent and corporation law. His Washington experience had won him a wide acquaintance with the subjects, and from then up to the present time he has devoted himself exclusively to these and kindred branches of legal work. The activities of Mr. Spellman along these lines since 1905 have gained him an extensive acquaintance with the inventors and manufacturers of not only Texas, but of the entire southwest, and he has come to be regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to the patent, trade-mark and copyright business.

In 1907 Mr. Spellman organized the Patent Exhibit at the Dallas (Tex.) State Fair, which has proved to be one of the most attractive and interesting additions to the fair, being continued here every year since its organization. Mr. Spellman is now laying his plans to secure an appropriation from the Federal Government to build on the state fair grounds a permanent building, for the express purpose of maintaining a government exhibit at Dallas, the same to include not only patents, but exhibits from the Smithsonian Institution, as well as from the Navy, the Fisheries and various other departments of the government.

In 1908 Mr. Spellman organized the Inventors' Association of Texas, comprising inventors and manufacturers of the state, with the avowed object of securing reforms in the Patent system and to enable the inventors and manufacturers to sell and dispose of their inventions to the best advantage of all.

The work that Mr. Spellman has been carrying on in this line has attracted state wide attention and in July, 1912, he was invited to deliver an address before the Texas Bar Association on the subject of Patent Law and Procedure, which address appears in the printed report of the proceedings of that Association for the year 1912, and is a masterful and straightforward attempt.

Mr. Spellman has for some years been prominently identified with Masonry, and has attained the ranks of

a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, in the Scottish Rite, which is the intermediate degree between the 32 and 33 degrees. He is a Past Potentate of Hella Temple No. 34, a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is Past Commander in Chief of Dallas Consistory No. 2 and is Past Master of all other Dallas Scottish Rite bodies. He is a member of the Knights Templar of the York Rite, and is a member of the Exclusive Order of the Red Cross of Constantine. He is also a member of Dallas Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, and of Dallas Lodge No. 760, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also of numerous other orders of Masonry. All of which will indicate his prominence in the order,—which is unusual for a man of his years. In the building of the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Dallas, Mr. Spellman took an active part, and should be accredited with other prominent Masons for his efforts in building the magnificent Scottish Rite Cathedral at Dallas, perhaps the finest in the world dedicated exclusively to the Scottish Rite. He has been a member of the Building Committee of the Scottish Rite Cathedral Association since its inception, and his work in that capacity has been of a high order and worthy of all praise. Mr. Spellman is the owner of a large and handsome collection of Shrine Souvenirs and Emblems of the various temples throughout North America, many of them having been secured while acting as representative to the Imperial Council.

On August 5, 1908, Mr. Spellman was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Heafer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Heafer, of Dallas, one of the old and honored families of the city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spellman,—Mabel Fulton, and John M. Spellman, Jr. The family reside at their pleasant home located at No. 2906 Carlisle street, this city.

Ralph Fernandez, M. D. Representing first-class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, Dr. Fernandez is one of the young physicians and surgeons of San Antonio who have quickly taken front rank in their profession. Dr. Fernandez belongs to one of the old and distinguished families of the Republic of Mexico, and, though he received his early education and was reared in Mexico, he studied for his profession in the United States and selected San Antonio as the place of practice.

Dr. Ralph Fernandez was born at Monterey, in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, in 1883. His parents were Dr. John C. and Luz (del Castillo) Fernandez. Both parents are now living in the city of Monterey, where they were born. Dr. John C. Fernandez is one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Mexico, and a well known authority on medicine and its practice in that country. With his reputation as a practitioner he shows an almost equal distinction as an author in medical literature, and has contributed largely to the medical literature of Mexico. For some years he served as president of the Medical Society at Monterey. In 1911 he was temporarily drawn away from his medical profession into the absorbing activities of the political situation. In that year he was elected from Monterey as a member of the National Senate of Mexico. With the turbulent times preceding the deposition of President Madero in 1913, and while the revolution was being brought to a climax and to the arbitrament of crossing arms in the very capital of Mexico, Dr. Fernandez was elected vice-president of the senate, and gave the ability and thorough devotion of his patriotism to the solution of the troubles involved in this crisis of Mexican history.

Dr. Ralph Fernandez received his literary education in the National Preparatory School of Mexico, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1905. For his professional studies he was sent to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College, one of the oldest and greatest institutions of medical learning in the United States, and remained there an attendant upon the course of instruction and lectures until his graduation in 1908. In the same year he located at San Antonio, and has achieved a notable success during the past five years. Besides a large general practice, he is physician for a large number of local orders and fraternities, including the Woodmen of the World, the Loyal Americans, the Yeomen and the Woodmen's Circle, besides a number of others.

Dr. Fernandez has his office and residence at 515 Buena Vista Street in San Antonio.

Matthew A. McKnight. The material development of Beaumont and Southeast Texas owes much to the ability of the McKnight family, both father and son, who have been among the most prominent contractors and builders in that section of the state. The firm of M. A. McKnight & Company has probably done more important building construction in the Beaumont district than any other building contractor, and its excellent management, its financial responsibility, and splendid experience combine to give it leadership among all its competitors.

Matthew A. McKnight, son of the founder of the business, and now one of the two active members of the firm, was born at Halletsville, Lavaca county, Texas, in 1893. His parents were M. A. and Lelia (Barclay) McKnight. His father, who was born in Virginia in 1856, belonged to an old Virginia family, whose ancestors were wealthy people, in which county they were owners of large quarries, from which stone was taken for building many of the famous old castles in that country. In 1858, M. A. McKnight accompanied his parents to Texas, locating at Belton, the county seat of Bell county, where the family residence, a fine old mansion, still stands. Subsequently the McKnights moved to Luling, and still later M. A. McKnight, Sr., located at Halletsville, which remained his home for several years. He first was engaged in business at Beaumont in 1890, and a year or two later moved his family to that city, where he lived until his death in 1912.

The late Mr. McKnight was for many years one of the largest contractors and builders of Texas, and he had that reputation throughout the state. The firm was M. A. McKnight & Company of which the late Mr. McKnight was the leading member, while his partner was his brother J. F. McKnight, who still lives in Halletsville. In later years Robert B. Barclay, of Woodville, Texas, and M. A. McKnight, Jr., became members of the firm. Since the death of the senior Mr. McKnight, the firm comprises the last two mentioned young men, and the title has remained unchanged.

Besides the erection of a great many buildings, the senior McKnight in earlier years did a great deal of railroad construction and erection of railroad buildings throughout Texas. By far the largest portion of the business buildings of Beaumont were erected by him. These include the Perlstein and the V. Wiess buildings, the two principal office buildings of Beaumont. He also built some courthouses including that at Woodville, Texas. It was while engaged in the courthouse construction at Woodville that the senior Mr. McKnight met and married Miss Lelia Barclay, daughter of Col. Robert B. Barclay, one of the pioneer settlers of Tyler county. Mr. M. A. McKnight was buried at Woodville, and his sudden death was a matter of universal regret throughout south Texas. It was a general tribute that he was one of nature's noblemen, a grand character in every way. His career was characterized by great industry and a thorough integrity, which alone marked him out among his contemporaries. His wife had died about twelve years previously.

Since the death of the senior Mr. McKnight, the business had been carried on under the management of his

R. Fernández M. D.

son, M. A. McKnight, and Mr. R. B. Barclay. It is a very large business now as formerly, and the company often has a dozen jobs in course of construction at one time. The firm now gives its attention almost exclusively to the construction of railroad buildings, principally for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Louis J. Hebert, a prominent cattleman of Beaumont, has been a resident of Jefferson county all his life. His family has been identified with the county since 1838, or thereabouts, and men of the name have been identified with the business and historical interests of the county from then to the present time. They have been, for the most part, cattlemen, successful and prosperous, the family being one of the wealthiest in these parts.

The Heberts are of French ancestry and descent, coming down from one Joseph Hebert, who came to Nova Scotia from France in the eighteenth century and settled in Acadia, near Port Royal. His descendants came with the Acadians to Louisiana, as is related graphically in Longfellow's *Evangeline*. In Louisiana they were established for years and Joseph and Melina (Andrus) Hebert, parents of Louis J. Hebert of this review, were born and reared in Calcaseu Parish, in Louisiana. Joseph Hebert was a son of Louis Hebert, who came to Jefferson county, Texas, in 1838, bringing with him his family, of which Joseph was a member. The family settled about four miles south of the present site of Beaumont and there acquired land, which, with others adjacent thereto, is still in the possession of the family.

Joseph Hebert, during the Civil war, organized a company of which he became captain, for service in the Confederate army, but this company saw little or no action. A brother of Captain Hebert's, however, served actively all through the war.

The Heberts were among the earliest settlers in Jefferson county, and they were likewise among the first cattle raisers. They have always been cattlemen, and they are numbered among the wealthiest families of the county, having from the outset being representative of the most substantial element, extensive land owners and cattle raisers, and, among the younger generation, extensive rice farmers.

Louis J. Hebert has three brothers: Joseph Martin Hebert and Benjamin C. Hebert, living in Beaumont, and W. A. Hebert, who lives four miles from the city. All have sons who are prominent in the business affairs of the county. Mr. Hebert and his brother, Joseph M., under the firm name of L. J. Hebert & Brother, own and operate a large cattle ranch at Sabine Pass, in the Southern part of Jefferson county, and they also own individually, other large landed interests.

Mr. Hebert married Miss Mary Ewing, who was born in Angelina county, Texas, the daughter of J. A. Ewing, and they have two children: Mrs. Sybil L. Hoopes and Benjamin B. Hebert.

F. Jo Duff, one of the more prominent and well-to-do lawyers of Beaumont, where he has been engaged in practice since 1901, is a native son of the state, born in Brazoria county, in 1859. He is the son of Geo. W. and Mattie (Culpepper) Duff, both of whom are now deceased.

Geo. W. Duff was born in Alabama and he came to Texas in 1854, locating in the then richest known section of the state, Brazoria county. Geo. W. Duff served in the Confederate army throughout the war and finished his military career with the rank of lieutenant. He died at his home in Brazoria county in 1887, where he had been a leading member of the bar for a number of years. His wife, Mattie Culpepper, was a member of the famous Culpepper family of Virginia, and she came with her parents to Texas in the early forties.

F. Jo Duff read law in his father's office at Brazoria and was admitted to the bar there in 1881, when he engaged in practice in his home community and continued successfully until 1901, when he came to Beaumont, which city has since represented his home. Mr. Duff had been attorney for the Gulf, Colorado & Sante Fe Railroad in Brazoria county, and the principal reason for his removal to Beaumont in 1901 was the establishment of the East Texas Division of the Santa Fe, by the taking over of some of the old lines, the legal features of the deal being in his charge. He has since that time been the attorney for the Sante Fe Lines in East Texas, besides which he carries on an active general practice in law. Mr. Duff is attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and while a resident of his native county was county judge, as well as serving as a member of the celebrated Eighteenth Session of the Texas Legislature.

Mr. Duff is a Mason of the Knights Templar degree, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

Judge Duff is associated in practice with his son, Clinton Terry Duff, a graduate of the University of Texas, the business of the firm being conducted under the name of F. J. or C. T. Duff. Judge Duff married Miss Clinton Terry, a daughter of Clint Terry, and a niece of Frank Terry, who was commander of the famous Terry Rangers, and who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. She is also a niece of the late David Terry, the distinguished lawyer of Texas and California.

The Judge and his family enjoy a pleasing social position in Beaumont, where they share in the representative social activities of the city, and they have a host of genuine friends in and about the city, where both families have long been known.

Frank T. Smith. For many years Frank T. Smith was engaged in the contracting business in Beaumont, and he gained in that enterprise a genuine success. He has for some years been identified with farming activities, and though he still maintains his residence in this city, he operates a fine farm of more than four hundred acres some eight miles distant from the city. Rice is the chief product of his acres, and he is reckoned among the able and prosperous farming men in the county.

Born in Henry county, Alabama, May 14, 1848, Frank T. Smith lost his parents when a mere boy. He came with an uncle, Lazarus Goolsbee, by whom he was reared, to Texas in 1857, and with him located near Woodville, in Tyler county. His uncle was a farmer, and under his training Mr. Smith learned many things about the business that he has put to good use in these later days. A paternal uncle of the subject, Bob Smith, as he was generally called, had come to Texas in 1836 from North Carolina and was in Sam Houston's army. Frank T. Smith, when the war came on, enlisted, and he was one of the youngest Confederate soldiers, his enlistment taking place in January, 1865, when he was sixteen, at Houston. He entered Captain Gibbs' Company, in Colonel Spaight's Regiment and was in the service on the Texas coast, located at Port Boliver on Galveston Bay until the war closed. Four older brothers also served in the war, one of them being killed in action, and it is noteworthy that four of the sons of his maternal uncle, Lazarus Goolsbee, also served in the southern army.

Mr. Smith was reared to farm pursuits, and in his youth worked some in the sawmills in the early days of the timber industry. He also learned the carpenter's trade, and he was yet young when he turned his attention to contracting and building. In that enterprise he established himself in Beaumont in 1880, and for many years he was the leading contractor in the city, having, as was ofttimes said of him, "everything his own way" in that business in Beaumont. He erected the Gilbert building and other prominent business blocks on Pearl street and Crockett street, the last one to be erected by him being the Alamo building. A large number of

creditable residences also were reared by him. Several years ago he retired from the contracting business, and prepared to indulge his natural love for the business of agriculture, which he had never been able to eradicate from his system. He became the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and twenty acres eight miles southeast of Beaumont and to this fine place he devotes his time and attention. It is advantageously located on the Port Arthur Shell Road, and the Kansas City Southern Railroad also passes through the place. He devotes his attention chiefly to rice farming, and his success has been most marked. Mr. Smith married first, Mary Gilder. She became the mother of three children: Mrs. Alta Weatherby, Mrs. Eva Parsons and Milton Smith. Mr. Smith married for his second wife Amelia Gilbert, a sister of John N. Gilbert, a prominent lumberman of the city and of a pioneer Beaumont family. Two children were born of this marriage, Ethel and Carrie. The family home, which is one of the finest in the city, was erected by Mr. Smith, and is located at 1312 Franklin Street.

J. W. Hollingsworth. While J. W. Hollingsworth is best known officially to the people of Grayson county as tax collector, an office which he has filled since 1910, being now in his second term, he also claims the distinction of being a native son of the county, has worked hard for success, and for a number of years has enjoyed an influential place in the community. No citizen of the county is more devoted to the fundamental principles of Democracy, and it was his high standing as a citizen and valuable work in the party that led to his present office.

J. W. Hollingsworth was born September 21, 1871, near White Mound, in Grayson county, Texas, a son of J. N. and M. A. (Woolbright) Hollingsworth. The parents were natives of South Carolina, and in 1868 came to Texas from the State of Iowa. J. N. Hollingsworth had been a soldier in the Confederate army, participating in nineteen battles, and, though twice wounded in action, continued to the close of the war without furlough or sick leave. His trade as stone cutter was his chief business in life, though his later years were devoted to farming and stock raising in Grayson county. His death occurred May 11, 1900, and his widow now lives on the old home place in Grayson county. Of their thirteen children J. W. Hollingsworth was the eighth in order of birth.

His early opportunities for an education were somewhat limited, and it was as a result of his own ambition and the means acquired by his individual effort that he not only was well schooled himself, but fitted himself for a position as teacher. After leaving the public schools of Grayson county, he spent one term at Savoy College in Savoy, and in 1892 was graduated from Grayson College. For about eight years teaching and farming were his alternate occupations, and in that way he gradually began to get ahead in the world. His earlier experience also includes a period of work as conductor on the Interurban Railway between Denison and Sherman for the D. E. S. Railway Company, and in 1902 he first came into official life as deputy tax collector of Grayson county. After two terms in that office, in 1906 he resumed ranching in Grayson county, and in 1910 was again called from private affairs to the office of county tax collector. He is now serving his second term in that office, and has administered its affairs with an efficiency that is highly valuable to the people and creditable to himself.

Fraternally Mr. Hollingsworth has taken the ninth degree in Masonry, and also is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is prominent in fraternal matters, and has held a number of offices in these several orders. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Sherman.

September 14, 1893, Mr. Hollingsworth was married at Howe, Texas, to Miss Florence Scott, daughter of W. B. Scott, for many years a Grayson county farmer who had come to this state in 1879. The two children of Mr. Hollingsworth and wife are: Rouelle, wife of C. C. Harrell, a Grayson county farmer, and J. Scott, eight years old and attending school. Mr. Hollingsworth is of a family that is not widely represented in this state, his father's relations being the only ones of their particular branch of the Hollingsworth name which has found lodgment in Texas. Mr. Hollingsworth is an enthusiastic believer in the greatness of north Texas, and feels that the city of Sherman in particular offers many advantages in the way of climate and business opportunities that could not be equalled elsewhere in the country.

George W. Newman. A few years ago George W. Newman was a struggling lawyer at Houston and then at Beaumont. From the law he turned his attention to large business and development enterprises, and is now ranked as one of the most influential and successful capitalists in southeast Texas. Mr. Newman has extensive interests in oil properties. He is a young man whose rise to wealth and prominence in the business world has been nothing less than remarkable.

Born at Houston, Winston county, Alabama, in 1879, George W. Newman is a son of P. H. and Octavia (Hadder) Newman. His father, a native of Georgia, now living at Loretta, Tennessee, has spent most of his life in Alabama, where for many years he was a prominent member of the bar, served in the legislature for several terms, and was a member of the last constitutional convention of the state. He made a distinguished record as a soldier of the Confederacy, going through the war from the battle of Shiloh, until the final close of hostilities. He was in all the great battles of eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, including Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta Campaign and others. His law practice was principally at Houston in Winston county, and later at Double Springs, in the same county, after the county seat had been removed from the former to the latter place.

George W. Newman began his education in the local schools in his native town of Houston, and afterwards was a student in the State Normal College at Troy, Alabama. For two years he taught school in Alabama, and for one year in Georgia. Under his father he took up the study of law, and on being admitted to the bar practiced one year at Birmingham, Alabama. In 1902 he moved to Houston, Texas, and in 1903 to Beaumont, which city has since been his home. During the first four years of his Beaumont residence he was engaged in the general practice, and with moderate though by no means remarkable financial success. Through his connection with some land deals, he made a considerable amount of money, and that proved to be the nucleus of his business success. He invested his capital in building an ice manufacturing plant at Beaumont—the Consumers Ice Company, of which he is still the principal owner and the president. He gave personal attention to the industry during its early struggling days, and made of it what it has since remained, a highly successful and one of the best dividend-paying institutions in Beaumont. From this successful start he got into the producing oil business in Texas, and Louisiana fields, and has since continued until his enterprise has made him a very wealthy young man. Associated with his father-in-law, Mr. C. L. Smith, he became one of the pioneer producers of the great Vinton, Louisiana, oil field in 1909, and some of his largest interests are in that field and in the Caddo, Louisiana fields. He is vice president of the Gray Oil Company, which operates in both those fields, also is president of the Producers Pipe Line Company, which carries Goose Creek crude petroleum to deep water. In Texas his most important oil holdings are in the Goose Creek field in Harris county, a

J. W. Hollingsworth

part of the Coastal region. There the operations are carried on by the C. L. Smith Oil Company, of which he is vice president and general manager. He is also president of the Hindman-Barlow-Scott Oil Company of Houston.

Mr. Newman was one of the original stockholders and served for a time as president of the Rio Grande Fire Insurance Company of San Antonio. It was he who took the leading part in the reorganization of the company, which brought about its present prosperous condition. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Texas Bank & Trust Company of Beaumont, and is financially interested in other successful enterprises. His rapid rise beginning practically from nothing at the time of his retirement from law practice in 1907 to his present position of wealth and influence in southeast Texas, has been nothing less than remarkable, and especially so since his own efforts and ability have been the chief factors in his success. He is one of the active figures and public spirited citizens of Beaumont.

Mr. Newman is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has membership with the Beaumont Country Club and the Houston Club, and is well known in social and civic circles. He married Miss Ollie Smith, who was born in Vernon Parish, Louisiana, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Smith. They have one son, George Smith Newman.

Hon. George C. Greer. A distinguished lawyer of Dallas and the representative of an old and honored Texas family, Hon. George C. Greer has behind him a record of broad public usefulness that is especially creditable and praiseworthy. He has lived well up to the standards set by his family in public service and in personal accomplishment, and his position today is one of the most stable and representative.

Born in San Augustine county, Texas, in 1862, George C. Greer is the son of Dr. Lewis V. and Maria (McLauren) Greer, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, and the mother of Virginia. Dr. Greer practiced medicine for some years at Covington, Tennessee, whence he came to Texas in August, 1836, locating in San Augustine county, on a farm some seven miles west of the town of San Augustine, the county seat. He lived there with his family until some ten or fifteen years before his death, moving to another one of his places about a mile from San Augustine, and there he maintained a continuous residence up to the time of his passing, that event taking place in 1887. After coming to Texas he never engaged in the practice of medicine, but devoted his attention to planting, and he became a large land owner, not alone in the county where he resided, but in other sections of the state. His brother, John A. Greer, who died in 1856, was one of the prominent public characters and statesmen of Texas in the days of the Republic and early statehood. He preceded Dr. Greer to the Republic, having come to San Augustine county in the early part of 1836, taking part in the historic events that shaped the Republic of Texas. For many years he was a partner of Dr. Greer in the purchase of large bodies of land throughout the state. Entering public life, he became lieutenant-governor when George T. Wood was governor in 1847, and in 1849 he ran for governor against P. H. Bell, but was defeated. One of his notable and beneficent achievements in public life was the authorship of the law creating the Board of Traveling Land Inspectors, who traveled throughout the state and passed upon the genuineness of land certificates, thus preventing the granting of land under fraudulent certificates.

George C. Greer was born on his father's farm in the vicinity of San Augustine, and received his education in the excellent private school of Professors Leonard and Gillespie, two Oxford graduates, at San Augustine, and in Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. He studied law privately and in 1889 was licensed to practice, his bar examinations taking place at Hemphill in Sabine county. Mr. Greer practiced at San Augustine until May, 1896, when he removed to Beaumont and there he continued to reside until May 1, 1914, when he moved to Dallas.

Today Mr. Greer ranks among the leading members of the Texas bar, in which he has a place of high standing. His is chiefly corporation practice, being the general attorney for the Magnolia Petroleum Company of Texas, and he also represents certain other corporations, whose legal business does not conflict with his connection with the Magnolia Company.

Mr. Greer was elected to the state senate and he served four years, during the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sessions of the senatorial body.

In 1884 Mr. Greer married Margaret Eugenia Broocks, of San Augustine county, a sister of John H. Broocks, a sketch of whose life and career appears elsewhere in this work, and a granddaughter of General Broocks. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greer: Lewis V., John B. and George J. Greer.

Dr. John Thomas Bolton. With a kindly face, a form stooping slightly as the years pass over his gray head, no figure is more familiar in Wharton and none more esteemed than Dr. John Thomas Bolton. As physician, public official, father and citizen he has throughout practically all the period since the war been one of the big men of his home community. He comes of old and illustrious southern family, of ancestors who were patriot soldiers during colonial days and heroes in the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and he himself was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy.

The only survivor of nine children, he was born in Georgia, March 22, 1839, son of Colonel Charles and Mary (Nolan) Bolton. His father was an extensive planter in Wilkes county, Georgia, and also took much part in public affairs, serving as a member of the Georgia legislature, and was successful as a merchant. While a member of the Georgia legislature he was delegated to superintend the arrangement for securing right of way, surveying the route of the railroad running from Atlanta to Chattanooga, Tennessee. This road is today a monument to his management and energy, as it has proved to be the best paying road in the south. Later he became a colonel of the state military forces of Georgia. In 1846 moving to Texas, he bought a large plantation near Wharton, a portion of which his son, Dr. Bolton, now owns. He was also the owner of a large amount of property in Galveston. On account of being crippled he was not in the army during the war between the states, but was none the less active in promoting the cause of the South. He was a devout Baptist and with some other wealthy planters built the first church of that faith in Wharton and served it as a deacon. His death occurred in Galveston.

The grandfather of Dr. Bolton was a soldier in the Revolutionary war of 1812. In the family heirlooms is now a silver snuff box, which he captured from a British officer during that war. One of his sons, Thomas Bolton, was on the detail which removed the Cherokee and Seminole Indians from their homes in Georgia to the government reservation west of the Mississippi.

Dr. Bolton has been a resident of Texas since he was seventeen years of age, in 1856, and was in school and assisting in the work of the plantation until the beginning of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in company C of the Thirty-Fifth Texas Cavalry. He was in the campaigns through south Texas and after that was sent with the troops to repel the invasion of the Federal General Banks near Sabine Pass. He campaigned all over east Texas and saw a great deal of hard service. Later he was sent into North Texas and the conclusion of hostilities found him at Waco, where he left the army and returned home. He entered

the ranks as a private and having been prepared for medical practice before the war, was promoted to position of assistant surgeon. While Dr. Bolton is a graduate of a medical and surgical school of New Orleans, his large property interests have claimed most of his attention and for a long time he has lived a retired life. Following the war he located near Wharton and soon became identified with public affairs. He was elected treasurer of the county and for eight years was one of the county commissioners. During that time he was instrumental in the construction of the big bridge over the Colorado River and also opened many roads through the county. Later he became a member of the board of city aldermen and has held a position in the city council for the past five years.

Dr. Bolton in 1869 married Miss Mary Rogers, a native of Aberdeen, Mississippi, a daughter of General William P. and Martha (Halbert) Rogers. Her father was born in Mississippi and her mother in Alabama. Mrs. Bolton's father was one of the famous military leaders of the Civil war, and his name and memory will never fade in southern annals. He was also almost equally prominent in civil life. Like many other soldiers of both North and South, he received his first practical training in military affairs during the Mexican war, when he served as a member of the regiment under Colonel Jefferson Davis, being captain of a company, and distinguished himself in that war for his efficiency and bravery. After the war with Mexico he was sent as a consul to Mexico. By profession a lawyer, he had the reputation of being one of the ablest criminal attorneys of the state. At the outbreak of the war between the states he became lieutenant colonel of the Second Texas Regiment. At the same time he had been offered a commission as colonel in a Virginia regiment. Texas has good reason to remember and lament the great battle of Shiloh, in the second year of the war. Colonel Rogers was serving with the rank of Colonel at the beginning of that engagement. He had participated in all the battles leading up to Corinth and on the second day of the conflict there General Price called for volunteers to take a position occupied by the enemy. Colonel Rogers volunteered to lead the charge. While in the act of planting the Confederate colors upon the works of the enemy, he fell riddled by bullets. Falling within the enemy's lines, General Rosecrans, the Union commander, showing that respect and admiration that one brave soldier feels for another, had his body buried with military honors. The annals of the war have never offered a more splendid death, nor an act of greater military leadership than that led by Colonel Rogers. It is said that his uniform was cut to pieces by souvenir hunters after the close of the battle. At the time of his death at Corinth he had in his pocket the commission of brigadier general, though he had not yet assumed that rank. Where he fell at Corinth a splendid granite shaft now rises, a tribute from the Daughters of the Confederacy of Texas. This monument was unveiled in 1912 with impressive ceremonies.

Colonel Rogers came to Texas in 1851. He was a relative of Mrs. Sam Houston and an intimate friend of General Houston for many years. In 1861 he served as a representative to the Texas Secession Convention and was one of the Texas soldiers deserving rank alongside Albert Sidney Johnston, Pat Cleburne and many others. He was prominent in the Masonic order.

Mrs. Bolton is a woman who has well lived up to the traditions and standards imposed by her illustrious ancestors. Outside of her family life her attention more than to anything else has been devoted to the welfare of the Confederate veterans, and she is one of the notable daughters of the Confederacy in the state. She wields a pen with remarkable charm and has many accomplishments which have endeared her not only to the people of her immediate vicinity, but to hundreds throughout the state and the South. Mrs. Bolton organized the Jeb Stuart Chapter, No. 230, U. D. C., in May, 1889, and since then, with the exception of two years, has served continuously as its president. She has attended many conventions as delegate and is state chairman of the Texas Room in the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Virginia. Her family history is noteworthy not alone because of her father's remarkable career. Three of her ancestors served in the Revolutionary war, and these ancestral lines, the Nash, Halbert and Long, have all been worked out, proved and established. By reason of this her two daughters, Mrs. Mabel B. Sanders and Mrs. Lilly B. Outlar, are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They are also Daughters of the Confederacy. John Rogers Bolton, a son, is a business man at Texarkana, Texas. Four of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Bolton are now deceased.

Mrs. Sanders, wife of John Austin Sanders, who is traveling auditor for the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a woman of broad culture, as is also her sister. Mrs. Sanders possesses a decided talent in music and has cultivated it by study in the Baylor College. Her husband's father, M. H. Sanders, was a veteran of the Confederate army, serving throughout the war with Terry's famous Texas Rangers, and participating in every skirmish and battle of that famous body of cavalrymen. He was at Corinth, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, all the battles of the western army, at Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the battles both preceding and following the fall of Atlanta. He received one slight wound, but was never incapacitated for service. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders have one child, John Austin Sanders, a young man who has shown exceptional ability as an orator. He delivered the address at Corinth at the unveiling of his grandfather's monument, the address having been written by Mrs. Bolton. Mabelle and Bolton, children of Mr. and Mrs. Outlar, also took part in these ceremonies. Mrs. Outlar's husband, L. B. Outlar, is a well known business man of Wharton. Dr. Bolton and family occupy a beautiful home in Wharton and he owns a farm near the city. He is a member of the Baptist church and has been its clerk for the past twenty years.